

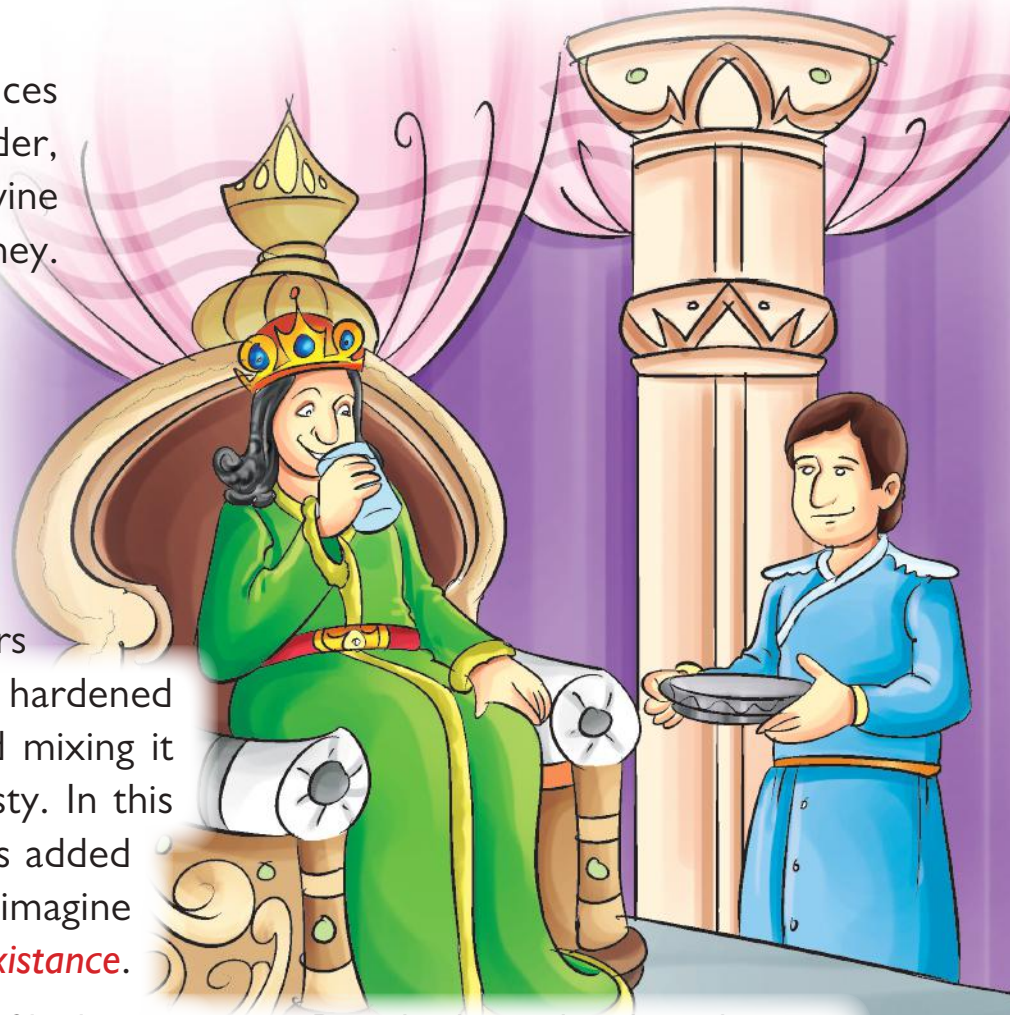
Licking The Ice-Cream

In very cold **regions** like Europe snowfall takes place instead of rain. When water freezes in a lake or a sea, it is called ice. When water vapour of the clouds freezes, it turns into soft and thin flakes of ice. Then it is called snow. When the upper layers of snowfall presses the lower layers of snow, it becomes hard and turns into ice. Same thing happens in the middle and upper Himalayas in the winter season.

People of Europe ate water-ices hundreds of years ago. Alexander, the Great of Greece enjoyed wine mixed with snow, ice and honey. The Roman Emperor Nero loved fruit juices with ice.

In winter season the fat-rich portion of milk comes to its upper layer. This is called cream. In olden days when there were no cream separators people enjoyed this cream hardened with cold. Then people started mixing it with sugar to make it more tasty. In this process it melted. Then ice was added to harden it again. We can imagine how the ice-cream came into **existence**.

A part of China has long chain of high mountains. People there developed a new idea of thick ice-cream. So they mixed a little of a fine flour with milk, boiled it to **homogenize** and cooled. They further mixed some plant flavours to it. Then they put it in ice to harden.



It is said that Marco Polo brought a recipe of ice-cream from China to Italy about 700 years ago. From Marco Polo's country it reached to France and then to England.

If ice is mixed with salt, its cooling power is increased. This **phenomenon** is used for making kulfi, a **traditional** Indian ice-cream. A mixture of **condensed** milk, sugar, nuts and saffron is placed into metal cones. Their lids put on and **sealed** with dough. The cones are placed in a mixture of ice and salt to freeze. It is said that kulfi was **promoted** by the Mughal Emperors. They used to have ice brought from the Himalayas.

