

Lunch Around the World

By Tracey Middlekauf

What do kids in other countries have for lunch?

What do you usually eat for lunch at school? Maybe you bring a peanut butter and jelly sandwich from home, or grab a cheeseburger or fish sticks in the cafeteria. But how about having some congee or *mee siam*, as kids in Singapore do? Have you ever brought a yummy stuffed *paratha* to school, as kids in Amritsar, India, often do?

Read on to learn about those dishes and more, as we explore what kids around the world eat for lunch.

Nancy, France

Nancy is located in northeastern France, near Germany. The city is famous for its buildings and its parks.

The 411: In Nancy, kids either buy their lunch in the *cantine* or go home for lunch. Unless they have a medical condition and a doctor's prescription, they're not allowed to bring their own lunch from home.

So, what's for lunch?

For about 6 euros (about 8 U.S. dollars) each, siblings Louise C., 12, and Alphonse C., 10, can get an appetizer; a main course of fish or meat; a veggie or carb side dish; cheese; a dessert of fruit, yogurt, or chocolate mousse; and as much bread as they want! Thanks to the rich assortment of fruits, veggies, proteins, starches, and dairy, kids get a well-rounded meal packed with vitamins and minerals.

While kids can choose an appetizer of veggies or cold cuts, there are also hot local specialties available. A good example is *friands*—puff pastries filled with ground meat (usually pork), herbs and eggs.

Louise says she loves to get grape-fruit, a common French appetizer, as her first lunch course.

Madrid, Spain

Madrid is Spain's capital and largest city. It's known for its art museums, parks, and food.

The 411: Lunch is usually a healthy two-course meal. The first course is veggies, rice, or pasta. The second course is a meat or fish dish. Dessert is either fruit or yogurt.

So, what's for lunch?

In a typical school week for brothers Óscar F. and Diego F., the cafeteria may serve swordfish in lemon sauce, lentil soup, chicken with mushrooms, tuna in tomato sauce, roasted chicken, and paella, a Spanish specialty. Paella consists of rice, seafood, meat, peppers, spices, and veggies. It's a great way to get protein, vitamins, and carbs all at once.

Óscar, 8, says that one of his favorite things to eat for lunch is *cocida*, a stew of meat, veggies, and chickpeas, which are high in fiber and protein. Diego, 11, loves anything with salmon.

Beirut, Lebanon

Beirut was known as the Paris of the Middle East until its civil war in the 1970s to early 1990s destroyed much of the city. But the city is rebuilding and slowly returning to what it once was. Most people in Beirut speak English, French, and Arabic.

The 411: Kids may either bring their own lunch from home or buy it in the cafeteria.

So, what's for lunch?

According to Maurice O., 14, the cafeterias sell "fish, meat, chicken, rice, and lentils. ... If kids bring their lunch from home, it's usually sandwiches with cheese or mortadella [an Italian cold cut]."

In the cafeteria, kids can buy a *mankouche*, a low-fat Lebanese flatbread pizza made with cheese and a Middle Eastern spice mix called *za'atar*.

It turns out that when it comes to lunch, kids in Beirut have a lot in common with U.S kids. According to Maurice, "Most kids' favorite lunch foods are the hamburger, nuggets, pizza, and French fries!"

Amritsar, India

Located in northern India, Amritsar is an important center for the Sikh religion. It's home to the Golden Temple, considered one of the most beautiful shrines in the world.

The 411: Most kids in Amritsar bring their own lunch from home. Chips and soft drinks are strongly discouraged.

So, what's for lunch?

At 11-year-old Sakshi R.'s school, everyone brings a lunch according to a menu set by the school. For example, on Mondays kids bring veggie sandwiches, Tuesdays are called Mother's Choice Days, and on Wednesdays kids bring stuffed *parathas*. Think of a paratha as a cross between a soft, savory pancake and pita bread, stuffed with cheese, veggies, or both. On Fridays, students share their lunch with their classmates. On that day, Sakshi's mom packs homemade cake or popcorn.

Sakshi's favorite lunch is a mayonnaise and veggie sandwich. "I simply love the taste of cheese and mayonnaise," she says. But she also likes trying new things. "I love eating, but I love having a variety. Friday lunch is my favorite!"

The Island of Singapore

Singapore is the smallest nation in Southeast Asia. The diverse population follows many different religions, including Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity. Chewing gum used to be illegal in Singapore, and now only pharmacists are allowed to sell it!

The 411: Most schools in Singapore don't allow the sale of sweets, chocolate, or soft drinks. In fact, overweight kids are required to attend an extra PE session. Hardly any kids bring their own lunch to school because there are so many choices at the cafeteria, known as the canteen or tuck shop.

So, what's for lunch?

At 11-year-old E-lyn C.'s school, there are a number of food stalls where she can purchase fruits, drinks, rice, and local specialties such as congee, one of her favorite lunch meals. Congee is a nutritious rice porridge made with meat or seafood and veggies. It's low in fat and high in protein and fiber.

