**1. Food production is rising, the amount of cultivated land is increasing, and 22 percent of the world population (almost half of the total workforce) is engaged in agriculture, but the food produced for twelve billion people is in fact not enough to feed the six billion who actually live in the world.**

a) Food production is increasing, the measure of developed land is expanding, and 22 percent of the total populace (practically 50% of the absolute workforce) is occupied with agribusiness, however the nourishment delivered for twelve billion individuals is in reality insufficient to take care of the six billion who in reality live on the planet.

b) Food production is on the rise, the quantity plowland is on the rise and 22 per cent of the world’s population (almost half of the entire workforce) is engaged in agriculture; however, the food produced for twelve billion people is, after all, not adequate to feed the six billion people who actually live in the world.

c) Food production is growing, the sum of developed land is expanding, and 22 percent of the world populace (nearly half of the whole workforce) is involved in farming, but the food produced for twelve billion individuals is in reality not sufficient to feed the six billion who literally live within the world.

**2. Moreover, this effort of production has not achieved its aims.**

\*) In fact, this attempt hasn’t accomplished its goals/targets/objectives.

**3. It has subjected the Earth to such stress that the land either turns to desert or dies because of the excessive use of chemical products.**

a) It has exposed the Earth to such pressure that the land either turns into a desert or dies in light of the unreasonable utilization of chemical substances.

b) The Planet has been exposed to such pressures that the land either transforms into a desert or dies due to the unnecessary use of chemicals.

c) It has subjected the Soil to such tension that the land either turns to a desert or dies because of the overuse of chemical items.

**4. Water resources are running out.**

a) Water resources are becoming scarce.

b) Water resources will be lost.

c) Water supplies are drying up.

**5. Biodiversity is rapidly diminishing, especially agro-biodiversity, with a continual reduction in the number of animal breeds and vegetable varieties that have for centuries contributed to the sustenance of entire regions in a perfectly sustainable alliance between man and nature.**

a) Biodiversity is quickly lessening, particularly agro-biodiversity, with a nonstop decrease in the quantity of animal breeds and vegetable range that have for quite a long time added to the nutrition of whole districts in a splendidly practical coalition among man and nature.

b) Biodiversity is decreasing rapidly, in particular agro-biodiversity, with a persistent reduction in the number of livestock breeds and vegetable diversity that have contributed to the survival of whole regions for centuries within a perfectly balanced relationship between man and nature.

c) Biodiversity is quickly reducing, particularly agro-biodiversity, with a persistent

diminishment within the number of creature breeds and vegetable assortments that have for centuries contributed to the food of whole districts in a flawlessly maintainable union between man and nature.

**6. Something must have gone wrong, because if we consider the problem of satisfying the primal need for food and analyze it over the long term, the hunger for production has done more harm than good.**

a) Something probably turned out badly, in such a case that we think about the issue of fulfilling the basic requirement for nourishment and investigate it over the long haul, the strive for creation has accomplished more damage than anything else.

b) Something must have gone wrong, the demand for growth has done more harm than good as we consider the question of fulfilling the primary necessity of food and evaluate it in the long term.

c) Something ought to have long gone wrong, if we consider the matter of satisfying the primal need for food and examine it over the long run, the hunger for production has executed more damage than good.

**7. The contradiction in agro-industrial terms is clearly emerging; agro-industry has given us the illusion that it could solve the problem of feeding the human race.**

a) The inconsistency in agro-mechanical terms is obviously developing; agro-industry has given us the deception that it could tackle the issue of taking care of mankind.

b) Apparently, there is an inconsistency in terms of agro-industry which has given us the impression that the matter of feeding the human race could be solved.

c) The contradiction in agro-industrial phrases is genuinely appearing; agro-industry has given us the illusion that it is able to resolve the question of feeding the human race.

**8. I would go even further: over the last fifty years; it has turned food production into both executioner and victim.**

\*) I could/may/will go even further: in the course of the last fifty years; it has transformed food production into executioner as well as victim.

