

Задания для самостоятельной работы

Дисциплина: ОГСЭ 03 Иностранный язык -Группа ТПОП 437 FROM THE HISTORY OF FOOD

Cacao

The cacao is a tropical plant that originated in Central and South America. It grows to a height of 5 to 8 m. The fruits are pods that are long and oval in shape and 15 to 20 cm long. The pods weigh 500 — 1000 g. Each pod contains about 40 to 50 beans arranged in five rows. The natives, especially the Mayas and Aztecs, used the cacao beans as a source of food and beverages and also as a means of exchange, trading with it necessities in the markets throughout the region.

The Aztecs consumed cacao as a beverage, after having pounded the roasted beans in hot water. They sometimes sweetened the drink with honey and thickened it with cornflour. Cayenne pepper was also often used to make it piquant. The beverage was called chocolate — a combination of *choco*, the Aztec name for cacao, and *latl*, their word for water. In Mexico, cacao beans formed the basis of a complex system of exchange too. For example, the city of Tabasco paid the Emperor Montezuma an annual tax of 24,000 cacao beans. That assured the emperor's daily ration of 30 cups of chocolate and 2,000 more for his courtiers'.

Chocolate is a useful source of energy. A cup of this precious beverage could put a man in condition to make a whole day's march without the need for other food.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите текст

