

Group work. Document 4 By [Lenny Bernstein](#), Published: August 13 2013 The Washington Post

Maybe, just maybe, we're on to something when preschoolers are asking for seconds of broccoli. This, they swear, is the case at the Head Start program at the Edward C. Mazique Parent Child Center in Logan Circle, which I visited last week. "Fresh broccoli — they eat it like candy," head cook Evon Gaither told me in the center's full-service kitchen. "They love collard greens. And last week, I stir-fried squash. They loved that." But *something* has to explain last week's encouraging report out of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that, for the first time in decades, obesity declined among low-income preschoolers in 19 states and U.S. territories. One possible reason cited by CDC officials: the recent wider availability of fresh fruits and vegetables, instead of sugar-laden juices, for poor kids enrolled in a federal nutrition program. So I went over to Mazique to see how they handle food and fitness, and I came away impressed by the rather simple principle they live by: Cultivate the habit of exercise and healthful eating while the children are young. Really young, like 6 weeks to 4 years old. This is a heck of a good idea. One in eight U.S. preschoolers is obese; for black and Hispanic kids, the situation is worse. Children are five times as likely to be overweight or obese when they grow up if they have weight problems between ages 3 and 5. Once a month, the children get an oatmeal cookie containing sugar, (I consume more sugar than that at breakfast every day.) And once a month they're allowed a sweetened cereal. The rest of the time, it's fresh fruit for dessert and healthy grains at breakfast. What about exercise? The kids love Zumba, teacher Reby Franklin said, as well as other kinds of dancing or just jumping up and moving around. Parents are invited to participate. Teachers also take the kids on daily walks. Is any of this going to stick when the little ones move on to a world of fast-food ads and video games? Mazique is hedging its bets. Parents are encouraged to take a six-week course offered by the program that teaches them how to read food labels at the store and cook healthful meals at home. They also are taught how to get kids exercising at home.

Group work. Document 4: The Washington Post

Identify the equivalents of the following words in the text: être resservi:
..... chou vert: course:
..... s'inscrire: générer:
..... flocons d'avoine: céréales:
..... protéger ses arrières:

what does the project consists in?:

who does it concern?:

what is the programme based on?:

Two main facts about obesity:

Main danger after school:

solution:

Group work. Document 1. Fast Food and the Environment

25 When you're in a hurry and your stomach is growling, it's easy to succumb to the temptation of fast food. It's easy, cheap, and for those with a taste for it, delicious. We all know we shouldn't, but sometimes even the most fitness-conscious among us gets the urge to roll up to the drive-through, order a double cheeseburger and large fries, and wash the guilt down with a large, icy cup of soda.

30 Not only does the regular consumption of fast foods diminish health, but most fast food contains plenty of harmful chemical additives, such as preservatives, flavoring agents, and pesticides. It turns out that many of these aren't just bad for you, they're also bad for the environment. So, if the potential health risks aren't enough to dissuade you, then perhaps the environmental consequences will.

First, fast food places sell an awful lot of meat. Most, if not all, of this meat is produced at factory farms, which contribute more to global warming than all of our cars put together. Second, many of their products are transported long distances, before they reach your booth, further increasing their impact on air quality.

35 They also have a negative effect on water quality, as pathogens, hormones, drugs, and the fertilizers they use tend to seep into surrounding groundwater, potentially causing outbreaks of waterborne illness, fish kills, and other hazards.

Fast food places also tend to use a lot of packaging. This overuse of wrappers, straws, bags, boxes, and plastic ware is the biggest source of urban litter in the U.S.

40 Fast food places could certainly attempt to use less of the stuff in the first place. Not only does it end up littering our streets, and contaminating our waterways, but its production causes massive amounts of deforestation and pollution.

Group work. Document 1: Fast Food and the Environment
Identify the equivalents of the following words in the text:

gargouiller: soucieux de sa santé: envie

irrésistible: conservateur: arômes

artificiels: élevages industriels: s'infiltrer:

..... nappe phréatique: emballages:

..... ordures:

list all the damages caused by fast food on the environment:

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-
-
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-

Be ready to explain each of these elements.

