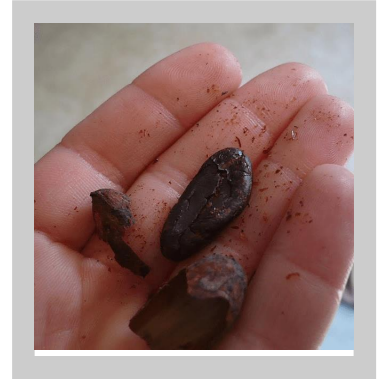


Name _____
Date _____

Working With Chocolate

Carlos Hernandez has always worked with chocolate. As a child in Brazil, he worked on his family's cacao farm. Now he owns and runs his own chocolate factory. A reporter asked Carlos some questions about this topic.



Reporter: Carlos, can you explain where chocolate comes from?

Carlos: Chocolate is made from the seeds of the cacao tree.

Reporter: Those are called cocoa beans, right?

Carlos: Well, they should actually be called cacao (pronounced "kuh-KAY-oh") beans, but long ago English speaking people started saying this word incorrectly. They pronounced this word like most people do today (like "KOH-koh"). They continued to make this mistake over many years. As a result, the pronunciation of this word changed.

Reporter: Where do most cocoa beans grow?

Carlos: Most of the beans come from South America, Africa, and Asia.

Reporter: Can you explain how cocoa beans are turned into chocolate?

Carlos: Sure. First, the cacao pods are picked. The pods need time to ripen. After six days, they are split open. The seeds are removed and dried in the sun for several days. Next, the dried beans are sent to the chocolate factory. Here, the seeds are ground into powder. The powder is mixed with sugar, milk, and other ingredients.

Reporter: That's neat. So, what happens next?

Carlos: Then, the chocolate is heated in a large machine. Finally, the chocolate is cooled and hardened. It is then ready to package and sell all over the world.

Reporter: Which country consumes the most chocolate?

Carlos: Well, people love to eat chocolate in many countries. But, the Swiss people love to eat chocolate the most. Did you know that the average person in Switzerland consumes 22 pounds of chocolate each year?

Reporter: Wow, that's a lot! What do you like most about your job, Carlos?

Carlos: Eating the chocolate, of course!

- 1) This passage is mostly about
 - A. the life of Carlos Hernandez
 - B. how chocolate is made
 - C. where chocolate comes from
 - D. who eats the most chocolate

- 2) In this passage, Carlos first explains
 - A. where chocolate comes from
 - B. why chocolate is called cocoa
 - C. who eats the most chocolate
 - D. how chocolate is made

- 3) This passage is most like
 - A. a recipe
 - B. an experiment
 - C. an interview
 - D. a story

- 4) Based on what Carlos says about how “cacao” came to be called “cocoa,” what can we conclude?
 - A. Mistakes are easy to correct.
 - B. Some things come by mistake.
 - C. You should never make mistakes.
 - D. Mistakes don't happen often.

- 5) In the chocolate making process, what happens RIGHT AFTER the seeds are removed?
 - A. They are dried in the sun.
 - B. They are sent to the factory.
 - C. They are mixed with sugar, milk, and other ingredients.
 - D. They are packaged and sold.

6) As used near the end of this passage, the word **consumes** most nearly means

- A. buys
- B. sells
- C. trades
- D. eats

7) According to Carlos, where do most cocoa beans come from?

- A. South America
- B. Africa
- C. Asia
- D. all of the above

8) Using your own words, explain how chocolate is made.

Answers and Explanations

1) B

Core Standard: **Integration of Knowledge**

Although the author includes two people (a reporter asking questions and Carlos), we can tell that the author gives us the most information about chocolate through Carlos' responses. He is the expert on this topic. If we look at Carlos' responses and take note of what he spends the most time explaining, we can figure out what this passage is mostly about. In two separate responses, Carlos outlines the basic process of how chocolate is made: First he says, "the cacao pods are picked...After six days, they are split open...Next, the dried beans are sent to the chocolate factory...The powder is mixed with sugar, milk, and other ingredients." He continues by outlining the final steps of the process in his next response: "Then, the chocolate is heated in a large machine.

Finally, the chocolate is cooled and hardened. It is then ready to package and sell all over the world." These responses are more detailed, and discussed longer, than any other topic. Using this information, we can tell that this passage is mostly about how chocolate is made. Therefore **(B)** is correct.

Carlos talks about his job, which is a part of his life. This passage is not mostly about the life of Carlos, however, because Carlos does not discuss any aspect of his life outside of his job making chocolate. This lets us know that **(A)** is incorrect.

Carlos briefly responds to the first question the reporter asks him by commenting, "Chocolate is made from the seeds of the cacao tree." Because he spends a lot more time discussing how chocolate is made, this passage is not mostly about where chocolate comes from. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect.

At the end of the passage, the reporter asks Carlos, "Which country consumes the most chocolate." Because Carlos' response is toward the end of the passage, we could not say that this passage is mostly about who eats the most chocolate. This means **(D)** is incorrect.

