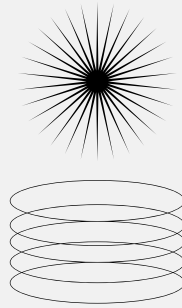


Introduction



Worksheet

<p>YES <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“In the United States in 2004, 6056 million litres of regular, light and low-fat ice cream were manufactured.” (Goff, 2008)</p>
<p>YES <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“Of today's consumption of ice cream in the US, 70% is standard product (>10% fat), 28% is low fat and 2% is non-fat. This is very similar to 1980, during which 73% of consumption was regular, standard fat product and 27% was low fat and non-fat.” (Goff, 2008)</p>
<p>YES <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“The data show significant evidence that the treatment increases the probability of attendance by 13% ($p < 0.01$).” (Safarha, 2015) [referring to a treatment where students were provided with ice cream at different dates in an NGO school]</p>
<p>YES <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“Similarly, over half (54.4%) of the women named among favorites at least one instance of white bread, rolls or crackers, while 51.3% listed ice cream as a favorite food.” (Drewnowski et al., 1992)</p>
<p>YES <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“Ice cream and other frozen foods were considered low risk for <i>L. monocytogenes</i> transmission because if contamination occurs, it is usually at low levels and freezing temperatures prevent growth. However, this outbreak was identified within</p>

	<p>months after the first recognized listeriosis outbreak linked to ice cream, where illnesses in 2 people from a single city were linked to hospital-provided milkshakes made with contaminated ice cream from a small local producer. This investigation resulted in criminal charges against Company A, for which it paid more than \$17 million, and against its president.” (Conrad et al., 2023)</p>
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“Monthly production figures for the United States indicate that ice cream consumption is seasonal; however, it is much less so than former years.” (Marshall et al., 2003)</p>
<p><input type="radio"/> YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO</p>	<p>“Nearly half, i.e., 49.6% of responders did not substantially modify their diet during the lockdown; however, 46.1% of them reported that they were eating more during confinement, and 19.5% gained weight. In particular, we report an increase in “comfort food” consumption, notably chocolate, ice-cream, and desserts (42.5%) and salty snacks (23.5%).” (Scarmozzino & Visioli, 2020)</p>