

Unit 6 General Test

Part 1

Listen to the conversations. Then choose the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

Example: Tina (**[doesn't care for]** / loves / has a craving for) fish.

1. Tina (**is allergic to** / **doesn't care for** / **is crazy about**) spicy food.
2. Jeremy (**can't stand** / **is avoiding** / **is crazy about**) food made with salt and oil.
3. Ryan's food tastes both sweet and (**salty** / **spicy** / **sour**).
4. Vincent used to be (**a vegetarian** / **on a diet** / **a dessert lover**), but he's not now.
5. Katie (**is crazy about** / **doesn't care for** / **is avoiding**) chocolate.

Part 2

Choose the sentence that best matches each picture.

Example:



☐ It tastes like chicken.

☒ I'm a chicken lover.

6.



☐ I'm on a diet.

☐ I'm allergic to chocolate.

7.



☐ I don't care for vegetables. ☐ I'm a big vegetable eater.

8.



☐ I'm avoiding meat and fish. ☐ I'm crazy about meat and fish.

9.



☐ It's easy to stay thin.

☐ I'm trying to lose weight.

10.



☐ It tastes spicy.

☐ I can't stand that cheese.

Part 3

Choose the food that best matches each description.

Example: It is sour. **[a lemon]** a cookie chicken

11. It is sweet. an egg fish cake

12. It is soft. a nut ice cream salad

13. It is crunchy. a banana a carrot an orange

Part 4

Complete each sentence with use to or used to.

Example: We used to eat a lot of sweets, but now we're on a diet.

14. What did you eat for breakfast?

15. Michael didn't like salad, but now he loves it.

16. I eat meat, but now I'm a vegetarian.

17. Didn't your grandmother live nearby?

18. My parents always make us speak politely to each other during dinner.

Part 5

Complete each sentence with the word that creates a correct negative question. Use capitalization.

Example: You and your boss go out to lunch. You think the food is terrific. After a few bites, you say,

“..... Isn't the food delicious?”

19. Your colleague says he's going on vacation next week. You think he went on vacation just last week. You ask, “..... you on vacation last week?”

20. You go to a restaurant with a friend for lunch, but your friend orders only coffee. You ask, “..... you hungry?”

21. You go with your brother to a movie. You think the movie is very bad. As you leave, you say, “..... that movie terrible?”

22. You receive a nice birthday present from your grandmother. You don't write to her. After a week, your mother asks, “..... you written a thank-you note yet?”

23. Your friend is a vegetarian, but he orders a hamburger at a restaurant. You say quietly to your other friend, “..... he a vegetarian?”

Part 6

Choose the correct reply to each conversation.

Example:

A: Aren't you on a diet?

B:

- a. No, but thanks. **[b. I used to be. Not anymore.]** c. I couldn't live without vegetables.

24. A: How does the chicken taste?

B:

- a. It smells delicious. b. It's great—not too salty. c. I'm trying to avoid carbs.

25. A: Would you like some coffee?

B:

- a. I'd better pass. b. Why don't we sit down? c. I couldn't stop myself.

26. A: Don't you eat cake?

B:

- a. I don't know. b. Please help yourself. c. I don't care for sweets.

Part 7

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

Food Fusion:

Variety is the spice of life!



What is fusion cuisine?

Recipes

Restaurants

Spices

Techniques

What is fusion cuisine?

Fusion is putting together at least two different things. *Fusion cuisine* refers to combining ingredients—and sometimes cooking techniques—from more than one culture. This could mean adding an unusual spice to a traditional dish, or it could mean using different ways of preparing food and ingredients from a variety of cultures.

Fusion cuisine became popular in restaurants in the 1970s. While many people think it is a new discovery, the idea has actually existed for hundreds of years. European explorers brought “exotic” foods like tomatoes, oranges, and rice back from their travels. People liked these foods so much that they began using them in traditional European menus.

The key to great fusion is choosing the best elements of various cultures’ cooking and combining these to create new dishes. The goal is to come up with new, interesting dishes that surprise and delight our tastes.

One example of fusion cuisine is adding spicy chilies from Latin America to traditional Asian dishes, such as Japanese hand rolls with jalapeños. Another popular result of fusion is the wrap. Tortillas, originally from Mexico, are now filled with everything from teriyaki beef to curried chicken.

Anyone can create fusion cuisine. Make flavor and excitement your goals. Remember: Variety is the spice of life!

Example: What do you need to make fusion cuisine?

- a. tomatoes, oranges, or rice
- b. spicy chilies from Latin America
- [c. an ingredient from another culture]**

27. When did fusion cuisine begin?

- a. more than 100 years ago
- b. in the 1970s**
- c. just recently

28. What is the goal of fusion cooking?

- a.** to prepare more healthful food
- b.** to create new dishes
- c.** to learn more about different cultures

29. A Mexican tortilla filled with teriyaki beef is an example of fusion cooking because

- a.** it sounds delicious.
- b.** many people have eaten it.
- c.** it combines foods from two cultures.

30. Who can create fusion cuisine?

- a.** European explorers
- b.** anyone
- c.** people in restaurants