

# 2 FOOD

## Discussion point

Discuss with a partner.

- 1 Look at the infographic about seasons for growing fruit and vegetables in parts of America. Do you grow these foods in your country?
- 2 What foods grow in your country during different times of year?
- 3 Do you think it is important to eat foods that are in season? Why?

## FOOD SEASONS



## VIDEO



## ARABIC SUSHI

## Before you watch

Work with a partner. Which of the following opinions matches yours the best? Why?

- 1 I prefer to eat food from my own culture.
- 2 I prefer to eat food from other cultures.
- 3 I like to eat food that is a mix of different cultures.





Fruit and vegetable market in Turkey.

### While you watch

Read the questions and then watch the video.  
 Check (✓) the correct answers.

- What flavor does the food have?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Eastern	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian
- What happens when Western people try the food?
 

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They try more Arabic food.	<input type="checkbox"/> They try more Japanese food.
--	---
- What do the customers think?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> They like it.	<input type="checkbox"/> They are confused by it.
--	---

### After you watch

Answer the questions with a partner.

- Do you think this restaurant idea would be popular in your country?  
*Yes, because ...*                      *No, because ...*
- Is the food from your country popular around the world?  
*Yes, my country's food ...*  
*No, my country's food ...*
- What international food do you think would mix well with your culture's food?  
*I think it would mix well with ... because ...*

# The food of Indonesia

## A Vocabulary preview

Find the words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 <b>farming</b> (n)          | a the substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow                     |
| 2 <b>food stall</b> (n)       | b food changed from its natural state  |
| 3 <b>groceries</b> (n)        | c growing crops or producing animal products   |
| 4 <b>herbs and spices</b> (n) | d things used to add flavor to food  |
| 5 <b>industry</b> (n)         | e to put trees, seeds, etc. in the ground to grow                                    |
| 6 <b>plant</b> (v)            | f the food you regularly buy in a store  |
| 7 <b>processed food</b> (n)   | g a large table or a small building that is open at the front, used for selling food |
| 8 <b>soil</b> (n)             | h the people and organizations involved in producing goods                           |

## B Before you read

Previewing a text

Look at the picture and heading. What is the text's purpose?

- To give an overview of the Indonesian food industry
- To compare the Indonesian food industry with food in the rest of the world

## C Global reading

Completing a summary of main ideas

Summaries give an overview of the main ideas in a text. Read the topic sentences and identify the supporting information and important words to help you summarize the main ideas.

- Skim *The food of Indonesia* and check (✓) the things that are mentioned in the text.

challenges in the past   challenges today   changes to diet and shopping  
changes to jobs   local dishes   money for farmers   plants and crops

- Use your answers from Exercise 1 to complete a summary of the text.

Indonesia has a lot of rain and sunshine and produces different<sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. These traditionally influence the food and a lot of herbs and spices are used in<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. However,<sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and<sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ habits are changing. Today people eat more processed foods. People often buy groceries in local stores, but they also use supermarkets. One of the main<sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for the food industry<sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is the increasing population. It means more foods have to be imported.



## The food of Indonesia

- 1 Situated in a warm, tropical region, Indonesia has a lot of rain and sunshine and therefore has the perfect climate for a long growing season. The country also has large areas of good-quality soil. Both factors make Indonesia an excellent region for a successful farming economy. A large percentage of the population works in the farming industry and the country gets a lot of income from this. There is a large range of farms, but most belong to three types: small farms growing rice for domestic use, small farms growing crops for export, and large, foreign-owned or privately-owned farms that also mostly export food.
- 2 Indonesia's climate makes it ideal for planting and growing most popular crops. Indonesia is one of the world's largest producers of many different kinds of food. It is a known producer of palm oil and spices like cloves and cinnamon. It is also one of the biggest producers of other key foods consumers frequently buy such as cocoa, coffee, and tea. Growing plants to eat is obviously important, yet many farmers also plant other crops of high value such as natural rubber.
- 3 The farming industry is clearly important for the country's economy, however, it has also influenced the local food culture and customs. Indonesia has a long history of cooking with herbs and spices. The Betawi, who are a local group in the region of Jakarta, are responsible for many of the street foods. Kerak Telor, which is possibly their most famous dish, is made of rice, coconut, onions, shrimp, and egg and fried into a cake. With thousands of street food stalls selling dishes for under one U.S. dollar they form an important part of the economy.
- 4 As Indonesia has become richer and more urban the local diets have gradually changed. In particular, the amount of dairy, meat, and sugar people eat has grown. Many of these products and other processed foods and drink are often imported. A lot of people still prefer to shop in traditional local stores for their groceries, but supermarkets are selling an increasing amount of food to urban people. These stores mostly sell processed foods and often have better refrigerators to keep the dairy and meat products people demand.
- 5 As lifestyles and diets change there are many challenges facing the Indonesian food industry. In the past, the country produced enough rice and sugar for everyone, but now it needs to import these foods. An increasing population, more land being used for crops people do not eat, and growing industries are all placing pressure on the future of food in Indonesia.



