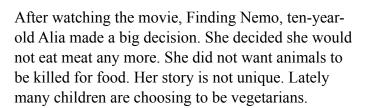




Focus Words

export | symbolic | domestic | integrate | efficient

WEEKLY PASSAGE

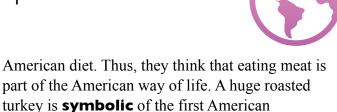


Vegetarians do not eat any beef, pork, chicken, or fish. Some vegetarians choose their meat-free diet for health reasons. Some choose this diet because of their concern for animals, and others because of their concern for the environment.

There are many health benefits from adopting a vegetarian diet. Vegetarians can benefit from lower cholesterol levels, lower blood pressure, and lower rates of diabetes and colon cancer. By replacing meat with beans and nuts, vegetarians eat a diet lower in saturated fat and higher in fiber than meat-eaters.

Nonetheless, a vegetarian diet is not a very **efficient** way for people to get enough protein, iron, and vitamin B12. Meat contains all of these nutrients. So, it is important that vegetarians plan their meals so they do get enough protein and other vitamins and don't end up undernourished.

Some people note that eating meat is not only nutritious, but that it is part of the traditional



Thanksgiving. Hamburgers and hot dogs are traditional foods for Fourth of July barbecues. For some Americans, eliminating meat would be like giving up their culture and traditions.

Could the American tradition of eating meat be hurting the earth? Thirty percent of usable land on earth is devoted to producing meat. Feeding cattle and transporting meat creates almost one-fifth of the earth's greenhouse gases. This amount is more than the amount of greenhouse gases produced by cars, trucks, trains, and airplanes combined.

Most of the beef produced domestically is eaten by Americans. However, **exports** are also increasing as more countries are **integrating** meat into their daily diets. As a result, the beef and cattle industry is thriving. Reducing meat consumption could damage an important **domestic** industry.

With all of the environmental and health benefits of vegetarianism, should people continue to eat meat? Are tradition and industry more important than the environment and good health?



Considering the possible benefits and risks, is becoming a vegetarian a smart decision?

FOCUS WORDS OF THE WEEK

export: (verb) to carry or send for sale in another country
FORMS:
EXAMPLES OF USE:
NOTES:
symbolic: (adjective) standing for something else that can't be pictured or shown
FORMS:
EXAMPLES OF USE:
NOTES:
domestic: (adjective) made in or done in one's own country
FORMS:
EXAMPLES OF USE:
NOTES:
integrate: (verb) to form or unite into a whole
FORMS:
EXAMPLES OF USE:
NOTES:
efficient: (adjective) able to do well
FORMS:
EXAMPLES OF USE:
NOTES:



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PROBLEM OF THE WEEK

Option 1: Many Americans believe that a healthy diet **integrates** meat. After all, meat is an **efficient** way to get calories and protein. Meat can also be a powerful **symbol**. For many Americans, a thick steak represents success, and hot dogs represent summertime baseball.

For many farmers and ranchers, meat production is also a way to earn a living. The U.S. **exports** millions of pounds of meat a year. Many millions of pounds are eaten **domestically**, as well. The table shows the number of pounds of meat eaten by the average American during 5 different years.

How much more meat per year did the average
American eat in 2005 than in 1985?

- A) .2 pounds
- B) 0.8 pounds
- C) 19.2 pounds
- D) 19.8 pounds

Year	Average Meat Consumption
1985	200.4 lbs
1990	200.7 lbs
1995	207.7 lbs
2000	213.9 lbs
2005	220.2 lbs

Option 2: For vegetarians, meat can be **symbolic** of cruelty to animals. While meat is an **efficient** way to take in calories, most people get enough calories anyway. A vegetarian diet that **integrates** beans, nuts, and vitamin supplements can be just as healthy as a diet with meat. **Domestically**, about 3% of young people ages 8-18 are vegetarian.

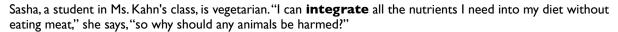
If two young Americans ages 8-18 are selected at random, what are the chances that *both of them* are vegetarian?

Discussion Question: The U.S. produces millions of pounds of meat each year: some for export, and some to be eaten **domestically**. Most Americans have a diet that **integrates** over half a pound of meat a day. What will happen if more Americans become vegetarian? Which people might lose money and which people might earn more money? In order to feed people **efficiently**, how should the food industry change if meat loses its **symbolic** appeal?

Unit 3.10

Considering the possible benefits and risks, is becoming a vegetarian a smart decision?

THINKING SCIENTIFICALLY



Jamal is not vegetarian, but has decided to eat less meat. Jamal claims, "Raising livestock for food is not an efficient use of our resources. Over 50% of the corn and soybeans grown in the world are fed to animals instead of hungry people! The United States does not just export products to other countries, we export our ideas too. We should set a good example by trying to eat less meat."

Anthony disagrees with the other students. "The way we eat is a symbol of being American!" he says. "Eating meat has always been an important tradition in this country."

Sasha says, "I don't think that's right. I heard that Americans used to eat much less meat than they do today."

Is Sasha correct? Has the amount of meat eaten **domestically** increased over time?

Anthony found this topic very interesting and decided to investigate this question.

Ouestion:

Has the amount of meat that each person in the United States eats gone up over time? **Hypothesis:**

The amount of meat eaten per person in the United States has stayed about the same from 1950 to 2000.

Procedure:

- 1. From the data, find the total number of animals used for food in the United States in 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.
- 2. Find the total population of the United States for each year listed.
- 3. For each year listed, calculate the amount of meat eaten per person.

Here are Anthony	e the d	ata that I: Year	Total Number of Animals Used for Food in One Year in the U.S.	Total United States Population	Number of Animals Used for Food in One Year, Per Person
		1950	21 billion	151 million	about 139
		1960	28 billion	179 million	
		1970	38 billion	203 million	
		1980	43 billion	226 million	
		1990	48 billion	248 million	
		2000	59 billion	281 million	

Can you complete Anthony's table?

The year 2010 is not listed on the table. What would you predict the data to be? Do you have ideas about how you could find that data?

Do you notice a trend? If so, what is this trend?



Considering the possible benefits and risks, is becoming a vegetarian a smart decision?



DEBATING THE ISSUE

Get ready...

Pick one of these positions (or create your own).

Λ	

Everyone should be vegetarian because eliminating meat from our diets is better for the environment and better for people's health.

B

No one should be a vegetarian because, without eating meat, it is difficult to get all of the necessary nutrients. In addition, meat is delicious, and eating it is symbolic of U.S. culture and traditions.

C

People should have the freedom to choose to eat meat, but the meat industry must change. The meat industry must find a way to reduce their output of greenhouse gases.

D

Whereas no one should regulate anyone else's diet, schools and doctors should encourage people to eat less meat. Eliminating meat consumption is healthy and good for the environment.

Get set...

Be ready to provide evidence to back up your position during your class discussion or debate. Jot down a few quick notes:

Е

GO!

In my experience...

> That's similar to what I think.

Be a strong participant by using phrases like these.

What makes you think that?

When I reread the text, it reminded me...

Unit 3.10

Considering the possible benefits and risks, is becoming a vegetarian a smart decision?



WRITE ABOUT IT

Support your position with clear reasons and specific examples. Try to use relevant words from the Word Generation list in your response.

Focus Words export symbolic domestic integrate efficient			

