Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. Trade and travel have influenced cuisines around the world by _____.

Ⓐ teaching people about the food in their culture

Ⓑ introducing foods and spices from other places

Ⓒ allowing people to eat food grown where they live

Ⓓ explaining what foods were eaten hundreds of years ago

2. According to the book, what is one way the cuisines of India, China, and Thailand are similar?

Ⓐ Rice is a common food in all their cuisines.

Ⓑ All their cuisines feature fresh seasonal foods.

Ⓒ Their cuisines all blend sweet and sour flavors.

Ⓓ The cuisines of all three countries use curry sauce.

3. What is the main idea of the section "Oceania"?

Ⓐ The main cuisines of Oceania include stir-fry because of the influence of Thailand and Vietnam.

Ⓑ The regions of Oceania have different cuisines because of their location and each island's history.

Ⓒ Australia, a country in Oceania, and England have similar cuisines because England colonized Australia in the 1700s.

Ⓓ Oceania's cuisine includes canned meat like corned beef because it is expensive to ship fresh meat to the islands, such as Fiji.

Quick Check continued on following page

© Learning A–Z, all rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____

4. Why do people in Poland often pickle fruits and vegetables?

Ⓐ to make fruits and vegetables taste better with sausage

Ⓑ to help fruits and vegetables last through the long winter

Ⓒ to keep fruits and vegetables fresh during the growing season

Ⓓ to make fruits and vegetables different from food in other places

5. What is one reason the foods in Southern Europe are different from the foods in Northern and Eastern Europe?

Ⓐ Northern Europe has a longer summer.

Ⓑ Southern Europe has a warmer climate.

Ⓒ Northern Europe has a longer coastline.

Ⓓ Southern Europe has more food made by Indigenous peoples.

6. According to the book, how are Northern Africa and Southern Europe similar?

Ⓐ Both regions have long, cold winters.

Ⓑ Both include tomatoes in many dishes.

Ⓒ Both regions include the country Morocco.

Ⓓ Both are part of the Mediterranean region.

7. What is one food that is found in many different cuisines around the world?

Ⓐ pizza

Ⓑ beets

Ⓒ yogurt

Ⓓ dumplings

Quick Check continued on following page

© Learning A–Z, all rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____

8. What is true about some cuisine of Central Africa?

Ⓐ Peanuts are not originally from this region.

Ⓑ The region's food is called "rainbow cuisine."

Ⓒ This region makes lamb stew cooked in a tagine pot.

Ⓓ Yams grow for only a short time in the region's cold climate.

9. What does the map on page 13 help you understand about Peru and Brazil?

Ⓐ The people who colonized both countries brought along cuisine from Portugal.

Ⓑ Both countries' cuisines depend on foods from diverse landscapes such as forests and mountains.

Ⓒ The countries are near each other, meaning they have similar climates for growing foods like mangoes.

Ⓓ Indigenous peoples and enslaved peoples from West Africa were the biggest influence on both countries' cuisines.

10. What food is part of the cuisines of both Fiji and Peru?

Ⓐ stew served over rice

Ⓑ raw fish with lime juice

Ⓒ bananas and pineapple

Ⓓ meat pies with flaky crusts

11. Extended Response: What can be learned about a country on the basis of its cuisine? Use details from the text to support your answer.

12. Extended Response: Why can you find dishes from just about every country in the United States?

© Learning A–Z, all rights reserved.

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Dinner Around World

Main Comprehension Skill: Fact and Opinion

1. Ⓑ *Cause and Effect*
2. Ⓐ *Compare and Contrast*
3. Ⓑ *Main Idea and Details*
4. Ⓑ *Cause and Effect*
5. Ⓑ *Compare and Contrast*
6. Ⓓ *Compare and Contrast*
7. Ⓓ *Main Idea and Details*
8. Ⓐ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
9. Ⓒ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
10. Ⓑ *Compare and Contrast*
11. Answers will vary. Example:
A country's cuisine can help you learn about its climate, weather, land, and history. Countries with warm weather grow different fruits and vegetables from countries with cold weather. People in different climates preserve food in different ways, such as pickling it or drying it. Countries near water cook more seafood than countries farther inland. When people colonize or trade with a country, they bring foods that influence the country's foods and cuisine.
12. Answers will vary. Example:
Many different peoples, including Native peoples, enslaved peoples from Africa, colonizers from Europe, and immigrants from many countries have influenced cuisine in the United States. They each brought their own foods, which influenced the cuisines of different regions of the country. Today, you can find cuisines from all parts of the world in the United States.

© Learning A–Z, all rights reserved.