There's also a *halal* food stall at E-lyn's school. Halal food is food that has been prepared according to the dietary laws of Islam. A typical dish is *mee siam*, a protein-rich meal of thin rice noodles with soybeans, tofu, boiled eggs, and garlic chives.

Beyond the Bologna Sandwich

Hungry for some bunny chow?

Believe it or not, it's *not* made of rabbits. It's actually a popular lunch sandwich in Cape Town, South Africa. Bunny chow is made of curry (usually chicken curry) stuffed into a hollowed-out bread roll. "It's a really different way to eat a sandwich," says Cricket Azima, author of *Everybody Eats Lunch*, a book filled with recipes for lunch foods from all over the world.

How about fried eggs for lunch?

In Brazil, a fried egg often tops off the Bauru sandwich that many people eat for lunch. That famous sandwich is named after the city in which it became popular in the 1930s. A Bauru sandwich has roast beef and melted cheese on a French roll. It's similar to bunny chow in that some of the soft insides of the bread are also removed to make a Bauru.

Make Your Own Bento Lunch!

In Japan, many kids take *bentos* to school for lunch. A bento usually consists of a small portion of rice, a fish or meat, and pickled or fresh vegetables, all packed in a square box. Susan Yuen, author of *Hawai'i's Bento Box Cookbook*, says, "When making a bento, presentation of your food is very important to make your meal not only taste yummy but look delicious as well." The best way to do that is to make your bento colorful, with fruits, vegetables, and other healthy treats, she adds.

To make a fun and easy sandwich bento with your mom or dad, start by finding a cookie cutter. You may already have one around the house, Yuen says.

Then:

1. Take two slices of bread, and cut them using your cookie cutter.
2. Fill your sandwich with your favorite filling, such as cold cuts, cheese, or hummus.
3. Add eyes or fun decorations using foods such as dried fruits (blueberries, raisins, cranberries, currants, and so on), nuts, chocolate chips, cheese, or whatever else you have around the kitchen.
4. Fill in the empty spaces in your bento box with sides such as fruits and vegetables or other healthy snacks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the passage, which of the following cities does not allow students to bring their own lunch?

- A New York, United States
- B Nancy, France
- C Beirut, Lebanon
- D Amritsar, India

2. This passage compares and contrasts lunches around the world. Which of these favorite foods is something both American kids and kids in Beirut have in common?

- A mankouche
- B bento boxes
- C paella
- D pizza

3. Read the following sentences: "Most schools in Singapore don't allow the sale of sweets, chocolate, or soft drinks. In fact, overweight kids are required to attend an extra PE session."

Based on the passage, it is most likely that Singapore doesn't allow sweets, chocolate, or soft drinks because

- A they may cause kids to be overweight
- B they may cause kids to get cavities
- C some kids may be allergic to them
- D some kids might not have enough money to buy them

4. Read the following sentence: "When making a bento, presentation of your food is very important to make your meal not only taste yummy but look delicious as well."

As used in the passage, **presentation** means

- A how it tastes
- B how it looks
- C speaking in front of people
- D a poster with information

5. This passage is mostly about

- A healthy foods to eat for lunch
- B different lunches kids eat around the world
- C different sports kids play around the world
- D foods American kids like to eat

6. The passage describes paella, a dish eaten in Spain, and congee, a dish eaten by kids in Singapore. What ingredients do both dishes have in common?

7. Read the following sentences: "Most kids in Amritsar bring their own lunch from home. Chips and soft drinks are strongly discouraged." Based on the passage, why are chips and soft drinks most likely strongly discouraged in India?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Kids in France are not allowed to bring their own lunch from home, _____ they have a doctor's prescription for a medical condition.

- A but
- B unless
- C so
- D after

9. Answer the following questions based on the sentence below.

Kids usually do not bring their own lunch to school in Singapore because there are so many choices at the cafeteria.

Who? kids

(do) What? _____

Where? _____

Why? _____

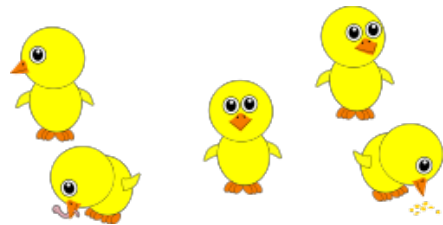
10. Read the vocabulary word and definition below and complete questions 10a, 10b, and 11.

Vocabulary Word: diverse (di · verse): different.

10a. Read the sentences below and underline the word **diverse**.

1. Schools include diverse foods in nutritious lunches by including each of the different food groups.
2. Paella includes rice, seafood, meat, peppers, spices and veggies, making it a diverse source of protein, vitamins and carbohydrates.
3. Even if the lunches eaten around the world are diverse, many include similar types of food that keep kids healthy.
4. The languages spoken around the world are diverse, with people speaking many different languages even in the same country.
5. You can visit Spain's diverse museums to learn about art, history, or science.

10b. Which image shows a more diverse group of animals?



