

The Sugar Industry

Pre-Reading

A. Warm-Up Questions

1. How do young children develop a "sweet tooth"?
2. Do you consume sugary drinks even when you aren't thirsty?
3. Should sugary treats be used as a reward?
4. Which treats do you prefer, salty or sweet? Name your favorite unhealthy snacks.

"Sugar is the new tobacco."

—Professor Simon Capewell



B. Vocabulary Preview

Match the words on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. wean off | a) to control |
| _____ 2. sweet tooth | b) a strong feeling of wanting |
| _____ 3. innate | c) a main part of one's diet |
| _____ 4. regulate | d) the eating or drinking of something |
| _____ 5. staple | e) to slowly cut back on |
| _____ 6. craving | f) a preference for sugary foods and drinks |
| _____ 7. point the finger | g) too much of something |
| _____ 8. tactic | h) natural, born with (not learned) |
| _____ 9. excess | i) to accuse someone specific |
| _____ 10. consumption | j) a strategy to achieve a goal |

Reading

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

*Is it time to **wean** ourselves **off** sugar?*

1. Do you have a **sweet tooth**? Most people do, though some people seem to be born with a stronger preference for sugar than others. Regardless of whether or not our preference for sugar is **innate**, most health professionals agree that our sugar intake needs to be **regulated**. First and foremost, sugary food and beverages should be considered a treat, not a **staple**.
2. Who is to blame for our sugar **cravings**? Many people **point their fingers** at the sugar industry. Some say that sugar is the new tobacco. Like the tobacco industry, the sugar industry has been accused of using **tactics** to reduce consumers' health concerns. In the UK, the US, and Australia, the sugar industry has blocked changes to dietary guidelines that would limit sugar consumption. Likewise, beverage and candy companies have funded research efforts to convince consumers that sugar does not pose a health hazard.
3. While most consumers are unaware of these behind-the-scenes tactics, most adults know that **excess** sugar can cause tooth decay, diabetes, and obesity, just as they know the dangers of tobacco. Children, on the other hand, only know what tastes good! Should we be pointing our finger at parents? Some parents, and even teachers, reward children with sugary treats. What about advertisers? Should companies be allowed to market sugary products to kids?
4. The governments in some countries are calling for a sugar tax on sweetened beverages. Is this a step in the right direction? While a tax can't prevent diabetes and obesity, it might remind buyers that there is no dietary need for soda pop. Do we need a reminder? Many consumers feel that it's up to the individual to monitor **consumption**. Would you cut back on sugar if you had to pay more for sugary products? Is giving up sugar as tough as giving up cigarettes?

Comprehension

Discuss these questions in pairs, and write the answers in your notebook.

1. What industry is compared to the sugar industry in this reading, and why?
2. What does the reading say about candy companies?
3. According to this reading, how do parents contribute to childhood obesity?
4. What do some governments want to do in order to reduce diabetes and obesity in their nation's population?
5. What could be another subtitle for this reading?

Vocabulary Review

A. Chunking

Create six words or expressions by pairing the words that are commonly found together in English. Then write a sentence for each example.

Word List

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| • sugar | • tooth | • craving | • professional |
| • obesity | • childhood | • back on | • health |
| • the scenes | • cut | • decay | • behind |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

B. Odd One Out

Which word or expression does not belong?

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| 1. a) feel like
b) crave
c) disguise
d) desire | 2. a) too much
b) extreme
c) excess
d) candy | 3. a) regulate
b) eat
c) drink
d) consume | 4. a) strategy
b) innate
c) plan
d) tactic | 5. a) obesity
b) wean off
c) reduce
d) cut back | 6. a) natural
b) unlearned
c) innate
d) staple |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|

Discussion Questions

1. Who deserves the most blame for childhood obesity: parents, the sugar industry/companies, or governments?
2. How difficult would it be to cut sugar from your diet? What would you cut? What could you not cut?
3. Sugary drinks have been called the "alcohol of childhood." Do you think this is a fair comparison? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

IN PAIRS OR SMALL GROUPS

Tobacco companies have been forced to place graphic images and warnings on cigarette packaging to warn users of the associated health risks. Should similar graphics be placed on candy bars and soda pop? Would this help prevent obesity and diabetes?

Listening – Gap Fill

🔊 <http://blog.esllibrary.com/2014/02/05/podcast-sugar/>

Fill in the blanks as you listen to the recording.

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4. obesity, cut back, giving up
3. behind-the-scenes, advertisers
2. to blame, guidelines
1. whether or not

ANSWERS: