Reading Passage

Doughnuts

Fried dough has been made all around the world. Dutch settlers who brought apple and cream pies, cookies and cobbler to the New World also introduced doughnuts. Their doughnuts were called olykoeks, or oily cakes – sweet dough balls fried in pork fat. Early doughnuts were often filled with apples, prunes or raisins. The name “doughnut” may refer to the nuts put in the middle of the dough ball to prevent an uncooked center or possibly to “dough knots” – another popular shape for the olykoeks. Today, “doughnut” and “donut” are used interchangeably.

There are three stories about why doughnuts have holes in the center. In 1847, Elizabeth Gregory was known for making a very fine olykoek with a hint of nutmeg and a filling of hazelnuts or walnuts. Her son, Hanson Crockett Gregory was a 16 year-old sailor who invented the doughnut hole.

One story says that on June 22, 1847, Captain Gregory’s ship hit a sudden storm. He impaled the doughnut as a spoke on the steering wheel to keep his hands free. The spoke drove a hole through the raw center of the doughnut. Captain Gregory liked the doughnuts better that way, and the doughnut hole was born.

In the second story, he didn't like nuts, so he poked them out and ordered the ship's cook to remove the centers from doughnuts.

The third version comes from an interview with the Captain Gregory in the Washington Post. Gregory didn't like the greasiness of doughnuts twisted into various shapes, or the raw center of regular doughnuts. He suddenly had the idea to punch a hole with the ship's tin pepper box. When he got home, he taught this new doughnut trick to his mother. Making a hole increased the surface area exposed to the hot oil and eliminated the uncooked center. Here's part of the interview with 85 year-old Captain Gregory:

"Now in them days we used to cut the doughnuts into diamond shapes, and also into long strips, bent in half, and then twisted. I don't think we called them doughnuts then--they was just 'fried cakes' and 'twisters.'

"Well, sir, they used to fry all right around the edges, but when you had the edges done the insides was all raw dough. And the twisters used to sop up all the grease just where they bent, and they were tough on the digestion."

Jello

Gelatin is made from collagen extracted from the boiled bones, connective tissues, and intestines of animals. Since Victorian times it has been used in recipes. In 1845, Peter Cooper (who built the first American steam-powered locomotive, the Tom Thumb, and founded the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art) got the US Patent for powdered gelatin. He was not able to develop a successful product, so in 1897, he sold the formula to Pearle B. Wait of LeRoy, New York.

Wait was a carpenter and inventor. While he was making cough medicine and laxative tea in his home, he also experimented with gelatin. He came up with a fruit flavored dessert that his wife, May, named Jell-O. They added strawberry, raspberry, orange and lemon flavoring to the powdered mix. Wait did not have the money and business experience to make a success of his new product, so in 1899 he sold the business to a neighbor, Orator Francis Woodward, for $450. Sales did not improve, so Woodward sold the business to Sam Nico, a factory supervisor, for $35. In 1900, Nico's Genesee Pure Food Company began an advertising campaign that used celebrities and ad illustrations by famous artists to help sell Jell-O. It was very successful. By 1902, Jell-O sales rose to $250,000 per year.

The first four Jell-O flavors were orange, lemon, strawberry, and raspberry. Lime was added in 1930. In the 1950s, Jell-O came in vegetable and spice flavors such as celery, Italian, mixed vegetable and seasoned tomato, but they were discontinued. Other fruit flavors were also created: apricot, apple, berry blue, black cherry, blackberry, black raspberry, cherry lemonade, cranberry, fruit punch, grape, lemon-lime, mango, margarita, melon fusion, mixed fruit, orange-banana, peach, pineapple, pineapple-grapefruit, strawberry, strawberry-banana, tropical fruit, and watermelon.

Jell-O powder contains powdered gelatin, flavorings and sugar or artificial sweeteners. First it is dissolved in very hot water, then put in the refrigerator to set. It can be poured into a mold to create recipes in different shapes. All kinds of fruits, vegetables, marshmallows, whipped cream, or other ingredients are added to make interesting creations.

In 1936, a chocolate pudding made with milk was added to the Jell-O product line. Soon, other flavors of pudding mix were developed: vanilla, tapioca, coconut, pistachio, butterscotch, egg custard, flan and rice pudding.

Today, the Jell-O brand name belongs to Kraft Foods. They sell Jell-O gelatin and pudding mixes. The companies claims that more than a million packages of Jell-O are sold every day.

