

Useful vocabulary

Запиши слова к тексту в словарь и выучи их. p. 160 SB

complain /kəmˈpleɪn/ (v)	жаловаться
consumer /kənˈsju:mə/ (n)	потребитель
consumption /kənˈsʌmpʃən/ (n)	потребление
contact /kənˈtækt/ (v)	связаться
display /dɪˈspleɪ/ (v)	показывать
freezer /ˈfri:zə/ (n)	морозильник
informed decision (phr)	обоснованное решение
ingredient /ɪnˈɡri:diənt/ (n)	ингредиент
label /leɪbəl/ (n)	этикетка, бирка
law /lɔ:/ (n)	закон
prepare /prɪˈpeə/ (v)	подготовить
satisfied /sætɪsfaɪd/ (adj)	удовлетворенный
store /stɔ:/ (v)	хранить
tinned food /tɪnd ˈfu:d/ (n)	консервы

Task 1.

Look at the labels (1-4). What are they for? Listen and read to find out.



Food Labelling

*What is a label?*

A label is a piece of paper or other material that gives consumers information about a product.

Why do we need labels?

Labels help consumers make informed decisions about the products they want to buy. In different countries, there are different laws about what information a label must contain. Usually, they say what ingredients the product has in it, where it was made, and how to store, prepare and use the product safely.

Why do labels have dates on them?

Food labels must have a *use by/best before* date on them. This date tells the consumer when the product is no longer safe to use.

Why do labels tell us where to store our products?

The *storage conditions* tell consumers where the product needs to be kept so that it is safe for consumption. For example, tinned food must be kept in a cool, dry place until it is opened. After opening, it should be kept in the fridge or freezer.

Why do labels tell us where our products come from?

By law, labels have to display the name of the company, its address and the country it comes from. If consumers are not satisfied with the product, they can contact the company. For example, if a consumer buys a product that does not match the description on the label, they can use the contact information to complain to the company.

What is the nutritional information/health claims section for?

The *ingredients list* and *nutritional information* tell consumers what is in the product, and exactly how much protein, fat, sugar, salt, etc it has in it. This helps consumers decide whether what they are buying is suitable for them.

Активация
Чтобы активировать

Task 2.

Выбери правильный вариант. Напечатай Yes или No в предложенных вариантах ответа

- 1 You will find food labelling on
 - a all foods.
 - b food products.
- 2 The percent daily value number is a percent of
 - a what one serving gives you out of 2,000 calories.
 - b how much of a food you can eat in one day.
- 3 When checking the ingredients, you should know that
 - a sugar has over forty names.
 - b sugar is not included.
- 4 Many people do not know that the body converts
 - a fat into sugar.
 - b sugar into fat.
- 5 Healthy oils and fats come from
 - a plants, seeds and fish.
 - b small animals.
- 6 Trans fats should
 - a never be eaten.
 - b make up half of the calories in your diet.

Активация Windows

Task 3.

Fill in: *consumer* *consumption* *label* *decision* *display.*

Перетаски мышкой слова в места пропусков

- 1 Making an informed is easier when you have all the information.
- 2 The best before date on the says these eggs are not safe to eat.
- 3 If we increase our of junk food, we damage our health.
- 4 A product must the name and address of the company that made it.
- 5 As a(n), I want to know exactly what is in the food I buy.