

NEWS BREAK

Sunday's News Break selects an article from Monday, June 6, 2016 of The Seattle Times e-Edition for an in-depth reading of the news. Read the selected article and answer the attached study questions. **Please remember to always preview the content of the article before sharing with your students.**

Article: Food industry, scientists may be too cozy about nutrition (Main, A1)

Pre-Reading and Vocabulary

- What makes a source credible? How can you tell a credible source from a non-credible source? Is science always credible?

Vocabulary: Match the words to the numbered definitions in the chart below.

A. authority	1. someone or something that is believable or reliable
B. credible	2. a substance that provides nourishment essential for growth and the maintenance of life
C. disclosure	3. the action of making new or secret information known
D. implications	4. The conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated
E. integrity	5. the quality of being extremely thorough, exhaustive, or accurate
F. invoice	6. a document submitted for publication
G. jeopardize	7. an itemized bill for goods sold or services provided, containing individual prices, the total charge, and the terms
H. manuscript	8. a situation in which a single company or group owns all or nearly all of the market for a given type of product or service
I. monopoly	9. strong and healthy; vigorous
J. nutrient	10. to inflate with irrelevant or false information
K. omissions	11. put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure
L. padded	12. Means by which a strategy is carried out

M. rigor	13. the following of moral or ethical principles
N. robust	14. someone or something that has been left out or excluded
O. tactics	15. the power or right to direct or control someone or something

Comprehension

1. What was the startling scientific finding revealed by the study?
2. Who was the study funded by?
3. Why is funding of nutrition research one of the industry's most powerful tactics?
4. How did the candy research study collect data?
5. Why might be problematic about the data that the study used?
6. The invoice that Nicklas sent Nutrition Impact included a \$2,500 charge for what?
7. What company funded a paper that found a link between chickpeas and hummus and better nutrient intake?
8. A study comparing breakfasts for children had what potential implications for the egg industry?
9. Steven Blair has been criticized for his emphasis of what?

Additional Activities

1. Go online and research at least two other sources that discuss the relationship between candy and weight. What do you find? How does this compare with the results from the study in the article? What methods and data do your new sources use? Where do you think your sources get their funding? What kind of advertisements are on the site? How is the information from each source different? Are there any similarities? Which source do you think is the most credible? Why?
2. Visit choosemyplate.gov/added-sugars and view the guidelines for USDA recommended sugar consumption. Where does candy fit into a healthy diet? How does what you find on choosemyplate.gov differ from the results of the study discussed in the article? See if you can find the nutritional information for one of your favorite candy bars. How does it compare to the nutritional information for healthier snacks such as peanuts, bananas, or air popped popcorn? Can you think of any other healthy snacks?
3. Check out this week's Science Time lesson, which uses the article "Make foods with less salt, FDA presses industry" on page A1 of the Thursday, June 2, 2016 edition of The Seattle Times. Available here: http://nie.seattletimes.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2016/06/ScienceTime_06-08-16_Lesson.pdf

News Break is posted to the Web on Wednesday and Friday. Please share this NIE News Break program with other teachers. To sign-up for the electronic edition for your class, please [register on-line](#) or call 206/652-6290 or toll-free 1-888/775-2655.

Copyright © 2016 The Seattle Times Company

Answer Key to Vocabulary

- A. 15
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 13
- F. 7
- G. 11
- H. 6
- I. 8
- J. 2
- K. 14
- L. 10
- M. 5
- N. 9
- O. 12

Answer Key to Comprehension Questions

1. Children who eat candy tend to weigh less than those who don't.
2. The paper was funded by a trade association representing the makers of Butterfingers, Hershey and Skittles.
3. It carries the weight of academic authority, becomes a part of scientific literature and generates headlines.
4. It was drawn from a government database of surveys that asks people to recall what they ate in the past 24 hours.
5. The data may not reflect usual intake; cause and effect associations cannot be drawn
6. Candy
7. Sabra Dipping
8. Increased sales and profits
9. The emphasis for physical activity, shifting blame away from food and drinks.