

Food Waste covered on BBC Radio

There is an excellent food program on BBC radio. Listen to one of the broadcasts [at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b01n9vhr>] . As you listen, fill try to fill in the blanks and answer the questions. There will be a discussion about it at the end.

[Start from the 1:00 minute mark and listen up to the 10-minute mark.]

Tristram Stuart talks about food waste

In 2012, more _____ was produced than ever before.

We waste _____ (a percentage) of the entire produce of the earth.

A _____ (a number) people are hungry and we're chopping down forests to grow more and more food.

Tristram Stuart has been campaigning about _____ since he was a _____-year-old boy, when he went to his school kitchen and asked them for their left-overs to feed his pigs.

He did the same with the local _____, the local _____, and a _____ who was going to throw away potatoes which were the wrong _____ or _____ for supermarkets.

Tristram was happy because his pigs turned the waste into tender _____ and he sold delicious products to his school friends' parents.

[What expression was used to mean the same as "turned it into"?] _____

Tristram notice that most of the food he was collecting was suitable for human consumption.

[What expression does Tristram use that means the same as "suitable for"?] _____

He felt then, and he feels now, that we can do something better with food than _____.

The program looks at a range of solutions which are _____ in Britain and internationally to _____ the global food waste scandal. [The word that belongs in the first blank is a metaphor. What would a synonym for it be: _____? [The word that belongs in the second blank compares efforts to deal with food waste to _____.]

Stopping wasting food is inviting everyone to _____ and enjoy--in a creative way--the _____ that is food.

Tristram's first _____ of _____ is the organization "Food for All."

[The expression in the blanks is used metaphorically. From what context does it originally come from? _____]



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Summary of the activities of "Food for All"

- * They operate from a depot in _____ .
- * They feed several hundred people on the streets of _____ every day.
- * They use food that would otherwise have been wasted.
- * Some of the food they serve include: _____, _____, and _____ .
- * The food is delivered all across London through the use of _____ [type of transportation].
- * The food is given away for _____ to anyone who comes.
- * Many of the people who come for the food are _____ .

A representative of food for all mentions that the apple pies they were serving had been taken off the shelves of a shop and were heading for a skip and then a land fill.

[From the context, what would you guess "skip" and "land fill" mean? Skip: _____ Land fill: _____]

He goes on to say that each supermarket every day throws away a couple of tons of _____ food.

The announcer noted that the apple pie's "best before" date was at midnight on that day. So, he claimed that there was no food safety _____.

The "Food for All" representative said that the bananas with little spots on them are the best because they are the _____. He noted that the _____ fruit ends up getting _____ .

The announcer mentions that most food waste doesn't happen in supermarkets, but rather at _____, and especially, at _____.

DISCUSSION

Describe the system that "Food for All" uses to serve undernourished people? What do you think of it and do you think such a system is possible here in Japan? Do you know of any organizations that are doing similar activities in Tokyo? If so, tell us about them. [If you and your classmates can't come up with any, check out <http://2hj.org/> .

At the end of the segment, a group of people were described who were gleaning fruit from an apple orchard. From the context, what do you think "gleaning" means. Why did this fruit remain on the trees? Did you understand how much "gleaned" fruit was gathered and what would be done with it? Talk with a partner about whether you'd consider joining a volunteer activity such as this one.

The announcer of the radio program uses the term "cosmetic standards" of supermarkets. What do you think this means? A French supermarket chain started a campaign to change people's perception of vegetables and fruits that look weird. Read about it [<http://tinyurl.com/Inns3ua>] , and then discuss it with classmates. Tell us whether you think such a campaign would be effective in Japan. Why or why not?