

**Read the articles below then answer the questions that follow.**

### **Pasta Facts**

**A** Pasta is an essential ingredient in Italian cuisine. Pasta is normally created from an unleavened dough of durum wheat flour combined with water or eggs, rolled into sheets or other shapes, and then boiled or baked. Sometimes, rice flour or legumes such as beans or lentils are substituted for wheat flour to provide a distinct flavour and texture, or as a gluten-free option.

**B** There are basic categories of pasta: dry and fresh. The vast majority of dry pasta is created professionally by an extrusion technique, while it can also be made at home. Traditionally, fresh pasta is made by hand, occasionally with the use of small machinery. Large-scale machines are used to manufacture the fresh pastas sold in grocery stores.

**C** Both dried and fresh pastas come in a variety of shapes and variants, with over 1300 documented names for 310 distinct shapes. Local variations in the nomenclature of various pasta shapes and varieties are common throughout Italy. For instance, cavatelli is referred to by 28 distinct names depending on the city and location. Long and short shapes, tubes, flat shapes or sheets, small shapes for soup, those intended to be packed or stuffed, and speciality or decorative shapes are typical pasta types.

**D** Individual pasta meals vary in complexity, despite the general ease of preparation. Some pasta dishes, such as pasta salads, are served as appetisers or light lunches. Other foods may be served for dinner in greater portions. Similarly, pasta sauces can differ in flavour, colour, and texture.

**E** It was groundbreaking to flavour pasta with tomato sauce, as it was originally consumed in a rather uncomplicated way, sauceless. This staple food is gaining popularity due to factors such as its low cost and ease of preparation. Pasta is available in a number of varieties in local stores in contemporary society. Due to the need for this staple food, pasta is now mass-produced in factories, with only a small amount still made by hand.

**F** Initially, pasta was exclusive to Italian and European cuisine. Pasta has crossed international borders and is now a popular form of fast food and a staple in North America and abroad due to its increasing popularity on a global scale. This is owing to the large number of Italian immigrants that entered Canada and the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. Likewise, a massive influx of Italians into South Africa ensured that spaghetti with meatballs would become a staple of the local cuisine.

**G** Today, pasta is typically served with a sauce; the sauce and type of pasta are typically paired depending on texture and eating ease. White sauce is more prevalent than tomato sauce, garlic, and herbs in northern Italian cuisine. However, Italian cuisine is best distinguished by area. In Trentino-Alto Adige and Emilia-Romagna, tomato is used less frequently in pasta dishes. In Bologna, the meat-based Bolognese sauce has a little quantity of tomato concentrate, whereas Genoa is the home of the green pesto sauce.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which paragraph...**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 mentions that pasta was served in a very simple way in the old time which was without any sauce?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 talks about the variety of sauces that pasta has aside from tomato sauce?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 introduces the two common pasta groupings?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 explains how pasta became so famous not just in Italy but all around the world?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 reveals a glimpse of how pasta is made as well as the basic ingredients that go into the making of pastas?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 explains that pasta comes in different forms and sizes and how each form and size is called differently?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7 describes how pasta is dished up in modern times?

## Elephants

**A** Elephants are the largest terrestrial animals on Earth and also one of the most visually distinctive. With their characteristically long noses, or trunks, enormous, floppy ears, and wide, thick legs, no other animal has a body comparable to elephants.

**B** Most specialists acknowledge different species of elephants: the Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), which reside on different continents and have numerous distinguishing characteristics. According to the San Diego Zoo, there are a number of subspecies that belong to one or the other of these two primary species, however scientists disagree about how many subspecies there are and whether or not they represent different species.

**C** San Diego Zoo says that African elephant ears are larger and approximate the shape of the African continent, whereas Asian elephant ears are smaller and more rounded. Male and female African elephants are equipped with huge tusks and two "fingers" at the end of their trunks. The trunks of Asian elephants feature a single "finger" at the end. Females and a few males have significantly smaller tusks called tushes that do not always develop outside of the mouth.

**D** According to the World Wildlife Fund, tusks are huge, deeply embedded teeth that evolved to aid elephants in digging, lifting, acquiring food, and defence while also protecting the trunk. Similar to how humans tend to be right-handed or left-handed, elephants can have either a right or left tusk. According to the World Wildlife Fund, their dominant tusk is easily identifiable because it will be more worn down than the less prominent tusk.