2) A

Core Standard: **Key Ideas and Details**

The reporter first asks Carlos to "explain where chocolate comes from." He responds, "Chocolate is made from the seeds of the cacao tree." Using this information, we can tell that Carlos first explains where chocolate comes from. Therefore **(A)** is correct.

Carlos explains why chocolate is called cocoa, who eats the most chocolate, and how chocolate is made after he answers the question about where chocolate comes from. Using this information, we can tell that these are not the first things he explains about chocolate. This means choices **(B)**, **(C)**, and **(D)** are incorrect.

3) C

Core Standard: **Integration of Knowledge**

In an interview, we know that one person asks another person questions. Usually this is because the person asking questions, the reporter, wants to learn more about a certain topic. The person being asked questions is usually an expert (someone who is very skillful or knowledgeable) about a subject. Interviews often take on an alternating question and response format, like this passage. In the first paragraph, we learn that Carlos “has always worked with chocolate. As a child in Brazil, he worked on his family’s cacao farm.” This lets us know that Carlos is an expert about chocolate. The reporter questions him repeatedly so that he can share what he knows about chocolate with the world. Using this information, we can tell that this passage is most like an interview. Therefore **(C)** is correct.

Recipes contain lists of ingredients, measurements, and specific details about how to prepare certain foods and drinks. While this passage does provide an overview about how chocolate is made, it does not give us specific instructions and measurements that would allow us to make chocolate on our own. Using this information, we can tell that this passage is not most like a recipe. This means **(A)** is incorrect.

Experiments usually test assumptions called hypotheses to find out if they are true. They often contain lists of materials, procedures, and possible outcomes. While Carlos outlines the basic steps to make chocolate in this passage, there are not lists of materials or procedures. Instead, information is revealed through questions and responses. This makes the passage most like an interview, not like an experiment. This lets us know **(B)** is incorrect.

A story has characters, plot, and a setting. This passage is set-up in a question and response format. Also, stories are usually fictional or not true, whereas we learn about a real person named Carlos in this passage. Using this information, we can tell that this passage is not most like a story. Therefore **(D)** is incorrect.

4) B

Core Standard: **Integration of Knowledge**

The second question the reporter asks Carlos is if seeds of the cacao tree are called “cocoa beans.” Carlos informs us that the pronunciation (and spelling) of the word “cocoa” changed over time. This change came as a result of mistakenly calling “cacao” beans “cocoa” beans. According to Carlos, English speakers “continued to make this mistake over many years. As a result, the pronunciation of this word changed.” This lets us know that the way we say “cocoa” came by mistake. This means

(B) is correct.

The passage does not provide information to support choices **(A)**, **(C)**, or **(D)**. Therefore they are incorrect.

5) A

Core Standard: **Key Ideas and Details**

To answer this detail question correctly, we need to find where Carlos discusses the steps in the chocolate making process in the passage. A good way to do this is to scan the first sentence of each of Carlos' responses, since this sentence will likely tell us what information can be found in the rest of that response. Carlos' fourth response starts with: "...First, the cacao pods are picked." The word "first" lets us know that details about the process can likely be found in this section. In the section of the passage where Carlos explains the process of making chocolate, the author writes, "The seeds are removed and dried in the sun for several days." By looking at the second part of this sentence, "dried in the sun for several days," we can tell what happens immediately after the seeds are removed. Using this information, we can tell that immediately after the seeds are removed, they are dried in the sun for several days. This means **(A)** is correct.

Carlos explains that, "the dried beans are sent to the chocolate factory," after the seeds are removed. This step happens several steps after the seeds are removed, however, so we know that this step is not what happens immediately after the seeds are removed. Using this information, we can eliminate **(B)**.

Carlos explains that, "the powder is mixed with sugar, milk, and other ingredients," after the seeds are removed. This step happens several steps after the seeds are removed, however, so we know that this step is not what happens immediately after the seeds are removed. Using this information, we can tell that **(C)** is incorrect.

According to Carlos, the last step is that chocolate is "packaged and sold all over the world." While this does happen after the seeds are removed, it does not happen immediately after. Also, the hardened chocolate needs to be made from the seeds and other ingredients before it is ready to be packaged and shipped. This lets us know that immediately after the seeds are removed, they are not packaged and sold all over the world. Therefore **(D)** is incorrect.

6) D

Core Standard: **Craft and Structure**

consume (*verb*): to eat or drink up; devour.

The reporter asks Carlos, "Which country consumes the most chocolate?" We can use context clues—hints from known words or phrases around the unknown word or phrase—to help us figure out what consume most nearly means. Carlos responds to the question by saying "Well, people love to eat chocolate in many countries." Since he was asked about which "country consumes the most chocolate," and he responds that people in many countries love to "eat chocolate," we can understand that consume must mean something like to eat. This lets us know that the word "consumes" most nearly means eats, and **(D)** is correct.

The passage does not provide evidence to support choices **(A)**, **(B)**, and **(C)**. Therefore they are incorrect.

7) D

Core Standard: **Key Ideas and Details**

In the middle of the passage, Carlos says that most cocoa beans "come from South America, Africa, and Asia." Therefore choice **(D)** is correct.