

Year 9 Unit 2- Food and Famine



1. Define **food security**. (L2, p.10)

Having access to enough nutritious food.

2. How many **people** worldwide experience food insecurity? (L2, p.11)

3 billion

2.000

2,800 3,200 no data

Average calorie intake per day

- 3. Food security can lead to **problems** including... (L2, p.11)
- malnutrition
 - increased disease risk
 - reduced ability to work
 - poor growth in children
- 4. North America mostly has **high/medium/low** calorie intake. (L3, p.15)

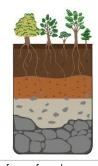
5. Explain why rainfall occurs in areas of **low pressure** (L4, p. 18)

Rainfall occurs in areas of low pressure as air can rise so water evaporates easily and cools and condenses into clouds.

6. What is the uppermost **layer** of soil called? (L5, p.20)

Topsoil

7. This is a **soil profile** from a **temperate** region. Justify why these soils are likely to be suitable for growing crops. (L5, p.21)



This soil profile has a thick topsoil layer, which is high in nutrients and can store water. 8. Name the biggest **cause** of food insecurity. Explain one way it can cause food insecurity. (L6, p.24)

Conflict can cause food insecurity as it displaces people from their homes, infrastructure may be destroyed, terrorists can take food that was for civilians.

- 9. Name a **country** that is suffering from food insecurity because of both poor human and physical factors. (L6, p.25)
 Syria
- 10. Name the **key factors** causing the problem. A combination of low rainfall and conflict.
- 11. Give facts on food insecurity in the **UK** (L7, p.27)
 - How **many** people are affected: 10 million people
 - Which **regions** in the UK are worst affected:

Wales and north-east England

12. Justify: If long-term strategies can resolve food insecurity in the future, then why are **short-term strategies** needed at all? (L8-9, p.30-31 and 33-34)

Short term strategies are still needed as they provide the immediate help that people need to cope. Also, sometimes it is difficult to implement long-term strategies due to conflict, so short-term strategies are the best option. **Stretch** 13. Do you think food insecurity will continue to be an issue in the **future**? Do you think it will **get better or worse**, and why? (L8-9, p.35)

I think it is likely that food insecurity will continue to be an issue in the future.

EITHER: I think it may get worse as the cost of living is rising in places like the UK and many places around the world are suffering from conflict e.g. Syria, Palestine.

OR: I think it is likely that food security may slowly start to get better as more short- and long-term strategies are implemented. The case of South Korea shows that it is possible for a country-wide situation to improve.