

**Before you watch****1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where does your family buy the food you eat?
- 2 Do you know where the food comes from?
- 3 What's your favourite food in the summer and winter?

**Comprehension check****2** ▶ Watch the DVD clip. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where is the food at the farmers' market from?
  - a other countries    b Britain and other countries    c Britain
- 2 Which sentence is true about the food at the farmers' market?
  - a It is usually expensive.
  - b It doesn't travel very far to get here.
  - c It is often quite old.
- 3 What do they produce at Lyburn Farm?
  - a bread    b cheese    c beef

**3** ▶ Watch again. Tick the foods that you see.

- |           |                          |                |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a eggs    | <input type="checkbox"/> | g carrots      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b beef    | <input type="checkbox"/> | h sausages     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c cheese  | <input type="checkbox"/> | i bread        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d apples  | <input type="checkbox"/> | j tomatoes     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> | k olives       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f fish    | <input type="checkbox"/> | l strawberries | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**4** ▶ Watch again. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 There isn't any food at the market from other \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 You can buy meat and \_\_\_\_\_ from local farmers at the market.
- 3 The local bakers sell bread and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Food in shops and \_\_\_\_\_ often travels a long way.
- 5 At the farmers' market, the people who \_\_\_\_\_ the food also sell it.
- 6 The Lyburn family sell their products at local \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Every morning they collect the \_\_\_\_\_ from the cows.
- 8 It takes three \_\_\_\_\_ for the cheese to be ready.

**Round up****5 SPEAKING** Work in groups. Answer the questions.

Would you like to go shopping at a farmers' market? What would you like to buy there?

## Vocabulary

6 **RECYCLE** Put the food words below in the correct category.

beef bread carrots cheese sausages tomatoes

Fruit and vegetables	Meat	Other foods
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

7 Complete the sentences with the words below.

family-run farmer jam producer warehouse

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ grows the fruit and vegetables in fields.
- 2 Every summer, we make \_\_\_\_\_ with strawberries and sugar. It's great on toast.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ uses some of the fruit to make juice.
- 4 Before the food goes to a supermarket, it stays in a large \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 It's a \_\_\_\_\_ shop. My parents, brother and sister all work here.

### Extension

8 Work in groups. You are organising a local farmers' market in your town. Write a radio advert to invite people to the market. Think about the following:

- where and when it takes place
- who will be there and what they will sell
- why people should come to the market

9 Present your advert to the class. Use the key phrases for invitations.

#### Invitations

We're holding a farmers' market on ...  
It starts at ...  
Put it in your diary.  
Hope you can make it.

## DVD clip summary

This DVD clip is about a farmers' market in south England and a small cheesemaker who sells cheese there.

## Background

The first modern farmers' market in the UK was set up in Bath in September 1997. Around that time, people in the UK were becoming more concerned about where their food was coming from and they were more interested in local food. At the time, food and food production were also being featured a lot more on television and in magazines and newspapers. Celebrity chefs, including Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall and Jamie Oliver were beginning to promote locally-grown food using more traditional methods and without chemicals.

The Bath farmers' market was set up in response to this. It aimed to provide local producers with a place to sell their own products direct to local people, encourage environmentally-friendly practices, and support small, local producers. It soon became very successful and over the following ten years, the number of farmers' markets grew rapidly throughout the UK.

There are now thought to be over 750 farmers' markets in the UK, usually taking place once or twice a week in car parks, shopping centres, town squares or community centres up and down the country. They provide the public with a chance to buy their food directly from the farmers, bakers, cheesemakers and other small food producers who produce it.

## Before you watch

### Exercise 1

- Read the questions with the class and elicit answers from individual students. Encourage the students to personalise their answers and use their suggestions to start a class discussion.
- **Answers:** Students' own answers

## Comprehension check

### Exercise 2

- **Pre-watching:** Go through the questions with the students.
-  Play the whole DVD clip. The students choose the correct answers. Check their answers.
- **Answers:** 1 c 2 b 3 b

### Exercise 3

- **Pre-watching:** Ask the students to look at the pre-watching and tick the foods they remember seeing before they watch the DVD clip again.
- **Weaker classes:** Tell the students that they need to choose seven words in the list.
-  Play the DVD clip to check the answers.
- **Answers:** a, b, c, g, h, i, j

### Exercise 4

- **Pre-watching:** Ask the students to try to complete the sentences before they watch the DVD clip again.
- **Weaker classes:** Write the answers on the board in the wrong order and ask students to match them with the sentences, or give students the first letter of each word.
-  Play the DVD clip to check the answers.
- **Answers:** 1 countries 2 vegetables 3 cakes 4 supermarkets 5 make 6 markets 7 milk 8 months

## Round up

### Exercise 5

- Put the students in groups. Give them a few minutes to discuss the questions.
- **Answers:** Students' own answers

## Vocabulary

### Exercise 6

- Ask the students to put the food words in the correct column in the table.
- **Answers: Fruit and vegetables:** carrots, tomatoes; **Meat:** beef, sausages; **Other foods:** bread, cheese

### Exercise 7

- Ask the students to read through the sentences first, then complete them. With a **weaker class**, you could elicit the meanings of the words first.
- **Answers:** 1 farmer 2 jam 3 producer 4 warehouse 5 family-run

## Extension

### Exercises 8 and 9

- **Materials needed:** None
- **Preparation:** Put students in groups of three or four. Ask them to think about what a farmers' market in their town would be like.
- **Language:** Encourage them to use the key phrases for invitations.
- **Activity:** Ask the students to nominate one note-taker in the group. Give the students time to talk about all the points and make notes. Ask them to write a short radio advert inviting people to the market. Set a time limit of 5–6 minutes. Then ask them to present their advert to the rest of the class. Set a time limit for each advert of 1 minute.
- **Extension:** Ask the students to write a short article for a local newspaper about the farmers' market and the people who work there.

## A farmers' market

This is a farmers' market in Winchester, a small town in the south of England. There's a lot of food here. There are carrots, cauliflowers, tomatoes, beef, sausages, cheese, pies and jam, but there isn't any food from other countries, because all of the food is British.

In fact, there isn't much food from other towns – all of the businesses here have to be from the local area. The local farmers sell their meat and vegetables, the local bakers sell their bread and cakes, and the local cheesemakers sell their cheese.

But why is this important? In shops and supermarkets, the food often travels a few hundred kilometres from the producer to the warehouse to the shop, and when it reaches the customer it's often old. But here, the same person makes and sells the food so it's always fresh. It's usually quite cheap too. It doesn't cost much money because the seller doesn't need expensive equipment.

But the work isn't always easy. This is Lyburn Farm. They make cheese and they sell it at lots of different local markets. It's a family business near Winchester. Every morning, the Lyburn family milk the cows and collect the milk. When they have enough milk, they store it, but they don't have much time. They need to heat the milk and add something called 'rennet', which quickly turns the milk into curds and whey. When they have enough curds – the hard part of the milk – they use it to make cheese. Then they keep the cheese in a small room for three months and when it's ready, they sell it at the market. It's an excellent example of the fresh, local food available at many of the farmers' markets like this across the country.