

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Xinmin Sec School

4(c) Study Figs. 9A and 9B, which show consumption of food in USA and India respectively in 2011.

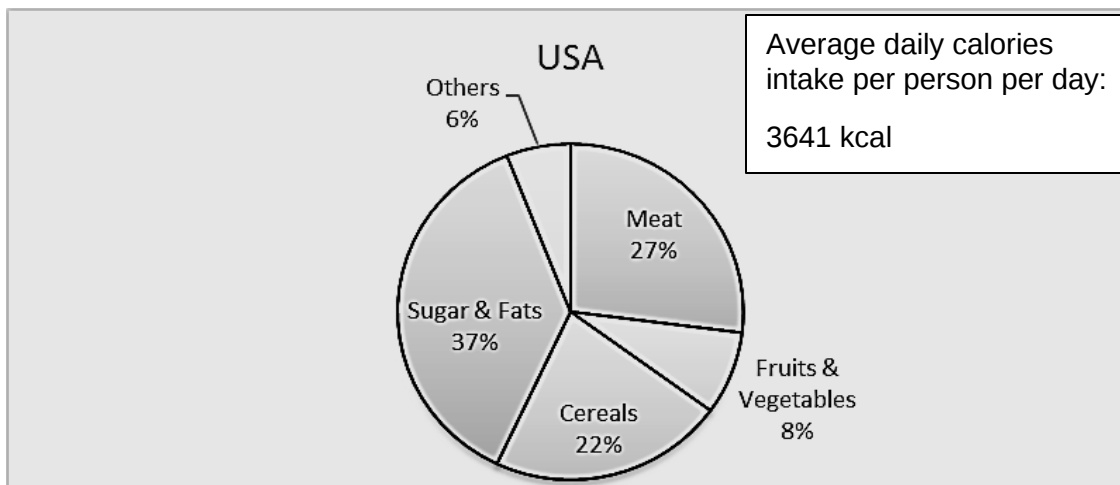


Fig. 9A

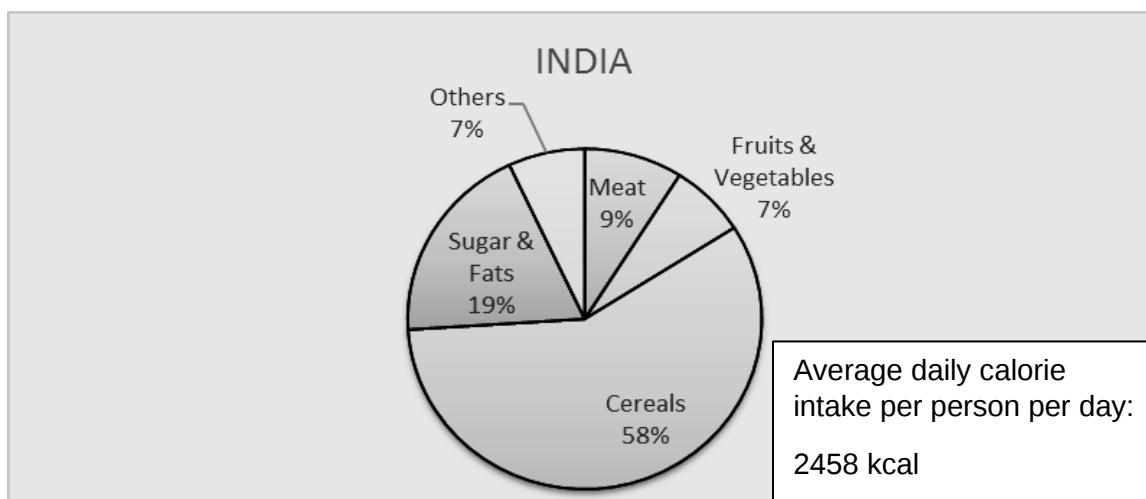


Fig. 9B

Use information from Figs. 9A and 9B to describe and account for the differences in the food consumption pattern in USA and India in 2011. [4]

- (d) Study Fig. 10 (Insert), which shows the relationship between food and oil prices between 2000 and 2011. Fig. 11 (Insert), shows the comparison between US grain production used to make ethanol for cars and the number of people the grains could feed.