**E** Both species consume all forms of plant life, including grasses, fruits, leaves, bark, and roots. According to the San Diego Zoo, they spend approximately 16 hours a day eating and consume between 165 and 330 pounds (75 and 150 kilograms) every day.

**F** According to the National Zoo, elephants are extremely fascinating, they can communicate with one another and recognise other elephants from up to 2 miles away using rumbling, low-pitched sounds that lie below the auditory range of humans.

**G** They also say that elephants are effortlessly gregarious and demonstrate good manners to members of their own herd and members of other herds. For example, elephants use their trunks to

greet one another by either extending it high or placing the end of it into the mouth of another elephant. Elephants also pay special attention to the well-being of every member of their herd, and they will do anything they can to care for and protect injured or weak individuals. According to a Scientific American article, they are regarded as an exceptionally clever animal and have been documented demonstrating remarkable problem-solving abilities, empathy, grief, and self-awareness.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which paragraph...**

\_\_\_\_\_ **8** talks about the qualities and nature of an elephant towards their fellow elephants?

\_\_\_\_\_ **9** introduces the two subgroups of elephants?

\_\_\_\_\_ **10** describes how an elephant's tusks are utilised by the elephants for survival?

\_\_\_\_\_ **11** explains the physical difference between the elephant's subgroups?

\_\_\_\_\_ **12** describes the unique physical features of an elephant and how they are the biggest animals who walk on land?

\_\_\_\_\_ **13**

\_\_\_\_\_ **14** mentions what an elephant's diet is?

### **McDonald's History**

**A** In 1948, brothers Maurice and Richard McDonald opened the first McDonald's (MCD) - Get Free Report restaurant by transforming their barbecue drive-through into a burger and milkshake stand. The restaurant in San Bernardino, California, was the brothers' second attempt into the food sector. Their initial business was a hot dog stand near the Santa Anita racetrack.

**B** The first McDonald's specialised in hamburgers, french fries, and milkshakes, selling them for half the price and in half the time of its competitors. This was accomplished by altering the operation of a hamburger restaurant. The McDonald brothers constructed a self-service counter instead of depending on waiters and waitresses. They cooked their burgers in advance and kept them warm under high-powered heat lamps as opposed to cooking each meal to order. This is the fundamental layout of a current fast food restaurant, but at the time it provided McDonald's an overwhelming advantage over its conventional competitors.

**C** This model finally attracted the McDonald brothers to the notice of Ray Kroc, who outfitted the restaurant with cooking appliances. Kroc purchased the rights to begin franchising McDonald's restaurants across the country, despite the fact that the brothers had already licensed a small number of franchise stores in Arizona and California. In 1955, Kroc founded McDonald's Corporation, and in Des Plaines, Illinois, he launched his first franchised restaurant.

**D** Despite the fact that Maurice and Richard McDonald built the original restaurant and its food service business concept, Kroc arguably founded McDonald's as it is known today. He removed the eatery from its San Bernardino site and developed it into a chain. By 1961, Kroc had bought out the company's founders and assumed sole control.

Kroc became the most successful travelling salesman ever to pack a suitcase.

**E** The McDonald brothers asked that their architect construct a facility that would attract notice and showcase their Speedee Service System. The "Red and White" design by architect Stanley Meson did not disappoint. Maurice McDonald added arches to the building because he felt the roof was a little too flat. This architectural style was utilised from 1953 to the late 1960s, when it was supplanted by the Mansard Roof style. In 1969, McDonald's developed the Mansard Roof Design in Matteson, Illinois. Initially, numerous franchisees renovated their existing Red and White structures to conform to the new appearance. During the 1970s, McDonaldland Parks (Play Places) and the Drive-Thru were introduced to the restaurant. The exterior of the Mansard was altered throughout the subsequent years. The designs of McDonald's restaurants incorporate existing architecture and other distinctive elements. McDonald's architecture continues to change to satisfy the needs of our customers.

**F** Perhaps one of the most remarkable aspects of McDonald's corporate history is its lack of recent history. McDonald's early decades were spent establishing its business model and brand. Since then, it has developed a successful strategy. Modern firm history is notable for the relative paucity of major events. McDonald's has maintained its quick growth for nearly 70 years, and while it has gained and lost consumers, it has opened new stores at a consistent rate.

