Unit 6 · Food and Cuisine

WORKSHEET

Full marks 33

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. ____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 33

1 Words from the article [3]

Match each word in Column A with its meaning in Column B. Write the letter in the box. One meaning in Column B is not needed.

Column A		Column B
1. ferment	☐	**a.** a long, thin pin for holding meat while it is roasted
2. congeal	☐	**b.** not expecting anything bad or strange
3. staple	☐	**c.** to crush into tiny pieces or powder
4. texture	☐	**d.** a food eaten regularly, as a main part of what people eat
5. grind	☐	**e.** how something feels when you touch or bite it
6. unsuspecting	☐	**f.** to change slowly because of yeast or bacteria, as milk becomes curd
		g. to change from a liquid into a thick or solid state

2 Words from the interview [3]

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box. Two words are not needed.

diverse	dynamic	elevate	entirety	humble	nostalgic	palatable	tentative

Nepal is a _____ country, with more than a hundred languages. The smell of my grandmother's kitchen makes me _____ for my childhood. The medicine was bitter, but honey made it _____. The date of the trip is only _____: it may change if it rains. Fashion is _____: what is popular this year may look old next year. A good teacher can _____ a dull lesson into an exciting one.

3 Reading I: Strange Food from Around the World [4]

Read "Strange Food from Around the World" on pages 86–88 of your English textbook. Then choose the correct answer.

i. Haggis is cooked by … [1]

a. frying it in garlic and butter.
b. boiling it in a sheep's stomach for a few hours.
c. drying it in the sun.
d. mixing it into a salad with sesame oil.

ii. Shiokara is made of … [1]

a. raw squid and its salty, fermented guts.
b. jellyfish and chicken.
c. fried crickets.
d. crab soup with noodles.

iii. The writer does not like eating the larger insects because … [1]

a. they are too expensive.
b. they are not allowed in Thailand.
c. anything that needs more than one bite is too much for him.
d. they have no protein.

iv. The writer mentions fermented horse milk from Mongolia to show that … [1]

a. it is his favorite drink.
b. Mongolian food is the strangest in the world.
c. taking a chance on strange food does not always work.
d. it is one of the seven dishes he recommends.

4 Reading II: You Inspire Others by Learning, not by Teaching [4]

Read the interview "You Inspire Others by Learning, not by Teaching" on pages 94–96 of your textbook. Then answer the following questions.

a. What was Santosh Shah's first job in the hotel kitchen? [1]

b. Name any two dishes that, according to him, are found only in Nepal. [1]

c. Why does he dehydrate sukuti for different lengths of time? [1]

d. What does he mean by "You inspire others by learning, not by teaching"? [1]

5 Reading III: an unseen article [3]

Read the article below. Then fill in the blanks with the correct words from it.

Yomari: A Sweet for the Harvest

When the rice harvest is over in the Kathmandu Valley, Newar families celebrate Yomari Punhi, on the full moon of the month of Thinla, which usually falls in December. On that day, almost every Newar kitchen smells of steaming yomari.

A yomari is made of dough of new rice flour and warm water. The cook shapes a piece of the dough into a hollow cone with a long pointed tail, like a fish or a teardrop. It is filled with chaku, a dark sweet made by boiling molasses, mixed with sesame seeds, or with khuwa, milk boiled down until it is thick. The opening is pinched shut, and the yomari are steamed until the white dough becomes shiny.

Making them is not easy. A cone whose wall is too thick is heavy and dull; one too thin breaks in the steam. Grandmothers who have made them for fifty years can shape one in less than a minute. Many people explain the name as "a bread that everyone likes". Today yomari are sold in shops all year round, but the ones from a family kitchen on the full moon of Thinla still taste the best.

a. Yomari Punhi is celebrated on the full moon of the month of ……. [1]

b. Chaku is made by boiling ……. [1]

c. The yomari are ……. until the white dough becomes shiny. [1]

6 Reading III: short answers [2]

Answer the following questions about the same article.

a. Why is it difficult to make a good yomari? [1]

b. Why do you think the yomari from a family kitchen "still taste the best"? [1]

7 Grammar: reason and purpose [4]

Fill in the blanks with because, because of, so that or in order to.

a. The flight was delayed ……. the thick fog. [1]

b. She woke up early ……. she could catch the first bus. [1]

c. We stayed indoors ……. it was raining heavily. [1]

d. The farmers dried the meat ……. preserve it for the winter. [1]

8 Grammar: the present continuous [3]

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a. Look! The children ……. (fly) kites on the roof. [1]

b. We ……. (visit) our grandparents in Pokhara next Saturday; the bus tickets are already bought. [1]

c. I ……. (know) the answer to this question. [1]

9 Writing: a recipe [5]

Write a recipe using the clues given below.

Write a recipe for aloo sadeko, a spicy potato salad, for four people. Clues: 4 boiled potatoes … mustard oil … fenugreek seeds … turmeric … green chili, salt, timur … lemon juice … fresh coriander … serve with beaten rice

10 Think [2]

Answer the following question in your own words.

The writer of "Strange Food from Around the World" says food that seems strange to you is delicious to millions of others. Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.