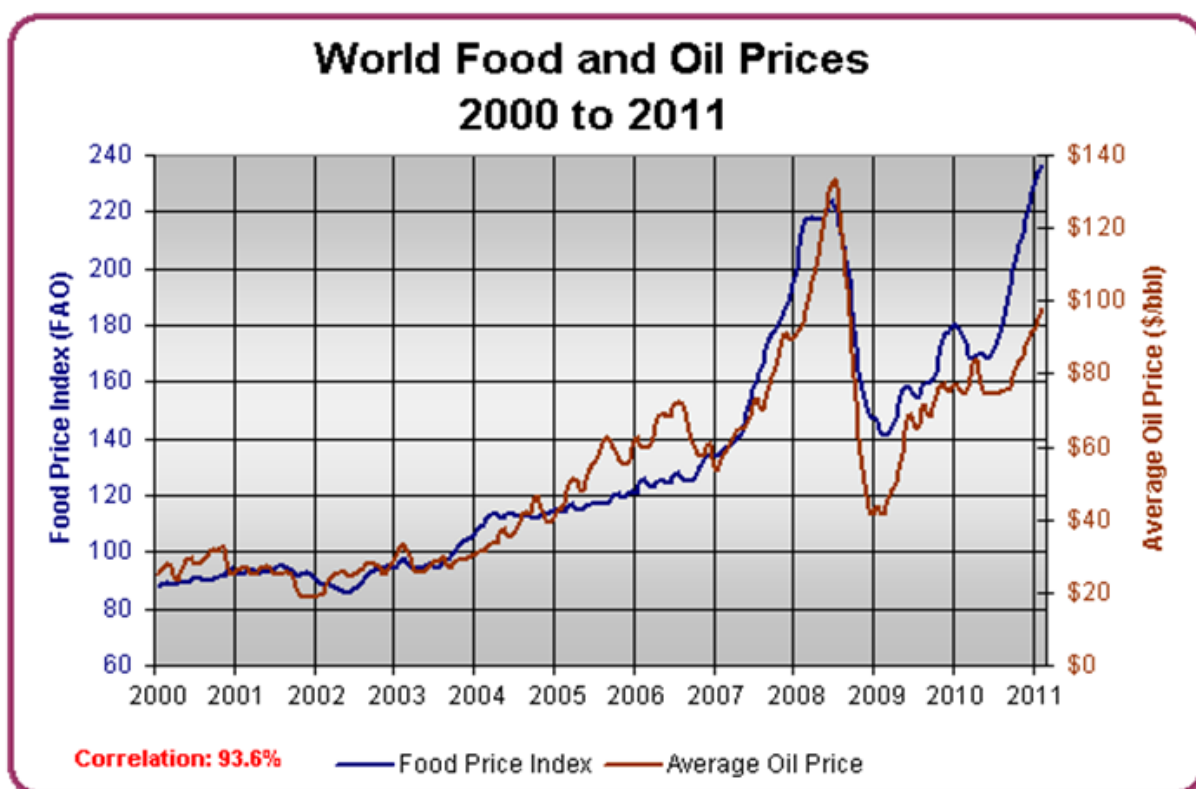


Fig. 10

US grain feeding cars

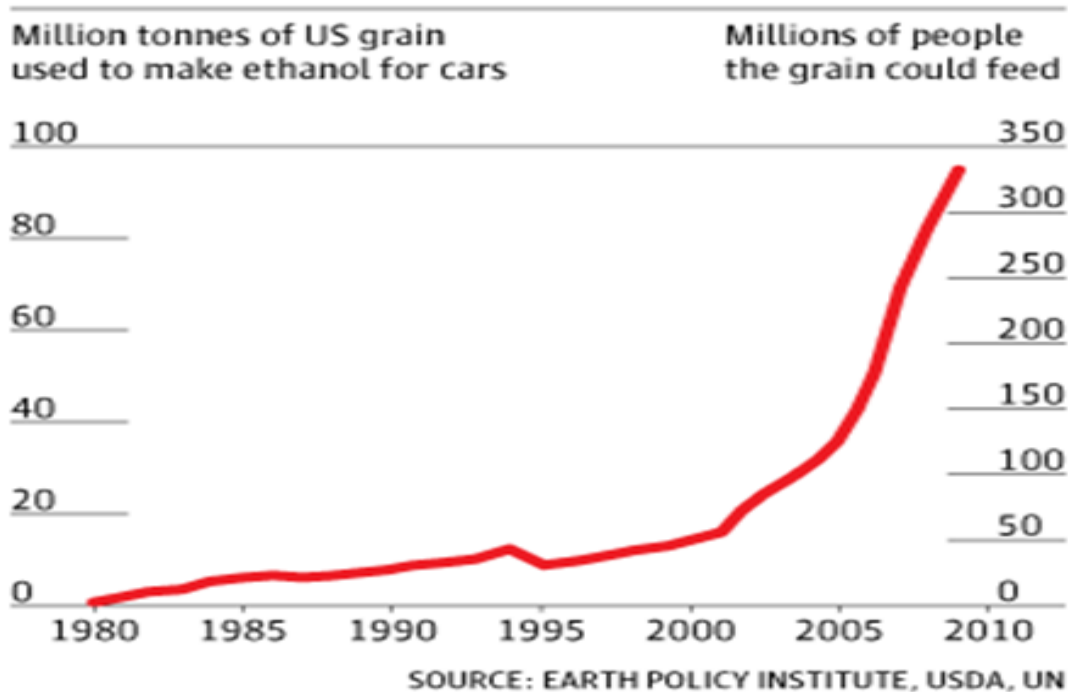


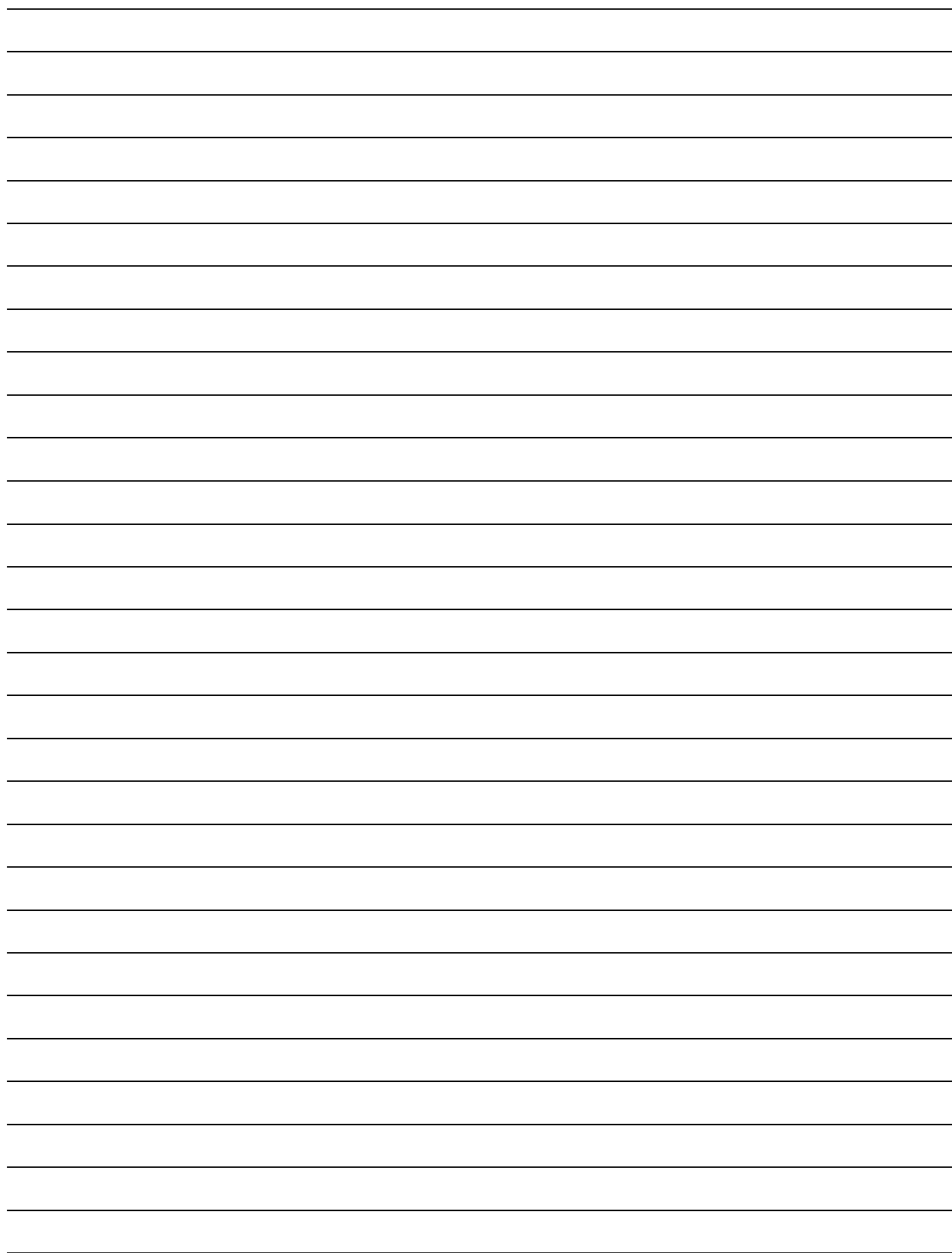
Fig. 11

Using information from Figs. 10 and 11 (Insert), suggest difficulties in achieving food security in less developed countries (LDCs). [5]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- (e)** 'Political and economic strategies are the most important in overcoming the problem of food shortage.' To what extent do you consider this statement to be true? Give evidence to support your answer. [8]

[illegible]



- (e) 'Political and economic strategies are the most important in overcoming the problem of food shortage.'
To what extent do you consider this statement to be true? Give evidence to support your answer. [8]

A full answer does not need to include all the above points.

Candidate at each level will show the following characteristics:

Level 1 (0-3m)

At this level, answers will be generalized or with minimal support if any given at all.

Reasoning rather weak and expression may be unclear.

A basic answer that has little development.

Answers lack examples or other evidence, or it is so sketchy that it adds little support to the answer.

L1/1 – 1 statement on political and economic strategy

