



4. THE ORIGIN OF CHOCOLATE

WORKSHEET 4



The premier contact of the Western world with Kakao took place in 1528 when the Spanish explorador Fernando Cortez returned from Mexico with Kakao. At that temps cacao was used to make une boisson. The cacaobonen were very duur. Only rich insanlar could payer them. Only in 1900 Kakao became a national drink due to a sharp drop in prix of Kakao. The main ingredient of chocolate is Kakao, made from cacaobonen. They come from the fruta of the Kakaobaum. Kakaobaumen grow in warm and humid tropical ülkeler, surtout in the

ülkeler around the équateur. The best-known fournisseurs are Indonesia, Ecuador, Kenia, Ivory Coast... A Kakaobaum has to grow tres tot four jaren and can become quinze metros hoog. Most Kakaobaumen are pruned and become only vier metros hoog. That way it's easier to pick the Früchte. Every arbre gives about dertig to veertig Früchte par an. The tree has bloemen all year long. Big, hard Früchte grow out of every bloem. After about cinco maanden the Früchte are ripe. After these vijf aylar they can be picked. The ripe fruits are geel. They are about zwanzig Zentimeter long. Every fruta contains about quarante tohumlar. These seeds are the cacaobonen. Kakao is made of these tohumlar. Every year an arbre delivers bir to twee kilo kakao. They open the Früchte with a couteau. They take out the bonen and put them in bins. The bins are covered with big feuilles. After a semaine the bonen are bruin. The bonen are unloaded and taken out of the bins and put in the Sonne to dry. The bonen are unloaded and put in big sacs and transported to Europe by Fahrzeug. De sacs are unloaded in the haven of Amsterdam and they take them to the chocolate fabrics by camions. In the fabrics they are converted into chocolate.



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Answer the following questions:

Who brought the cacao to Europe? _____

In which year was that? _____

Which country does the cacao come from? _____

Where do cacao trees grow? _____

How much cacao does a cacao tree deliver a year? _____

How many seeds does a cacao tree fruit contain? _____

Assessment:

Teacher asks:

- Do you notice any difference in writing systems? [e.g. In German the nouns are written with capital letter]
- Did you understand the multilingual text?
- Was it difficult?
- Which words did you understand?
- What made you understand them?
- Did you derive their meaning from other languages you know or from the context?
- Which words didn't you understand at all?

**Answer sheet:**

The **first contact** of the Western world with **cacao** took place in 1528 when the Spanish **explorer** Fernando Cortez returned from Mexico with **cacao**. At that **time** cacao was used to make **a drink**. The **cacao beans** were very **expensive**. Only rich **people** could **afford** them. Only in 1900 **cacao** became a national drink due to a sharp drop in **price** of **cacao**.

The main ingredient of chocolate is **cacao**, made from **cacao beans**. They come from the **fruit** of the **cacao tree**. **Cacao trees** grow in warm and humid tropical **countries**, **especially** in the **countries** around the **equator**. The best-known **suppliers** are Indonesia, Ecuador, Kenya, Ivory Coast... A **cacao tree** has to grow **three to four years** and can become **fifteen metres high**. Most **cacao trees** are pruned and become only **four metres high**. That way it's easier to pick the **fruits**. Every **tree** gives about **thirty to forty fruits a year**. The tree has **flowers** all year long. Big, hard **fruits** grow out of every **flower**. After about **five months** the **fruits** are ripe. After these **five years** they can be picked. The ripe fruits are **yellow**. They are about **twenty centimetres** long. Every **fruit** contains about **fourty seeds**. These seeds are the **cacao beans**. **Cacao** is made of these **seeds**. Every year a **tree** delivers **one to two kilo cacao**.

They open the **fruits** with a **knife**. They take out the **beans** and put them in bins. The bins are covered with big **leaves**. After a **week** the **beans** are **brown**. The **beans** are taken out of the bins and put in the **sun** to dry. The **beans** are put in big **bags** and transported to Europe by **ship**. The **bags** are unloaded in the **port** of Amsterdam and they take them to the chocolate factories by **trucks**. In the factories they are converted into chocolate.

- **Who brought the cacao to Europe?** The Spanish explorer Fernando Cortez.
- **In which year was that?** In 1528.
- **Which country does the cacao come from?** From Mexico.
- **Where do cacao trees grow?** In warm and humid tropical countries, especially in the countries around the equator.
- **How much cacao does a cacao tree deliver a year?** One to two kilo.
- **How many seeds does a cacao tree fruit contains?** About forty.