

Select Readings, Second Edition
Pre-Intermediate, Chapter 7 Test

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Eating Locally

Would you give up some of your favorite foods if doing so helped the environment and the local economy? More and more people nowadays are willing to make some small sacrifices¹ to do just that in their own communities. They call themselves *locavores* or *localvores*, and they try to limit their food supply to products that are grown within a specific distance from where they live.

You might notice that the word *locavore* sounds quite a bit like *herbivore* or *carnivore*. Just as carnivores eat meat and herbivores eat plants, locavores only eat food that is grown locally.

There are many reasons why people become locavores. Some people want to support their local farmers and economy. Others want to reduce the size of their carbon footprint² and make a positive impact on the environment. Some people eat local food for health reasons, or simply because they believe that the food is fresher and tastes better. Many locavores find that their diet helps them learn new things about the food they eat and the community where they live.

Produce on the shelves of most supermarkets in the United States travels an average of 1,300 to 2,000 miles from the farm to the store. This travel distance is also called *food miles*. Locavores try to cut down the food miles their produce uses by buying food that has traveled less than 100 miles. Most food that is produced and purchased locally is usually sold within 24 hours of leaving the farm where it is grown or made.

Becoming a locavore might seem like a challenge. However, depending on where you live, there may be many options for buying local food. Locavores enjoy researching the area in which they live to find the best stores or farmer's markets to buy locally grown produce, and a few communities have restaurants that serve dishes made only from local food.

The next time you buy food, look closely. Where did all that food come from? You might be surprised. And you might even consider becoming a locavore.

1. The reading passage is primarily about _____.
 - A. how far food travels before it's sold
 - B. why some people only eat local food
 - C. why it's difficult to give up some foods
 - D. why it's better to grow your own food
2. We can infer that _____ is a good way to reduce a person's carbon footprint.
 - A. buying food online
 - B. limiting one's food supply
 - C. shopping at local supermarkets
 - D. eating food that travels fewer miles
3. Which of the following statements is not true?

¹ **sacrifices** difficult changes

² **carbon footprint** the amount of carbon energy that a person or company uses

- A. *Locavores* are also sometimes known as *localvores*.
 - B. *Carnivores* are animals who eat meat.
 - C. *Herbivores* are animals who eat plants.
 - D. *Herbivores* and *carnivores* only eat local foods.
4. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason that people become locavores?
- A. They want to reduce the amount of food they eat.
 - B. They want to support their local farmers.
 - C. They want to do something good for the environment.
 - D. They think local food tastes better.
5. What are *food miles*?
- A. Food that travels between 1,200 to 3,000 miles.
 - B. Food that travels less than 100 miles.
 - C. The distance that food travels from producer to consumer.
 - D. The distance that food travels within a local community.
6. According to the reading, most locavores prefer to buy food _____.
- A. within 24 hours of leaving the farm
 - B. within 100 miles of the farm it comes from
 - C. at their own local supermarket
 - D. at the farm where it is grown
7. How long does it take for most locally grown and purchased food to be sold once it leaves a farm?
- A. Less than a day
 - B. More than a day
 - C. Less than 100 miles
 - D. More than 100 miles
8. From paragraph 5, we can infer that _____.
- A. many communities don't have a lot of locavores yet.
 - B. most towns have a restaurant that serves only local food.
 - C. becoming a locavore is extremely difficult in most communities.
 - D. supermarkets carry mostly locally-grown food.
9. Which of the following is an example of a sacrifice a locavore may need to make?
- A. Spend more time learning about their community and where their food comes from.
 - B. Stop buying fresh fruit that comes from other parts of the world.
 - C. Eat food that doesn't taste as good as the food at the supermarket.
 - D. Drive to farmer's markets that are outside their local area.
10. The author's purpose in writing this passage is probably _____.
- A. try to get readers to grow more food locally
 - B. teach readers where to buy food locally
 - C. compare locavores to herbivores and carnivores
 - D. give readers information about the locavore movement