**9. Executioner, because the unsustainable methods of agro-industry have led to the disappearance of many sustainable production methods that were once part of the identity of the communities that practised them and were one of the highest pleasures for the gastronome in search of valuable knowledge and flavours.**

a) Executioner, since the unsustainable agro-industry practices have resulted in the extinction of many viable methods of production that once were part of the heritage of the societies that practiced them and were one of the greatest pleasures for the gourmets in search of useful knowledge and flavours.

b) Killer, since the unsustainable strategies of agro-industry have caused the vanishing of numerous organic production methods that were once a part of the personality of the local groups that put them into practice and were one of the most elevated joys for the gastronome in quest of profitable information and flavours.

c) Killer, in light of the fact that the unreasonable techniques for agro-industry have prompted the vanishing of numerous supportable creation strategies that were once part of the character of the networks that experienced them and were probably the most noteworthy delight for the gastronome looking for important information and flavors.

**10. Victim, because the same unsustainable methods—originally necessary in order to feed a larger number of people—have since turned the sphere of food and agriculture into a neglected sector, completely detached from the lives of billions of people, as if procuring food … required no effort at all.**

a) Victim, since the same inefficient approaches— initially essential to feed a greater number of people — have since transformed the food and agriculture field into an ignored market, totally disconnected from the lives of billions of citizens, as if providing food ... needed no effort whatsoever.

b) Casualty, on the grounds that the equally impractical strategies—initially important so as to take care of a bigger number of individuals—have since transformed the field of food and agribusiness into a disregarded area, totally isolated from the lives of billions of individuals, as though getting nourishment … required no attempt at all.

c) Victim, as a result of similar unsustainable practices —originally necessary so as to feed a bigger variety of people—have since turned the sphere of food and agriculture into an unnoticed sector, utterly indifferent to the lives of billions of individuals, as if procuring food needed no effort in the slightest degree.

**11. Politicians show little interest in it, except when pressured to do so by the most powerful international corporations of agro-industry, while the average consumer either does not reflect on what he or she is eating or has to make a titanic effort to obtain the information that will explain it.**

a) Politicians demonstrate little enthusiasm for it, even when forced to do so by the most influential multinational agro-industry companies, while the average customer either does not focus on what he or she is consuming or has to make a vast effort to get the details that will justify it.

b) Government officials are indifferent to it, with the exception of when forced to do as such by the most remarkable global enterprises of agro-industry, while the normal purchaser either does not ponder what the individual in question is eating or needs to put forth a titanic attempt to acquire the data that will clarify it.

c) Politicians display little interest in it, except once compelled to achieve this by the most effective international firms of agro-industry, whereas the typical shopper either

does not reconsider what he or she is ingesting or needs to build a large effort to get the knowledge that may justify it.

**12. Food and its production must regain the central place that they deserve among human activities, and we must re-examine the criteria that guide our actions.**

a) Food and its production must recapture the focal spot that they merit among human actions, and we should rethink the models that control our activities.

b) Food and its development must regain the central place they deserve among human activities, and the principles which govern our actions must be re-examined.

c) Food and its production should reclaim the central status that they merit among human activities, and that we should reconsider the standards that direct our actions.

**13. The crucial point now is no longer, as it has been for all too long, the quality of food that is produced, but its complex quality, a concept that ranges from the question of taste to that of variety, from respect to the environment, ecosystems, and the rhythms of nature to respect for human dignity.**

\*) The key/vital point…. the standard of food… advanced/nuanced quality/nature… matter of taste…. biological systems?...

**14. The aim is to make a significant improvement to everybody’s quality of life without having to submit, as we have done until now, to a model of development that is incompatible with the needs of the planet.**

a) The goal is to make a substantial change in the quality of life of all without having to adhere to a development paradigm that is inconsistent with the needs of the world, as we have done so far.

b) The target is to create a major improvement to everyone’s quality of life while not having to submit, as we've done hitherto, to a model of development that does not comply with the requirements of the world.

c) The purpose is to make a critical improvement to everybody’s standard of living while not having to surrender, as we've done until now, to a model of advancement that is contradictory with the necessities of the planet.