

Fill the gaps.



# FARMERS MARKET

## The Fall And Rise Of Urban Farmers Markets

growers    converged    public    insecurity    sidelined  
retail    middle-class    pantries    house    rise

Farmers have been selling their goods at \_\_\_\_\_ markets in the U.S. for centuries. Many U.S. cities evicted or \_\_\_\_\_ street vendors in the mid-20th century to make room for large-scale \_\_\_\_\_ stores. But in the 1970s and '80s, farmers markets started reappearing in \_\_\_\_\_ communities and suburbs.

This resurgence, which reflected the \_\_\_\_\_ of the environmental movement, was most evident in university towns like Berkeley, California, and Madison, Wisconsin. In these communities, restaurants, farmers markets and educated consumers \_\_\_\_\_



around the idea of eating locally produced food. Consumers wanted to taste flavors they remembered from childhood, and a new generation of \_\_\_\_\_ were learning and practicing ecologically friendly farming methods.

Farmers markets have become important tools for reducing food \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 15 years. Most studies that measure food access focus on two factors: households' proximity to food sources and access to transportation. Food sources can include supermarkets, discount stores, convenience stores, farmers markets and food \_\_\_\_\_. Among these options, consumers purchase healthy food mostly at supermarkets and farmer's markets. By 2019 Chicago had 27 outdoor farmers markets across the city, offering goods such as clothing and furniture along with food. Some cities repurposed sites such as fairgrounds and drive-in theaters to \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor markets.

Source: [www.theconversation.com](http://www.theconversation.com)

<https://theconversation.com/farmers-markets-are-growing-their-role-as-essential-sources-of-healthy-food-for-rich-and-poor-157009>

# Teacher's Key

## The Fall And Rise Of Urban Farmers Markets

Farmers have been selling their goods at **public** markets in the U.S. for centuries. Many U.S. cities evicted or **sidelined** street vendors in the mid-20th century to make room for large-scale **retail** stores. But in the 1970s and '80s, farmers markets started reappearing in **middle-class** communities and suburbs.

This resurgence, which reflected the **rise** of the environmental movement, was most evident in university towns like Berkeley, California, and Madison, Wisconsin. In these communities, restaurants, farmers markets, and educated consumers **converged** around the idea of eating locally-produced food. Consumers wanted to taste flavors they remembered from childhood, and a new generation of **growers** were learning and practicing ecologically friendly farming methods.

Farmers markets have become important tools for reducing food **insecurity** over the past 15 years. Most studies that measure food access focus on two factors: households' proximity to food sources and access to transportation. Food sources can include supermarkets, discount stores, convenience stores, farmers markets, and food **pantries**. Among these options, consumers purchase healthy food mostly at supermarkets and farmer's markets. By 2019 Chicago had 27 outdoor farmers markets across the city, offering goods such as clothing and furniture along with food. Some cities repurposed sites such as fairgrounds and drive-in theaters to **house** outdoor markets.

Source: [www.theconversation.com](http://www.theconversation.com)

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