Modern ice-cream came from America. In the beginning it was called cold custard. In reality it was much less in cream content but more creamy in look and thickness. Poly Madison, the wife of USA President Madison put the custard in a ice-box. It was much liked by all the guests. She called it ice-cream.

In 1846, Nancy Johnson made the first ice-cream mixer. In 1851, the first ice-cream factory in the world was opened in Washington. The first ice-cream factory in India was set-up in Mumbai in 1948.

Milk, cream, custard, sugar, water, etc. is stirred and **blended** in a mixer. This mixture is then heated or **pasteurized** to destroy bacteria. Butter or fat is added to the pasteurized mixture. The hot mixture is then **whirled** around under high pressure. This makes the mixture smooth and creamy. It is then cooled quickly. Flavours like vanilla or chocolate, fruits and nuts are added. The flavoured mixture is packed into different shapes and frozen. Finally, it is transferred into different containers for supply.



Now a days you can eat ice-cream the year round all over the world. Which flavour do you like– strawberry, vanilla, chocolate, mango or pista? You can get a two-in-one chocolate layer covering an ice-cream.

Once an ice-cream seller in America ran out of small cups. One of his friends used to make waffles (thin water-like biscuits). He rolled up a waffle into a cone and the ice-cream was served in that. Thus the ice-cream cone was invented. This was another two-in-one biscuit covered ice-cream.

Ice-cream is a nourishing food because it is made of milk, sugar and other eatables. It also takes heat out of you. What would happen if one summer there was no ice-cream.

Word Treasure

region : large area or district

existence : reality

homogenize : make of the same kind all over

phenomenon : remarkable happening

traditional : an activity that has been passed down from generation to generation

condensed : thickened by reducing water from it

sealed : closed up

promoted : made the public aware of (kulfi)

blended : mixed well

pasteurized : boiled to kill bacteria

whirled : moved around quickly



EXERCISE TIME

Comprehension Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The fat rich portion of milk on its upper layer is called :

a. snow

b. ice

c. cream

2. A little of fine flour with milk, boiled and cooled was used to make ice-cream is :

a. thick

b. look white

c. give taste

3. Who carried recipe of ice-cream from China to Italy ?

a. Alexander the Great

b. Marco Polo

c. Nero

4. Traditional Indian ice-cream is called :

a. kulfi

b. fruity

c. strawberry

5. Ice-cream is a nourishing :

a. juice



b. food



c. drink



B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

1. In very cold region snowfall takes place instead of rain.



2. The Roman Emperor Nero loved fruit juices with ice.



3. Thick ice-cream was first made in India.



4. Marco Polo brought a recipe of ice-cream from Italy to China.



5. It is said that kulfi was promoted by the Mughal Emperors.



C. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a cream ?

2. What are snow and ice ?

3. What things were added to thicken the ice-cream ?

4. How is kulfi made ?

5. What led to the invention of the ice-cream cone ?

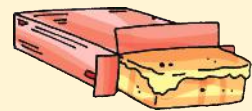
6. What is the taste of an ice-cream ?

Fun with Words

D. Name the shapes of these ice-creams :







E. Match the containers with the things :

1. a bowl

a. tea

2. a jar

b. soup

3. a cup

c. oil

4. a glass

d. honey

5. a tin

e. milk

Essential Grammar

F. We use 'shall' and 'will' for future actions :

1. 'shall' is used with 'I' and 'we' :

Ex. : I shall play flute this evening.

We shall watch a movie tomorrow.

2. 'will' is used with 'you, they, he, she, it' and all the nouns :

Ex. : They will go to the circus this weekend.

Karan and Robin will attend school next year.

She will go to the station at noon.

Fill in the blanks with 'will' or 'shall' :

1. She _____ act in the school play.
2. You _____ do your homework this evening.
3. We _____ leave as soon as the rain stops.
4. They _____ go to picnic tomorrow.
5. I _____ climb the hill tomorrow.

G. We use 'going to' for future actions :

Ex. : He is going to pick the football now.

The car is going to take a turn.

We are going to play cricket.

I am going to have dinner.

Black clouds has covered the sky. It is going to rain.

I am not going to eat this sandwich.

H. Format of sentences with 'going to'

I + am + going to + verb +

He/she/it/singular noun + is + going to + verb +

We/you/they/plural noun + are + going to + verb +

I. Complete the sentences using 'going to' form of the given verbs :

1. She _____ in the swimming competition. (compete)
2. I _____ the car later this afternoon. (wash)
3. They _____ their friends for a party. (invite)
4. Sharon _____ this evening at the mall. (shop)
5. You _____ late. (be)
6. The elephant _____ water at the river. (drink)

Essential Writing

J. Look at the delicious cake. describe it in your own words :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



Essential Speaking

Sometimes you want to know the like-dislike of your friend about a food or drink. You may ask in the following way.

- "Would you like to have an ice-cream ?"
- Yes, it is my favourite OR No I don't like it.

L. Take turns and ask such questions for food items given below :

some milk, a cup of tea, a sandwich, an apple, a cold drink

