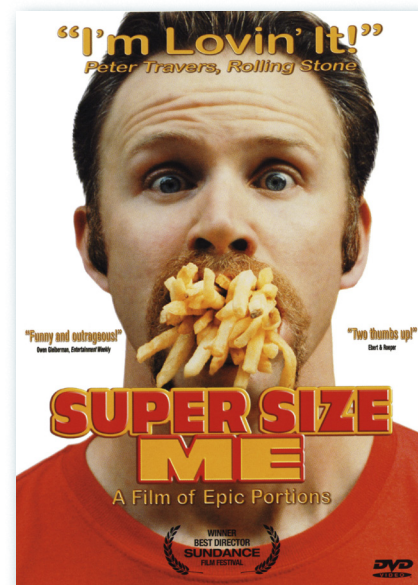


5 Watch the video and answer the following questions.



1 Does the film maker believe fast food is responsible for obesity in the USA?

.....

.....

.....

2 What is the test Morgan Spurlock is going to take? Why?

.....

.....

.....

3 Tick (v) the different places mentioned in the video where you can find a McDonald's and name all the places you see in the pictures.



.....

.....

.....

6 Watch the video again and match the number in the table (a-f) with what it represents (1-6).



a 46 million

b 1 out of 4

c 30,000

d 60 %

e 100

f 25 %

1 the number of countries with a McDonald's

2 the number of Americans who will visit a fast food restaurant in a day

3 the percentage of Americans who are overweight

4 the number of McDonald's

5 the percentage of people who are obese in Mississippi

6 the number of people in the world that eat McDonald's per day



Stratégie Travailler la compréhension globale



Dans ce genre d'exercice, il faut se concentrer sur les informations demandées, en l'occurrence les chiffres. Ce n'est pas grave si tu ne comprends pas tout, les mots-clés et les chiffres te suffisent pour faire cet exercice.



- 7 In the first interview with the teenagers, we learnt that Anne is a vegetarian. As you probably know, there are different kinds of dietary choices like this one. Do you know any others?



- 8 "There's no such thing as a free lunch?" is the title of the following text. What do you think it will be about? How can someone get a free lunch?



- 9 Read the text and see if you were right.



There's no such thing as a FREE lunch.

By Daniela Relp

BBC News

They eat food they find in bins and are driven by conscience, not financial need. Meet the freegans. There's no such thing as a free lunch, so the saying goes, but freegans disagree. They only eat food they can scavenge^o for free from supermarket dust-bins. Most is only just past its sell-by date, some is still within it but the packaging has been damaged. The freegan philosophy of 'ethical eating' is a reaction against a wasteful society and a way of highlighting how supermarkets dump tonnes of food that is still edible^o every year.

They argue capitalism and mass production exploit workers, animals and the environment. For the most extreme followers, freeganism - the name combines free and veganism - they refuse to be part of the economic system.

The 'urban foragers'^o do not like to reveal the exact location in which they operate so as not to alert store managers to their after-hours work. In America they call it 'dumpster diving' and when the shops shut, that's what they do.

Freegans Paul and Bob operate in a suburb of Manchester and have a network of bins that provided rich pickings.

For them it is a lifestyle choice. They have money and could buy food if they wanted, but as a protest against supermarket waste they choose to live a freegan life. 'There is so much waste it's just unbelievable,' says Bob. 'While that continues I can't see my freegan lifestyle changing.'

On a night out with them, the pair reach into their first bin of the night to see what they can find. It's a good start - yoghurts, a cauliflower, eggs, mushrooms and some ready meals. Going to a second bin they discover it's full of bread, loaf after loaf and many of them not yet out of date. But what they managed to get this time is nothing compared to their best-ever bin find a few months ago.

'We got 75 bottles of beer, 100 frozen chickens and all sorts of things like that,' says Paul. 'We found so much food we went

out and bought ourselves a big deep freeze and filled it with chickens, meat and all that.'

To get from bin to bin raid they use a converted post office van. It's where they store all their food and also where they now live - a mobile home in the truest sense.

Not every bin delivers. One major supermarket chain has placed its bins behind fences^o and barbed wire^o, an effective way of keeping the freegans out. Each item collected from a bin is washed and the packaging wiped over with disinfectant. Then the men open and cook the food, even if it is past its sell-by date. As long as the packaging is intact they will eat everything they find, except for seafood.

Many supermarkets now give their leftover food to charity and while waste has been cut, a lot of food is still thrown out. So what do they think of freegans?

'As a responsible fresh grocery chain we cannot support this kind of behaviour,' says a spokesman for Somerfield. 'We have reduced our levels of waste by improving efficiency and by giving our stores the opportunity to reduce the prices of products earlier to ensure that they are sold within their use-by dates.' But it's not just supermarkets who are to blame. Figures from the Waste Resources Action Programme - which works with businesses and consumers to cut waste - claim households in Britain are among the most wasteful in the world.

Each year close to 6.7 million tonnes of food is thrown out. Half is perfectly edible^o and in a lifetime it is estimated that each of us wastes up to £24,000 worth of food. It's figures like these that are the reason Paul and Bob live life the freegan way.



^oscavenge: récupérer
^oforager: fouilleur

^ofence: clôture
^obarbed wire: fils barbelés

^oedible: comestible