

## Literal Questions

The invention of fortune cookies as we know them today is difficult to pin down. Most people nowadays believe that fortune cookies were created by a Japanese man named Makoto Hagiwara in 1914 in San Francisco. Hagiwara owned what is now called the Golden Gate Park Japanese Tea Garden, where he served tea and fortune cookies. However, many still hold to the popular belief that fortune cookies were invented by a Chinese-American named David (Tsung) Jung, who owned the Hong Kong Noodle Company in Los Angeles. He claimed to have stuffed the cookies with passages from the Bible and handed them out to unemployed men near his bakery in 1918. In 1983, the debate between the two confectioners came to a head in the Court of Historical Review in San Francisco when their dispute was decided by Judge Daniel M. Hanlon, in favor of Hagiwara.

Source: Library of Congress

### **What do these questions about the paragraph above have in common?**

1. Whom do the majority of people credit with the invention of the fortune cookie?
2. What did David (Tsung) Jung claim to have baked into the fortune cookies?
3. When did Hagiwara claim that he had invented the fortune cookie?
4. Where did the official review of this case take place?
5. How was this debate resolved in 1983?

The answers to each one of these questions are already in the text. You can actually go back to the text and point to the answers. These questions are called literal questions, or "right-there questions."

The invention of fortune cookies as we know them today is difficult to pin down. Most people nowadays believe that fortune cookies were created by a Japanese man named Makoto Hagiwara in 1914 in San Francisco. Hagiwara

owned what is now called the Golden Gate Park Japanese Tea Garden, where he served tea and fortune cookies. However, many still hold to the popular belief that fortune cookies were invented by a Chinese-American named David (Tsung) Jung, who owned the Hong Kong Noodle Company in Los Angeles. He claimed to have stuffed the cookies with passages from the Bible and handed them out to unemployed men near his bakery in 1918. In 1983, the debate between the two confectioners came to a head in the Court of Historical Review in San Francisco when their dispute was decided by Judge Daniel M. Hanlon, in favor of Hagiwara.

Source: Library of Congress

#### 1. Makoto Hagiwara

*"Most people nowadays believe that fortune cookies were created by a Japanese man named Makoto Hagiwara ..."*

#### 2. Bible verses

*"He claimed to have stuffed the cookies with passages from the Bible ..."*

#### 3. 1914

*"Most people nowadays believe that fortune cookies were created by a Japanese man named Makoto Hagiwara in 1914 ..."*

#### 4. The review took place in San Francisco.

*"... the debate between the two confectioners came to a head in the Court of Historical Review in San Francisco ..."*

#### 5. A judge for the court of historical review ruled on this case.

*"... their dispute was decided by Judge Daniel M. Hanlon ..."*