11. The students in Michael's school speak over 27 different languages and follow different religions. Do you think Michael's school is diverse? Why or why not?

Teacher Guide & Answers

Passage Reading Level: Lexile 1020

Featured Text Structure: Compare/Contrast – the writer presents similarities and differences between two or more objects, places, events or ideas

Passage Summary: This passage describes different types of children’s lunches around the world. The writer describes kids’ lunches commonly found in: France, Spain, Lebanon, India, Singapore, South Africa, Brazil, and Japan, while including facts about each country’s culture, history, and demographics.

1. According to the passage, which of the following cities does not allow students to bring their own lunch?

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- B Nancy, France**
- C Beirut, Lebanon
- D Amritsar, India

2. This passage compares and contrasts lunches around the world. Which of these favorite foods is something both American kids and kids in Beirut have in common?

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Based on the passage, it is most likely that Singapore doesn’t allow sweets, chocolate, or soft drinks because

- A they may cause kids to be overweight**
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4. Read the following sentence: “When making a bento, presentation of your food is very important to make your meal not only taste yummy but look delicious as well.”

As used in the passage, **presentation** means

- A how it tastes
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5. This passage is mostly about

- A healthy foods to eat for lunch
- B different lunches kids eat around the world**
- C different sports kids play around the world
- D foods American kids like to eat

6. The passage describes paella, a dish eaten in Spain, and congee, a dish eaten by kids in Singapore. What ingredients do both dishes have in common?

Suggested answer: Both paella and congee contain rice, seafood, and meat. [see paragraphs 10 & 24]

7. Read the following sentences: "Most kids in Amritsar bring their own lunch from home. Chips and soft drinks are strongly discouraged." Based on the passage, why are chips and soft drinks most likely strongly discouraged in India?

Suggested answer: Chips and soft drinks are most likely strongly discouraged in India because schools want to make sure that they are eating a healthy meal, even if they are bringing their own lunches. [see paragraph 18]

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Kids in France are not allowed to bring their own lunch from home, _____ they have a doctor's prescription for a medical condition.

- A but
- B unless**
- C so
- D after

9. Answer the following questions based on the sentence below.

Kids usually do not bring their own lunch to school in Singapore because there are so many choices at the cafeteria.

Who? kids

(do) What? **usually do not bring their own lunch to school**

Where? **in Singapore**

Why? **because there are so many choices at the cafeteria**

10. ReadWorks recommends that you teach this vocabulary word to the whole class out loud using the four steps listed below.

Vocabulary Word: diverse

Step 1: Introduce the word

- a. Teacher writes the word on the board and divides it into syllables: (di · verse)
- b. Teacher says: "This word is diverse. What is the word?" [All students reply together out loud: "diverse."]

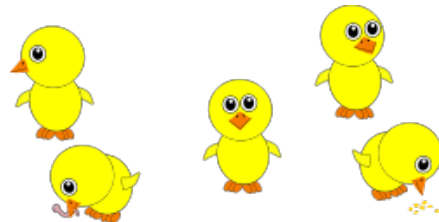
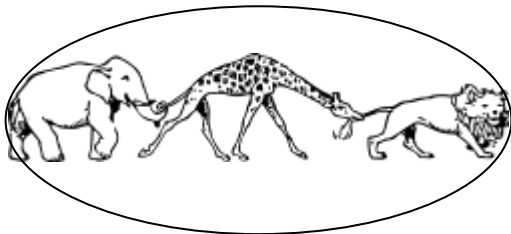
Step 2: Provide a child-friendly definition

- Teacher says: "Diverse means different. For example, a group of people can be diverse, meaning they are different from each other."
- Teacher says: "In the passage, the writer describes the diverse population of people in Singapore, who follow different religions including Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, and Christianity. The passage also describes diverse kinds of foods around the world."
- Teacher says: "What is the word?" [All students reply together out loud: "diverse."]

Step 3: Practice the word

Teacher provides examples and additional opportunities to repeat the word. Read the 1st sentence out loud to your students. Begin reading it again and when you come to the vocabulary word prompt students to say the vocabulary word out loud. Then, finish reading the sentence out loud to your students.

- 10a.**
- Schools include diverse foods in nutritious lunches by including each of the different food groups.
 - Paella includes rice, seafood, meat, peppers, spices, and veggies, making it a diverse source of protein, vitamins and carbohydrates.
 - Even if the lunches eaten around the world are diverse, many include similar types of food that keep kids healthy.
 - The languages spoken around the world are diverse, with people speaking many different languages even in the same country.
 - You can visit Spain's diverse museums to learn about art, history, or science.

10b. Which image shows a more diverse group of animals?

- 11.** The students in Michael's school speak over 27 different languages and follow different religions. Do you think Michael's school is diverse? Why or why not?

Suggested answer: Yes, it seems that Michael's school is diverse because many of the students in his schools speak different languages and also follow different religions.

Suggested Additional Vocabulary

discouraged, yummy, condition, assortment, specialties, typical, consists, variety, diverse, nutritious