Using the guidelines above, prepare to give an oral account of your document to your partners don't forget to organize and rephrase the information.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Group work. Document 2. The developing world's new burden: obesity

45 It is a bitter irony that as developing countries continue their efforts to reduce hunger, some are also facing the opposing problem of obesity. For the first time, the number of overweight individuals worldwide rivals those who are underweight. And sadly, developing nations have joined the ranks of countries encumbered by obesity. The existence of obesity in the developing world is not a surprise to FAO. "We already knew that the world produced enough food to feed everyone," remarks Barbara Burlingame, Senior Officer in FAO's Nutrition Impact Assessment and Evaluation Group. "Unfortunately, food doesn't always get to the people who need it most." Hunger is one result. Obesity is another.

The nutrition transition and obesity

55 Obesity in the developing world can be seen as a result of a series of changes in diet, physical activity, health and nutrition, collectively known as the 'nutrition transition.'. Since urban areas are much further along in the transition than rural ones, they experience higher rates of obesity. Cities offer a greater range of food choices, generally at lower prices. Urban work often demands less physical exertion than rural work. And as more and more women work away from home, they may be too busy to shop for, prepare and cook healthy meals at home.

Another element of the nutrition transition is the increasing importation of foods from the industrialized world. As a result, traditional diets featuring grains and vegetables are giving way to meals high in fat and sugar.

60 As food companies watch incomes rise in the developing world, they are setting their sights on new markets. From Mexico to Morocco, the same foods that jeopardize health in wealthy countries are now tempting poor ones.

Other dietary changes are taking place regardless of outside influences. In China, when per capita income grew fourfold after the economic reforms of the late 1970s, the consumption of high-fat foods soared.

For nations whose economic and social resources are already stretched to the limit, the result could be disastrous.

Group work. Document 2. The developing world's new problem: obesity.

With the help of the context, translate the following words into French.

Encumbered (4): senior officer(5-6): rates (11): range(12):setting their sights (18): jeopardize (19): regardles of (21): fourfold (22): to soar (22):
.....

Between line 15 and 24, pick out the three words meaning "increase":
.....

List the causes of rising obesity in cities mainly in developing countries:

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Using the guidelines above, prepare to give an oral account of your document to your partners don't forget to organize and rephrase the information.

Group work. Document 3. G8's biofuel use contributing to world hunger

Source: ActionAid - Sun, 28 Apr 2013 11:00 PM

65 Monday 29th April 2013: Half the world's hungry - 441 million people - could eat for a year on the amount of food that G8 countries burn in their petrol tanks as biofuels. New data, published today by the anti-poverty agency, reveals that nearly nine billion litres of biofuels are used annually to fuel cars in the world's wealthiest countries. This equates to the yearly amount of food needed to feed half of the world's 870 million people who live in hunger. The report also highlights that six million hectares of land in sub-Saharan Africa (equivalent to almost half the area of England) have been taken over by European companies to grow biofuel crops. UK companies account for a

70 disproportionately high amount - one-third - of that land (two million hectares). Anders Dahlbeck, Policy Adviser at ActionAidUK, said: "Can we really justify using food to fuel our cars while one in eight people are going hungry?"If the world's most powerful nations are serious about tackling world hunger, they must first address their own biofuel use. Their policies have created a demand for the worst kinds of biofuels that push up food prices and are produced from crops that grow on land which should be used for food." ActionAid's database of European biofuel company activities

75 in Africa confirms the significant impact European biofuel policies are having on the distribution of land and land rights in developing countries. Official policies around the world have created enormous demand for biofuels because it was hoped they would be 'greener' than burning fossil fuels. But as well as being discredited environmentally, biofuels have become a major driver of world hunger as crops are diverted away from food production to produce fuel. As massive tracts of land are acquired or grabbed to grow biofuel crops instead of food, families are left

80 without land to feed themselves or to grow crops to sell and support. What may originally have been a well-intentioned policy to make our transport fuels greener has turned out to be disastrous for global hunger. It has led to the diversion of land use and, in a further irony, may be worsening global warming as many biofuels increase greenhouse gas emissions.

Group work. Document 3. G 8's biofuel use contributing to world hunger

Identify the equivalents of the following words in the text:

réserveoir: équivaloir: acquérir:
 cultures: s'attaquer à:
 se pencher sur: détourner:
 étendues: s'emparer:
 empirer:

Read the whole text again and prepare a definition of biofuels:

.....

Which countries are targeted at by Western companies:

Who is responsible:

Fill in the grid with the supposedly positive and negative aspects of biofuels.

+	-

Using the guidelines above, prepare to give an oral account of your document to your partners don't forget to organize and rephrase the information.