

Teacher Guide & Answer Key

60 SECONDS TO READY

01 ANSWER KEY

QUICK REFERENCE

VOCABULARY

1 – C 2 – E 3 – A 4 – D
5 – B

TRUE OR FALSE

1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 F

LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

1 perishable 2 surplus 3 discard
4 compost 5 edible

02 TEACHER GUIDE

BEFORE CLASS

AIM

Discuss the causes and costs of food waste and express a balanced opinion on how to reduce it.

LENGTH

45–60 minutes.

TIP

For the Budget Challenge, let groups defend three projects — the disagreement is the point.

EXTENSION

In pairs, plan one simple habit they will try this week to waste less food.

03 DISCUSSION NOTES

GUIDE THE TALK

STUDENTS MAY MENTION

forgotten leftovers · buying too much · confusing date labels · methane & climate · cost of food · composting · donating surplus

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

- Are “best before” dates taken too seriously?
- Should wasting food ever carry a fine?
- Who wastes more — homes or businesses?

ENCOURAGE THIS LANGUAGE

“On the one hand... on the other...” · “It depends on...” · “I’d argue that...”

04 MODEL WRITING

SAMPLE ANSWER

Supermarkets should not be allowed to throw away food that is still **edible**. Every day, stores **discard** bread, fruit, and vegetables that are perfectly good to eat, while many people nearby cannot afford a decent meal. Much of this is **surplus** stock that could easily be given to food banks or sold cheaply at the end of the day.

Of course, some rules are needed. Truly spoiled or unsafe items must still be removed, and **perishable** food has to be handled with care. But a simple ban on binning good food would push shops to plan better and share more. Anything that cannot be eaten could be turned into **compost** instead of sent to landfill. A law like this would waste less, feed more people, and remind us that good food is far too valuable to throw away.