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| E9 - ws | **listening – viewing comprehension: Cocoa** | date: |
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| 1. Explain the quote: *Before you finish eating your breakfast in the morning, you’ve depended on more than half the world.*

food from all over the world on our tables |
| 1. Enumerate some goods cocoa is used for. -> soap, chocolate, ice cream, moisturiser, gel
 |
| 1. Give five facts about the Dominican Republic and life there.

island in Caribbean, 10 mio inhabitants, average temp: 26°C, main language: Spanish 42% below poverty line, 2nd poorest country in Caribbean  |
| 1. Name these parts: cocoa pod, cocoa bean
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| 1. Write down how *machete* is pronounced: maschäti
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| 1. Explain what a cooperative is and why it’s an advantage to be part of it.

farmers join to help each other one fermentation centre for all being part of Conocado |
| 1. Sketch (= describe shortly) the way from cocoa pod to chocolate.

cocoa pod -> split open -> beans -> fermentation ->chocolate flavour, kills germs -> drying -> sold to factories in Europe -> processed into… |
| 1. Name the three different products into which the cocoa beans are processed.

liquid chocolate, cocoa powder, cocoa butter |
| 1. How many chocolate bars are eaten in the UK in one year? 660 000 tons

How much is spent on chocolate in the UK per year? 4 billion pounds |
| 1. Which intention drives traders and manufacturers and why are they more powerful than the farmers?

driven by profit, control demand |
| 1. Explain three ways Fairtrade has helped the farmers and their communities. Give examples of how these measures affected people directly.

minimum price -> planning, investingpremium -> supply of running water, refurbishment of schools, drainage systemtraining + educationwater => showering at any time, not having to carry water around => being able to work/schoolelectricity => proper kitchenknowledge about how to plant trees, how trading system works |