**G** McDonald's was involved with multiple charities. In 1974, it co-founded the Ronald McDonald House in Philadelphia with football player Fred Hill, whose daughter had been afflicted with leukaemia. The apartment made it possible for families to dwell close to the hospital where their children were undergoing treatment. By the beginning of the 21st century, more than 360 of these homes existed worldwide. Additionally, the Ronald McDonald House Charities (founded in 1987) supports a variety of additional initiatives. The additional initiatives introduced by McDonald's included a college scholarship programme for Hispanic students.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description.**

**Which paragraph...**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **15** reveals that Kroc debatably established McDonald's as it is currently known, even though the McDonald brothers developed the initial establishment and business idea?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16** mentions the most astonishing part of McDonald's business journey?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17** introduces the individual who equipped the restaurant with culinary appliances?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18** tell us about the McDonald brothers' first venture?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19** introduces the name of the building style which was used by McDonald's in the old times?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20** discusses McDonald's involvement in a variety of charitable organisations?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21** describes how the current structure of basic fast food restaurants gave McDonald's an overwhelming edge over its competitors in the past?

**How Has Technology Changed Education?**

**A** Technology has influenced nearly every area of modern times, including schooling. Or is it? In some respects, education resembles what it has been for decades. An image from the 14th century by Laurentius de Voltolina illustrates a mediaeval Italian university lecture. The scene is instantly identifiable due to its contemporary connections. The instructor delivers a lecture from a podium at the front of the classroom, while students sit in rows and listen.

**B** Some of the kids appear to be following along with their books open in front of them. A few appear bored. Some converse with their neighbours. One seems to be asleep. Modern classrooms resemble those of the past, however you may observe pupils using laptops, tablets, or smartphones instead of books (though probably open to Facebook). A doubter might assert that technology has not altered schooling. However, technology has significantly altered schooling in numerous ways.

**C** First, technology has significantly increased access to education. In the Middle Ages, books were scarce and only a select few had access to instruction. Individuals were required to travel to educational centres to obtain an education. Today, huge volumes of information (books, audio, photos, and videos) are accessible via the Internet, and formal learning opportunities are available online via the Khan Academy, MOOCs, podcasts, and more. Thanks to technology, today's access to learning possibilities is unprecedented in its breadth.

**D** Technology has also increased the possibilities for communication and collaboration. Historically, classrooms have been largely isolated, and collaboration amongst students has been confined to those in the same classroom or building. Technology provides kinds of communication and collaboration that were previously unimaginable. Students in a rural U.S. classroom, for example, can learn about the Arctic by following the expedition of a team of scientists in the region, reading scientists' blog postings, viewing images, emailing questions to the scientists, and even videoconferencing with them live.

**E** Kids can share their knowledge with students in other states and classes who are following the same expedition. Utilising technological resources such as wikis and Google docs, students can cooperate on group assignments. As a result of technological advancements, classroom walls are no longer a barrier to learning, communication, and collaborative work.

**F** Additionally, technology has begun to alter the roles of educators and students. In a typical classroom, such as the one portrayed in de Voltolina's image, the instructor is the major source of knowledge and the students are passive recipients. This image of the teacher as the "sage on the stage" has a long history in education, and it is still prevalent today. However, because technology has increased access to information and educational opportunities, the role of the instructor in many classrooms has shifted to that of a "guide on the side" as students assume greater responsibility for their own learning by using technology to obtain pertinent knowledge. Schools and institutions around the world are redesigning classroom environments to facilitate this new form of teaching, encourage greater contact, and leverage technology.

**G** Technology is a strong instrument that can assist and improve education in a number of ways, including making it easier for teachers to generate instructional materials and providing new methods for people to learn and collaborate. With the global reach of the Internet and the prevalence of smart gadgets that can connect to it, a new era of education at any time and in any place is dawning. It will be the responsibility of instructional designers and educational technologies to maximise the opportunities afforded by technology to transform education so that effective and efficient education is accessible to all people everywhere.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which paragraph...**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **22** reveals that the roles of the teachers have now been changed due to technology turning them into facilitators instead of being the primary source of information?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23** indicates that technology has expanded the opportunities for student connection and interaction in students?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24** states that a pessimist can argue that technology has not transformed education?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25** states that technology is a powerful tool that may aid and enhance education in several ways?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **26** says that currently, vast amounts of knowledge are available with the help of the internet?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **27** says that technology has impacted practically every aspect of modern life?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **28** mentions that schools and organisations across the globe are rethinking classroom spaces to enable new kinds of instruction, promote better interaction, and utilise technology?