### GLOSSARY

**imported (adj)** brought into your country from another country

**rubber (n)** a strong material made from a tree and that bends easily

Man frying Kerak Telor.



## Scanning

**D Close reading**

Read the text again. Write *T* (True), *F* (False), or *NG* (Not Given) for each sentence.

- 1 Very few people now work in farming in Indonesia. \_\_\_
- 2 Indonesia does not produce any meat products. \_\_\_
- 3 Herbs and spices are quite new in Indonesian cooking. \_\_\_
- 4 People now eat more processed foods. \_\_\_
- 5 Indonesia can produce all of the rice and sugar it needs today. \_\_\_

**E Critical thinking**

Discuss these questions in a group.

- 1 What changes in diet have there been in Indonesia? Have you had similar changes in diet in your country?

*The diet in Indonesia has changed to ...*

*The diet in my country ...*

- 2 Why do you think people eat more processed foods today? What health problems might it cause?

*People's diets have changed because ...*

*Eating more processed foods can cause ...*

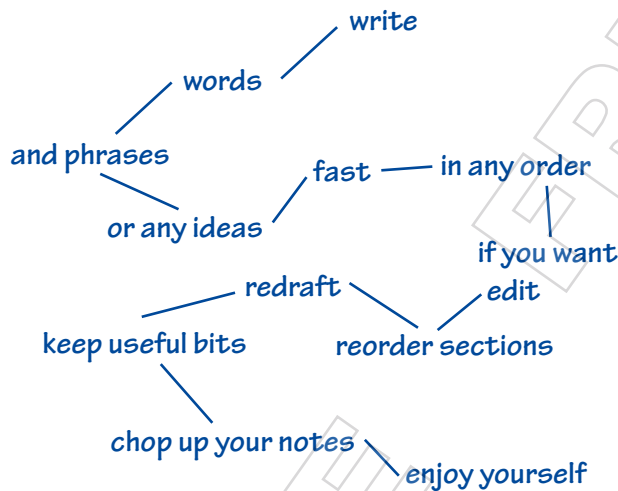


Write down everything you know and think about the topic.

**Free writing**

- Give yourself three minutes
- Write as fast as you can – all your ideas – as they arrive
- Don't bother about sentences or punctuation – it's only a draft to get going

**Free association**



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- 1 Read *Tricks for getting started*. Choose one of the ideas below and complete a free writing task on the topic you chose.

food production   healthy eating and diets   junk food   popular snacks

- 2 Find another student who chose the same topic as you. Compare your notes. Add any ideas you like from your partner's list to your list.
- 3 Choose one of the other topics from Exercise 1. This time complete the free association task from the box.
- 4 Find another student who chose the same topic as you. Compare your notes. Add any ideas you like from your partner's list to your notes.



## Farming in extremes

### A Vocabulary preview

1 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

artificial claim cost crops environmental human locally pollute

- 1 What foods are grown \_\_\_\_\_ in your region?
- 2 Do you believe it when people \_\_\_\_\_ that climate change is not happening?
- 3 Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ behavior needs to change to protect the environment?
- 4 Would you eat different \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment?
- 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ damage is caused when food is imported?
- 6 What foods are grown using \_\_\_\_\_ light or heat in your country?
- 7 Does local food or imported food \_\_\_\_\_ more in your country?
- 8 What things about your diet \_\_\_\_\_ the environment the most?