"Well, I says to myself, 'Why wouldn't a space inside solve the difficulty?' I thought at first I'd take one of the strips and roll it around, then I got an inspiration, a great inspiration. I took the cover off the ship's tin pepper box, and--I cut into the middle of that doughnut the first hole ever seen by mortal eyes!"

“Well, sir, them doughnuts was the finest I ever tasted. No more indigestion--no more greasy sinkers--but just well-done, fried-through doughnuts.

1.The first doughnuts brought to America by the Dutch were....

A. ? oily

B. ? bitter

C. ? yellow

D. ? sour

2.What could be a title for this passage?

A. ? Nicknames for Donuts

B. ? How the Donut Changed Over Time

C. ? Donuts Around the World

D. ? The First Bakery

3.Captain Gregory...

A. ? improved the doughnut

B. ? invented the doughnut

C. ? added filling to the doughnut

D. ? brought the donut to America

4.Which of the following items was not introduced by the Dutch?

A. ? ice cream

B. ? cream pies

C. ? cookies

D. ? cobbler

5.Why do you think the Washington Post interviewed Captain Gregory?

A. ? They wanted to know how the doughnut hole came into being.

B. ? They wanted to know the places he had sailed to.

C. ? They were interested in why doughnuts were so greasy.

D. ? They believed someone else invented the doughnut hole.

6.Which of the following is definitely TRUE about doughnut holes?

A. ? The doughnut hole was invented inside a pepper box.

B. ? The doughnut hole was invented as a result of a bad storm at sea.

C. ? The doughnut hole was invented by a sailor.

D. ? The doughnut hole was invented to make it taste better.

7.What inspired Captain Gregory?

A. ? He wanted to think of a new name for doughnuts.

B. ? The idea of cutting a hole into the center of the doughnut.

C. ? The idea that he could put filling in the doughnut

D. ? The idea of starting a bakery

8.Doughnuts were originally made with nuts in the center to..

A. ? make the doughnuts easier to fry

B. ? make sure the center was fully cooked

C. ? make the doughnuts less oily

D. ? make the doughnuts taste less doughy

9.What does the word "introduced" mean in the following sentence?

Fried dough has been made all around the world. Dutch settlers who brought apple and cream pies, cookies and cobbler to the New World also introduced doughnuts.

A. ? discovered

B. ? brought to a new place

C. ? fought

D. ? made

10.Which of the following was NOT a nickname for doughnuts as described by Captain Gregory?

A. ? olykoeks

B. ? greasy sinkers

C. ? twisters

D. ? fried cakes

1.Why did Peter Cooper sell his gelatin formula?

A. ? It was too dangerous.

B. ? He was hoping to make a lot of money.

C. ? He was not very good at business.

D. ? He could not develop a successful product.

2.Who came up with fruit flavored gelatins?

A. ? Peter Cooper

B. ? Pearle Wait

C. ? Kraft

D. ? Francis Woodward

3.When did Jell-O become successful?

A. ? When Peter Cooper secured a patent.

B. ? Before 1900.

C. ? After 1900.

D. ? When Franics Woodward bought the business.

4.Which of the following flavors was NOT among the original flavors?

A. ? Orange

B. ? Lemon

C. ? Lime

D. ? Raspberry

5.What question is answered in the second paragraph?

A. ? How is Jell-O made?

B. ? Why did Pearle Wait sell the business?

C. ? Who was Peter Cooper?

D. ? What vegetable flavors of Jell-O were created?

6.Which of the words in the following sentence means "not real?"

Jell-O powder contains powdered gelatin, flavorings and sugar or artificial sweeteners.

A. ? gelatin

B. ? artificial

C. ? powdered

D. ? flavorings

7.What happened first?

A. ? Jell-O began making flavored puddings.

B. ? Sales rose to $250,000 per year

C. ? Vegetable flavors of Jell-O were discontinued.

D. ? Lime Jell-O was added

8.Read the sentence below. A claim.....

They claim that more than a million packages of Jell-O are sold every day.

A. ? is sometimes true, but there is no proof.

B. ? is always 100% false.

C. ? is always 100% true.

D. ? is a wild guess.

9.Jell-O does NOT contain...

A. ? flavorings

B. ? sugar

C. ? egg whites

D. ? artificial sweeteners

10.Why was Sam Nico successful in selling Jell-O?

A. ? People just wanted Jell-O

B. ? He was famous.

C. ? He knew what would help sell his product.

D. ? He was a factory supervisor.

11. Compare the donut and jello.

12. Contrast the donut and the jello.

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13. If you would either make a donut or jello, why? Use details from the text to support your answer.