### **A Man's Best Friend**

**A** While you may have multiple best buddies, your dog has only one. The phrase "a man's best friend is his dog" was first used by King Frederick of Prussia in 1789. He is rumoured to have said, "the only, absolute and best friend that a man has, in this selfish world, the only one that will not betray or deny him, is his Dog."

**B** According to research, having a dog may enhance heart health, reduce sadness, and even help you live longer — it's a symbiotic relationship that has been good for both humans and our canine pets. And this relationship dates back at least 15,000 years ago. This is at least one hypothesis; fossil evidence implies domestication as early as 30,000 years ago. According to James Gorman, if this is accurate, humans loved our tail-wagging companions before agriculture, language, or permanent dwellings, and even before we tamed cows, goats, or cats!

**C** Ancient wolves found that scavenging the remains of human huntings for greater profit and significantly less risk than hunting themselves gave rise to the human-dog bond. Over time, their descendants became increasingly reliant on human benefactors, and we enlisted them in our service. We take care of our dogs but in return dogs also have great impacts on us humans.

**D** Dogs view us as family, contrary to what you may have believed. (So did we). Evidently, Dogs view their owners as family, and the sentiment appears to be mutual. Emory University cognitive scientists revealed that a dog's reward region lit up most when exposed to human odours (even over food and other dogs). These findings supported previous study indicating that dogs respond similarly to human noises and are the only non-primate species to seek protection and comfort from people.

**E** According to studies, dogs can also reduce the risk of certain psychological illnesses. This is the conclusion of research comparing the prevalence of pet ownership and mental illness. Participants whose early years of life were spent with a dog exhibited the greatest protective effect. Cats, however, did not demonstrate a similar association between ownership and a decreased incidence of mental illnesses.

**F** Dogs don't only help us mentally, they also help us physically and are also the best friends of your heart. Everyone knows that walking is beneficial for physical and mental health. Regular walks with your dog are an excellent kind of exercise that improves cardiovascular health. Comparing the health of pet owners with that of non-pet owners, additional research (this is a hot topic!) discovered an association between dog ownership and heart health. Researchers linked this to increased participation and physical exercise.

**G** Dogs also help us get to know ourselves more. How? Well, a dog's resemblance to its owner extends beyond droopy cheeks and a lively movement, it also shows in their character. Extroverted owners perceive their pets to be more energetic and playful. Dogs give us unconditional love. When you leave for a few days and your dog is overjoyed to see you return, you know you share a particular bond. Once they love us, they do so without judgement or coercion (well, maybe not if a goodie jar is involved). Humans have a special relationship with their canine companions because they are always there for them.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which paragraph...**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **29** mentions the person who was the first one to say that dogs are the only creatures that will not be disloyal to us?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **30** says that throughout ages, the generations of wolves grew progressively dependent on humans?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **31** mentions that dogs resemble their owners in more than one way, not just physically but also in their personality?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **32** claims how many years have passed since humans and dogs have developed a relationship?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **33** indicates that dogs also assist humans in better knowing oneself?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **34** reveals that dogs also lessen the likelihood of some mental health conditions in humans?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **35** mentions that additional studies showed a correlation between dog ownership and cardiovascular health?

**Coffee Facts**

**A** Coffee is both the name of a plant (Coffea) and a drink made from this plant. The coffee plant is a bush or tree that can grow up to ten metres (about 32 feet) tall but is usually kept shorter. Originating in Africa, coffee plants now grow in South America, Central America, and Southeast Asia. They are

important to the economies of many countries because they are grown there. The drink is made from coffee beans, which are the seeds of the coffee plant. Coffee is a popular drink in many places. It is usually served hot. Caffeine is a mild drug that keeps people awake. It is found in coffee. The US buys the most coffee, followed by Germany. Finland has the most coffee drinkers per person. Some places in Canada, the US, and Europe sell mostly coffee. These places are called "cafés" or "coffeehouses." Food is often sold in cafés, but the food varies from country to country.