2 Discuss the questions from Exercise 1 with a partner.

### Preparing to read

### B Before you read

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What foods do you eat regularly?  
*I often have ... I eat ... regularly ...*
- 2 How much of your food is grown locally?  
*A lot of my food is grown locally because ...*  
*Not much of it is grown locally because ...*
- 3 What makes it difficult to grow some foods in your country?  
*It is difficult to grow ... because ...*

### C Global reading

Read the text quickly and choose the best alternative title.

- 1 The food we eat
- 2 Farming today
- 3 Farming solutions

### Skimming



# FARMING IN *extremes*

## 1 Harder times

It is thought that the world's population will reach about nine billion in 2050. That's around two billion more than now. When you consider that there are around one billion people in the world already living in difficult times due to a lack of food, then the future is worrying. Also, with the increasing difficulty facing the world due to human numbers and climate change, many wonder how we will feed this larger population without destroying the planet.

## 2 The damage farming does

Surprisingly, agriculture is one of the biggest causes of global warming. This comes from some of the crops and animals we farm, such as cows and rice farms. It also comes from the chemicals we use to fight diseases and to encourage plants to grow more quickly. Farming also uses a lot of water. This water and the chemicals we use to grow our crops means farming causes a lot of pollution to lakes, rivers, and seas. As our population grows we also cut down more trees. Clearly, how we farm and use the food we produce cannot continue in this way, but what can be done to make farming better and more environmentally friendly?

## 3 Grow and use food with less waste

Many farms around the world do not produce the volume of crops that they could. Of course, they should not be farmed too much so that the soil is damaged, but they can be grown in a better way. For example, traditional farming often plants different crops next to each other. The amount grown of each is then reduced. Many traditional farms also waste water. Finally, local farmers do not always have access to the best seeds. The best seeds are not affected by diseases and produce higher amounts of crops. Also, much of the food farmed now is wasted rather than used. The United Nations claims that about one third of the food produced for people to eat is not eaten. The cost of this is about one trillion dollars of food wasted each year. People in rich countries waste nearly the same amount of food as the whole of sub-Saharan Africa produces.

### GLOSSARY

**seed (n)** the part of a plant that is used to grow more of the same plant



#### 4 Change diets

One way to reduce environmental effects of the food we produce is to change our diets and what we grow. Changing the food we eat to more fruit and vegetables and less meat could be one way to make certain that we can produce enough food to feed the planet. Much of the food we grow is fed to animals, used as fuel, or used in other products. Farming animals also uses much more water. By changing our eating habits through eating less meat we could actually make better use of the land available to us for farming.

#### 5 Unusual solutions—seawater and sun

Since many people do not want to change their diet, or have not considered changing it, farmers are looking for unusual solutions to produce the food we need. This is especially true in places where they already have problems with a lack of water or poor soil quality. Artificial conditions are created to grow the food. For example, at one farm in Australia, they are producing tomatoes by using solar power to remove salt from the seawater. The tomatoes then grow in greenhouses kept cool by seawater in the summer and made hotter by solar power in the winter.

#### 6 Farming the desert

Many countries are facing the challenges of high birth rates increasing the population and land being covered in desert. This means much of the food is bought abroad and transporting it adds to the problem of global warming. Countries have tried different solutions to this problem. In Egypt, people have tried to develop the desert into farmland. This involves using underground water or taking water from the river Nile. In Qatar, they hope to grow a large amount of their own fruit and vegetables within the next few years. Computer technology means temperatures, water levels, and light can all now be changed to create a range of perfect growing conditions. While an expensive solution, it is one that reduces the damage to the environment and produces more local food.

#### 7 Can we meet the challenges?

Each country faces different challenges to produce food. Some need to think about developing the technology to grow crops in difficult conditions. Others, perhaps, need to look at trying to change people's diets to reduce the amount of meat eaten. The whole world also needs to grow crops in a way that reduces the damage to the environment. Otherwise we may have even less good-quality soil and a warmer climate in which to try to feed everyone.

#### GLOSSARY

**solar power (n)** electricity created using energy from the sun



### D Close reading

We use synonyms to avoid repeating a noun to make our language more varied and interesting. It is important to understand what these synonyms refer to in order to fully understand a text. Looking for synonyms can help you identify repeated ideas and the main topic of a section.

