**VOCABULARY on FOOD WASTE**

**UNIT 8**

1. **Food Waste** - The discarding or unused parts of food, often occurring during production, processing, and consumption stages.
2. **Food Chain** - A sequence that shows how energy and nutrients flow through an ecosystem from producers to consumers.
3. **Production** - The process of creating goods and services, particularly in agriculture, where crops are grown for consumption.
4. **Crop Insects** - Insects that affect agricultural crops, which can be both harmful (pests) or beneficial (pollinators).
5. **Calibration Stage** - The phase in which equipment or processes are adjusted to ensure accurate measurements and efficiency in production.
6. **Reject** - To refuse or discard something that does not meet certain standards or expectations.
7. **Lack** - The state of not having enough of something, such as resources or nutrients necessary for growth.
8. **Appetite** - The desire for food or drink; a natural instinct that drives consumption.
9. **Processing** - The methods used to transform raw agricultural products into consumable goods.
10. **Distribution** - The act of delivering products to various locations or consumers.
11. **Redistribute** - To distribute something again, often to achieve a more equitable distribution of resources.
12. **Consumption** - The act of consuming goods and services, especially food, by individuals or populations.
13. **Coordination** - The organization of different elements or activities to work together efficiently, especially in resource management.
14. **Infrastructure** - The fundamental facilities and systems that support the production, processing, and distribution of food.
15. **Contaminate** - To make something impure or unclean by introducing harmful substances, affecting food safety and quality.
16. **Portion**: A part or segment of a whole, often used in reference to the amount of food served to a person.
17. **Storage**: The act of keeping food in a specific place to preserve its freshness and prevent spoilage.
18. **Infrastructure**: The underlying framework or systems (such as facilities and services) that support the production, distribution, and disposal of food.
19. **Rodents**: Small mammals, such as rats and mice, that can invade food supplies and contribute to food waste.
20. **Parasites**: Organisms that live on or in a host and may cause harm, often leading to contamination of food and increased waste.
21. **Contaminate**: To make something impure or unsuitable by introducing harmful substances or microorganisms.
22. **Colossal**: Extremely large or great, often used to describe the significant amount of food waste generated globally.
23. **Nutrition**: The process of obtaining and using food to promote health, growth, and energy.
24. **Resources**: Supplies or assets that can be used to produce food, including land, labor, and materials.
25. **Emit**: To release or discharge, often used in the context of greenhouse gases released during food production and waste.
26. **Greenhouse gases**: Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to climate change, often emitted during food production and waste processes.
27. **Moral obligation**: A sense of duty to act in a way that is ethical and responsible, particularly regarding reducing food waste and its impact on society.
28. **Benefit**: An advantage or positive outcome, often used in the context of reducing food waste to improve environmental and social conditions.
29. **Optimize**: To make the best or most effective use of resources, often in relation to food production and minimizing waste.
30. **Initiatives**: Actions or programs aimed at addressing a specific issue, such as reducing food waste in communities.
31. **Blossom**: To develop or flourish, often used metaphorically in relation to ideas or initiatives that grow and succeed in addressing food waste.
32. **Leftovers**: Unused food that remains after a meal, which can either be consumed later or contribute to food waste if discarded.
33. **Supply**: The total amount of food available for consumption or sale in a market.
34. **Demand**: The desire and ability of consumers to purchase food, which can influence food production and waste levels.
35. **Value**: The importance or worth of food, which can impact decisions about consumption and waste reduction.