**B** Before coffee beans can be used to make a drink, they need to be dried and roasted in a special way. After the beans are picked, they are dried quickly. This keeps them fresh so they can be packed or roasted. Before making a drink, the beans must be roasted and ground (crushed into tiny pieces in a coffee mill). When ground coffee is added to boiling water, the water takes on the flavour and dark brown colour of the coffee beans. Brewing coffee means to make coffee. Coffee can be brewed in a number of different ways.

**C** Coffee plants come in two main types. Most coffee comes from the *Coffea Arabica* plant. Most of the coffee in the world is made from Arabica beans and *Coffea Robusta*, which grows better in places where Arabica won't. Robusta is used in many commercial coffee products because it is cheaper and has more caffeine than Arabica. Robusta has a bitter and sour taste, so people only drink it with other things. Some espresso blends use Robustas that are of better quality. In the past, new Arabica coffees were named after the port where they came from. Mocha and Java are the two oldest types of Arabica coffee. The names we use now are more specific. They tell us where they are from, including the country, region, and sometimes even the property.

**D** Some kinds of coffee taste better when the beans have been around for a while. This means that the beans are picked, dried, and stored for three to eight years. Because of this "ageing," the coffee tastes less acidic. Often, coffee that has been aged is mixed with coffee that has not been aged. One important step in turning coffee beans into coffee is "roasting." When a coffee bean is roasted, it changes from green to yellow to brown and gets almost twice as big. How the coffee tastes depends on how long the coffee beans are roasted. Some kinds of coffee, like Mocha and Java, are roasted for only a few minutes. The taste of the coffee makes it easy to figure out where it comes from. When coffee is roasted for a long time, it is harder to tell the different kinds apart. You can buy green coffee beans and roast them at home in the oven.

**E** Coffee is "ground" in a small machine called a "coffee mill" before it is used to make a drink. The coffee mill cuts the beans into very small pieces. There are many ways to make a drink out of coffee. For some ways to make coffee, like "espresso," the coffee should be ground into a fine powder. For other ways to make coffee, like "filtered coffee," the coffee should be in bigger pieces so it doesn't get stuck in the filter. Coffee with a fine grind tastes stronger.

**F** "Instant coffee" is a way to make a cup of coffee to drink very quickly. It comes in jars or packets and is made in a factory. First, you use ground coffee and hot water to make strong coffee. The coffee grounds are then taken out with a filter. The liquid coffee is dried out until nothing is left but granules or a fine powder. Then, this is put into jars or packages. When a spoonful of "instant coffee" is added to a pot of boiling water, it dissolves and makes coffee that can be drunk. Fresh coffee can have a very different taste. Robusta coffee beans are usually used to make instant coffee, which is one reason why it tastes different. Robusta coffee beans are cheaper than Arabica beans.

**G** Caffeine is a drug that is in coffee. Caffeine is a mild stimulant that wakes people up and keeps them awake. Like many other drugs, caffeine can be hard to quit and can be bad for your health. Some

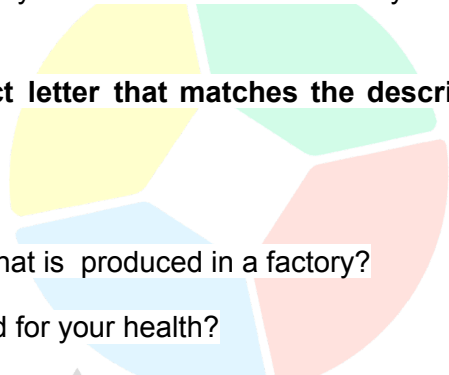


studies have looked at how coffee might hurt your health. In February 2003, 18,478 women in Denmark took part in a study to see if coffee affected pregnancy and birth. The number of babies born dead didn't seem to change much if a woman drank between four and seven cups of coffee a day (stillborn). But in the study, women who drank eight or more cups of coffee a day were three times more likely to have a baby that died before it was born.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which paragraph...**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **36** talks about a fast method for making coffee that is produced in a factory?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **37** mentions that drinking too much coffee is bad for your health?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **38** introduces the country known to have the most coffee consumption per person?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **39** describes the two kinds of coffee plants used to make coffee?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **40** tells us that there are various methods in which coffee can be made into a drink?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **41** tells how coffee beans are first processed before they can be used to make coffee drinks?
- \_\_\_\_\_ **42** talks about one of the most essential steps in producing coffee from coffee beans?



Scholdair