- 1 Read *Farming in extremes*. Find the synonyms or phrases with a similar meaning to these words.

Paragraph 1 – population	_____ <i>people</i> _____	_____ <i>human numbers</i> _____
Paragraph 2 – agriculture	_____	_____
Paragraph 3 – produced	_____	_____
Paragraph 4 – diets	_____	_____

- 2 Replace the words in bold using synonyms from paragraphs 5–7.

- 1 In hot areas farmers now **take away** the salt from seawater.
- 2 A lot of the food comes from **foreign countries**.
- 3 Some people think it is a good idea **to lower** the amount of meat we eat.

- 3 Read *Farming in extremes* again. Match each sentence (1–5) with a group (A–C) below. You can use any letter more than once.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 They traditionally waste space and water. _____                            | A Farmers                        |
| 2 They say that one third of the food we grow is wasted. _____               | B Scientists and official groups |
| 3 There will be much more of them by 2050. _____                             | C The general population         |
| 4 They are now thinking of using computers to help them work in Qatar. _____ |                                  |
| 5 They will need to change what they eat in the future. _____                |                                  |

### E Critical thinking

Think about the ideas from *The food of Indonesia* and *Farming in extremes* and discuss these questions in a group.

- 1 What traditional foods eaten in your country are imported from other countries?  
*Nowadays we usually import most of our ... from ...*
- 2 Do you think you could reduce the amount of processed foods you eat? Why / why not?  
*I could stop eating a lot of processed foods like ...*

## Vocabulary development

### Adjectives for describing food

#### 1 Match the words in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 <b>bitter</b> (adj) | a tasting strong and sharp, not sweet                 |
| 2 <b>creamy</b> (adj) | b containing salt or tasting like salt                |
| 3 <b>frozen</b> (adj) | c with a strong hot flavor                            |
| 4 <b>juicy</b> (adj)  | d with a flavor you enjoy                             |
| 5 <b>salty</b> (adj)  | e thick, soft, often containing a dairy product       |
| 6 <b>smelly</b> (adj) | f unpleasant when you breathe in through your nose    |
| 7 <b>spicy</b> (adj)  | g extremely cold and stored at a very low temperature |
| 8 <b>tasty</b> (adj)  | h containing a lot of liquid                          |

#### 2 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- \_\_\_\_\_ yoghurt is a popular alternative to ice cream.
- A: What do these chilies on the menu mean?  
B: They show you how \_\_\_\_\_ a dish is. Three is the strongest.
- This apple is really sweet and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ food can be bad for people trying to lose weight because of the amount of fat.
- I always try the food first. Sometimes it's really \_\_\_\_\_ so you do not need to add any more seasoning.
- I really like this cheese, but it's so \_\_\_\_\_, the room stinks!
- This food isn't very \_\_\_\_\_. You need to add something to give it some flavor.
- I always add sugar and milk to my coffee otherwise it's too \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Do you prefer sweet or salty snacks?
- Which adjectives best describe your favorite food?





# Academic words

## 1 Match the words in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 <b>approach</b> (n)     | a relating to the country being talked about and not another country       |
| 2 <b>chemical</b> (n)     | b a way or method of doing something                                       |
| 3 <b>consumer</b> (n)     | c to sell something to another country                                     |
| 4 <b>contribution</b> (n) | d money that someone gets from work or investments                         |
| 5 <b>domestic</b> (adj)   | e a person who buys something  |
| 6 <b>export</b> (v)       | f including or affecting the whole world                                   |
| 7 <b>global</b> (adj)     | g something used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry |
| 8 <b>income</b> (n)       | h something you do or share that helps change things                       |

## 2 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1 in the correct form.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food around the world, especially bananas, tea, and coffee.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are shopping online, rather than in stores.
- Many farmers use a \_\_\_\_\_ such as a fertilizer to help plants grow.
- Diet and lifestyle choices have made a significant \_\_\_\_\_ to many modern health problems.
- One \_\_\_\_\_ to solving the problem of not enough food is to change people's diets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ warming is a problem facing the whole world.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ economy is mostly farming and tourism.
- Our country's \_\_\_\_\_ comes mainly from exporting oil.

