Name _____ Date ____ Class ____

Chapter 31

Activity 1

Legumes, Nuts & Seeds

Name That Legume or Seed

Purpose: To identify important legumes and seeds.

Directions: Read each description below. Write the name of the legume or seed that matches each description in the space provided.

| 1. | Small, lens-shaped legumes that come in red, brown, and green varieties. |
|-----|--|
| 2. | Tofu is made from this legume. |
| 3. | Tiny, flat, beige seeds that have a nutty flavor and are used to make tahini. |
| 4. | These greenish-white, flat, oval beans have a mild flavor and smooth, creamy texture; also called butter beans. |
| 5. | Medium-size, oval seeds which are high in many nutrients, including vitamin E. They are often eaten as a snack. |
| 6. | Popular in Middle Eastern cuisines, these medium-size, round, roughly shaped beans have a nutlike flavor and firm texture. |
| 7. | Commonly used in soups, these legumes may be green or yellow and are skinned and split. |
| 8. | Large, deep-red beans with a hearty flavor and firm texture. Traditionally used in chili. |
| 9. | A seed with a white hull and dull-green kernel. The kernels are often used in Mexican cuisine. |
| 10. | Medium-size, oval beans traditionally used in Southern cuisine. |
| 11. | Used in soups, stews, casseroles, and salads. Varieties include: navy, Great Northern, and cannellini beans. |
| 12. | Medium-size, oval beans with a mottled beige and brown skin that turn brown when cooked. |
| 13. | Another name is "turtle beans." |
| 14. | A type of tofu that is used in puréed or blended dishes. |

Name ______ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter 31

Activity 2

Legumes, Nuts & Seeds

Why Legumes, Nuts and Seeds?

Purpose: To explain the value of legumes, nuts, and seeds in the diet.

Directions: In the space provided, answer the items below to improve your knowledge about the value of legumes, nuts, and seeds in the diet.

| What are the key nutrients found in legumes? | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 2. | For the amount of money you spend, which gives you more protein, dollar for dollar, legumes or meat? Why? | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 3. | What are the key nutrients found in nuts? | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 4. | How can nuts be a beneficial part of your eating plan? List three ways to use nuts. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 5. | How are seeds used in the diet? | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Name ______ Date _____ Class _____

Activity 3

Legumes, Nuts and Seeds

Chapter 31

Preparing and Cooking Legumes

Purpose: To review the basic techniques for selecting, preparing, and cooking legumes.

Directions: Read each statement below. Write the word or words that best complete each statement in the space provided to the left of each number.

| Solosting & Duonaving to Co | al-Tax | · |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| Selecting & Preparing to Co | ok Leg | umes |
| | 1. | When you purchase legumes, look for those that are? and? |
| | 2. 2. | Look for legumes with no visible _ ? _ and a(n) _ ? _ and _ ? |
| | | Before preparing them, store legumes in $a(n)$? , ? place. |
| | 4. | Inspect legumes for? _ and? _ material. Remove any pebbles and stems. |
| | 5. | Rinse legumes well in? water several times to wash off the field dust. Rinse until the water is? |
| | 6. | To soak legumes more quickly, use? _ cup(s) of water for every pound of legumes. Using a large pot, heat the water and legumes to? _, reduce the heat, and let? _ for 2 to 3 minutes. Remove from heat and set aside. Let legumes soak 1 to 4 hours. |
| | 7. | For a longer soak, use?cups of cold water for every?pound(s) or legumes and soak overnight. |
| Simmering Legumes | | |
| | 8. | For each pound of legumes, cover with ? cup(s) of fresh, hot water. Cover to about ? above the legumes. |
| | _ 9. | Add seasonings, but don't add ? or ? until legumes are tender. |
| | 10. | ? the pot. Bring to a boil, reduce the heat, and ? until legumes are tender. |
| | 11. | Test legumes? for doneness. |

Name _____ Date ____ Class _____

Chapter 31

Activity 4

Legumes, Nuts and Seeds

Nut Facts

Purpose: To review the basic facts about nuts. **Directions:** Read each statement below. Write the word or words that best complete each statement in the space provided to the left of each number. 1. These small, oval-shaped nuts have a thin, tan, half-opened shell and pale green kernel when mature. They are popular in Middle Eastern, French, and Italian cuisines. With an oval shape and light brown, soft shell, these nuts have a delicate and slightly sweet flavor. These nuts are used to make marzipan. These medium-size, crescent-shaped nuts have a sweet, buttery flavor and tender texture. They are sold only shelled because the shell is toxic. These small, oval-shaped nuts have a thin shell and ivory-colored kernel. They have a delicate flavor and crisp texture. An important ingredient in Thai and African cuisines, these are technically a legume but are used the same as nuts. 6. Large, triangular-shaped nuts with a hard, dark brown shell and white kernel. With a distinctive, buttery flavor and tender texture, these nuts are large and oval-shaped with a smooth, thin, tan shell and light brown kernel. These large and round nuts have a beige shell and a light brown kernel. They are used in main dishes, salads, baked goods, and as snacks. Grown in Hawaii, California, and Florida, these grape-sized nuts have a slightly sweet, buttery flavor and tender texture. 10. Also called filberts, these nuts are grown in temperate climates. 11. These nuts have no shell, but retain their skins. 12. These nuts store well and keep as long as a year.