## 3 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Do you think consumers worry about where their food comes from?  
*I think consumers worry because ...*  
*I don't think consumers worry because ...*
- What does your country mainly export?  
*My country mainly exports ...*
- What does your country produce mainly for the domestic market?  
*For the domestic market, my country mainly produces ...*

## Writing model

You are going to learn about using relative clauses and writing compound sentences. You are then going to use these to write a paragraph describing food production in your country.

### A Analyze

Use the bold words in the brainstorm in the correct form to complete the model answer.



### B Model

Nearly half of the land in Argentina is used to produce meat. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is by far the most important of these products and is one of Argentina's most important <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. The country is also one of the largest <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ per person of beef in the world. An <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, which is the local name for a barbecue, is one of the most popular ways to eat meat. It is the national dish and it is often served with a spicy chimichurri sauce. Currently, <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, which is farming without the use of chemicals, is a small but growing area. Argentina is one of the biggest organic farming countries in the world and companies export nearly all of these foods.

#### 1 Match the sentences from the text with the topics.

- |                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Sentences 1–3 ___ | a A national dish                    |
| 2 Sentences 4–5 ___ | b A new area in farming              |
| 3 Sentences 6–7 ___ | c The most important food in farming |

#### 2 Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 Are different regions of your country known for different foods?
- 2 What national dishes are these used in?
- 3 What changes have there been in the food produced in your country?  
Is this because of local changes in diet or for export?



### Relative clauses

We use relative clauses to describe or give extra information about an object, person, or place.

We use <b>who</b> to describe people.	People <b>who live in urban areas</b> now have different diets.
We use <b>that</b> and <b>which</b> for things.	The farms <b>that we visited</b> use new approaches to farming. Crops <b>which need a tropical climate</b> grow well in Indonesia.
We use <b>where</b> to describe locations and places.	More land <b>where farming takes place</b> is now being used for industry.

Some relative clauses give information to explain the specific place, object, or person the writer is talking about. These are **defining relative clauses**.

*Products **which are environmentally friendly** try to limit the damage they do to the environment.*

Another type of relative clause is a **non-defining relative clause**. This type of clause does not tell you which one. It tells you more information about the thing already named or defined. Non-defining clauses use commas ( , ) at the start and end of the clause.

*The Betawi, **who are a local group in the region of Jakarta**, are responsible for many of the street foods.*

### 1 Underline the relative clause. Decide if the clause is defining or non-defining.

- Common foods which are grown in this country include wheat, fruit, and vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_
- Farmers who sell in the local market always sell seasonal crops. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crumble, which is an English dessert, is made from fruit, flour, sugar, and butter. \_\_\_\_\_
- The area on the coast, where many farmers are based, is good for growing crops. \_\_\_\_\_
- The food stall owners, who work in this area, must have a license. \_\_\_\_\_
- The town where I lived as a teenager is famous for its hot and spicy food. \_\_\_\_\_



*Pomegranate farming in Turkey.*

**2 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* / *that*, or *where*.**

- 1 People \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the countryside were given a small piece of land to farm.
- 2 In the past, people lived \_\_\_\_\_ it was easy to grow their own food.
- 3 The new kinds of food \_\_\_\_\_ are popular nowadays are usually processed and unhealthy.
- 4 The food \_\_\_\_\_ we eat in my country is usually imported.
- 5 In hot and dry places, \_\_\_\_\_ there is little rain, it is often hard to grow food.
- 6 She thinks people living in the city, \_\_\_\_\_ are usually richer, do not eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables.

**3 Join the sentences using a defining or non-defining relative clause after the subject of each sentence.**

- 1 The East of China has the best farmland. Most people live there.  
*The East of China, where most people live, has the best farmland.*
- 2 The people mostly eat fish. They live on small islands.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Bottled water is more expensive than gas. It comes from other countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The dish comes from the north of the country. It is made from rice, fish, herbs, and spices.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The places are in the center of the country. They eat more meat.  
\_\_\_\_\_





# Writing skill

## WRITING

### Writing compound sentences

A sentence with two or more independent clauses (clauses with a subject and a verb) is a compound sentence. Compound sentences are made by joining the two clauses with a conjunction. For example:

*Japanese food is commonly exported around the world **and** its most famous type of food is sushi.*

*We have a lot of farmland, **but** the country still buys a lot of its food from other countries.*

*The country has a high population and not much land **so** it has to import most of its food.*

**While** is also used to join independent clauses. As a conjunction, **while** has a similar function to **but**.

*While fast food is very popular, it is not eaten by everyone.*

**Since** is also used to join independent clauses and has a similar meaning to **because**.

*Our country does not produce much food **since** it is too hot here for most things to grow.*

#### 1 Choose the correct conjunction to complete these compound sentences.

- 1 **Since / While** it is more environmentally friendly to eat locally grown food, many countries spend millions of dollars buying foods from thousands of miles away.
- 2 Farming underground would have some advantages, **but / and** one difficulty is that it would need to use artificial light.
- 3 These stores mostly sell processed foods **and / so** have better refrigerators to store the milk and meat products people demand.
- 4 The world's population is growing, **yet / so** we need more space to produce food.

#### 2 Rewrite the sentences as compound sentences.

- 1 Many people's lives have become better. Their diets have become worse.
- 2 We need more food to feed everyone. The population is growing.
- 3 Previously, people lived on small farms. They ate the food they grew.
- 4 It rains a lot. The country grows most of its own food.
- 5 We are eating more food. We are growing less food ourselves.

#### 3 Use the conjunctions in the skills box to write four compound sentences about your favorite foods in your country.

## Writing task

Use relative clauses and compound sentences to write a paragraph describing food production in your country.

### Brainstorm

Complete the brainstorm below.



### Plan

Answer the following questions as you plan your description.

- 1 What are the main foods produced in your country?
- 2 What local dish are these foods used in?
- 3 What foods does your country import and export?
- 4 What do you think will happen to food production in the future in your country?
- 5 What other information can you think of about food in your country?

### Write

Using your answers to the questions above, write a paragraph about food production in your country. Use some compound sentences with *but*, *and*, *so*, *while*, or *since*. Pay attention to your relative clauses. Your text should be around 100 words long.

### Share

Exchange paragraphs with a partner. Look at the checklist on page 189 and provide feedback to your partner.

### Rewrite and edit

Read your partner's comments. What could you change to make your writing better? Revise your text, then check it for errors. Think about:

- the structure of your compound sentences
- your use of relative clauses.

Write the final draft.

# Review

## Wordlist

MACMILLAN  
DICTIONARY

### Vocabulary preview

artificial (adj) **	food stall (n)	plant (v) **
claim (v) ***	groceries (n)	pollute (v) *
cost (n) ***	herbs and spices (n)	processed food (n)
crops (n) **	human (adj) ***	soil (n) ***
environmental (adj) ***	industry (n) ***	
farming (n) *	locally (adv) **	

### Vocabulary development

bitter (adj) **	frozen (adj) *	salty (adj)	spicy (adj)
creamy (adj)	juicy (adj)	smelly (adj)	tasty (adj) *

### Academic words

approach (n) ***	contribution (n) ***	global (adj) ***
chemical (n) ***	domestic (adj) ***	income (n) ***
consumer (n) ***	export (v) **	

## Academic words review

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

attitude exports factor global income

- Success in life depends as much on your \_\_\_\_\_ as on your qualifications.
- India \_\_\_\_\_ gem stones, refined mineral fuels, vehicles, machinery, medicines and chemicals to many countries.
- The amount you earn each year is your annual \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rising unemployment was a major \_\_\_\_\_ in the country's economic problems.
- The importance of recycling plastic is a \_\_\_\_\_ concern.

## Unit review

- |             |                          |  |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Reading 1   | <input type="checkbox"/> | I can complete a summary of the main ideas in a text.  |
| Reading 2   | <input type="checkbox"/> | I can recognize and understand synonyms in a text.   |
| Study skill | <input type="checkbox"/> | I can use tricks for getting started to help me brainstorm ideas.                            |
| Vocabulary  | <input type="checkbox"/> | I can use adjectives for describing food.  |
| Grammar     | <input type="checkbox"/> | I can use relative clauses with <i>who</i> , <i>that</i> / <i>which</i> , and <i>where</i> . |
| Writing     | <input type="checkbox"/> | I use compound sentences to make my writing more interesting.                                |