L1/2 – 2 statements on political and economic strategy or other strategies

L1/3 – 3 statements on political and economic strategy and other strategies

Level 2 (4-6m)

At this level, answers will have disagreement or agreement and supported by appropriate detail. Both agreement and disagreement are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full.

Good reasoning and logic in parts of the answer with good expression in places.

Some examples or other evidence will be presented to support answers in at least one place in answer.

L2/4 – 1 political strategy + 1 example

L2/5 – 1 political strategy + some description of another strategy + 2 examples

L2/6 – 1 political strategy + 1 other strategy + 2 examples

Level 3 (7-8m)

At this level, answers will be comprehensive and supported by sound knowledge.

Both agreement and disagreement are considered and well supported.

Reasoning is clear and logical with good expression of language.

Examples or other evidence to support answers will be extensive.

L3/7 – 1 political strategy + 2 other strategies + 3 examples

L3/8 – above + conclusion

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4b) Study Fig. 9, which tracks the growth of food production using Genetically Modified (GM) crops from 1996 to 2015 in the world.

Describe the changes in the production of food crops using GM food varieties in the world with specific reference to Fig. 9.

[5]

[illegible]

c) Study Fig. 10 below, which highlights the strategies adopted by Singapore to improve its food security.

Economist Intelligence Unit recently ranked Singapore as the second-most food secure country in the world, behind only the United States. At present, Singapore imports almost 90 percent of its food, and less than 1 percent of its land area is used for agriculture.

Through its Food Security Roadmap, AVA has diversified sources of food and optimization of local production. The Sino-Singapore food zone established in Jilin Province, China, in 2010, is just one example of food diversification efforts. AVA has also ensured increased local food production over time through the provision of the Food Fund. Investments in new farming techniques such as hydroponics have contributed to a 30 percent increase in local vegetable production over the past 10 years. By the end of 2014, some 40 percent of local farms had benefited from this Fund.

Singapore's net imports for food, beverages and alcohol (clustered in one group) are quite high, at approximately S\$15.57 billion (\$10.9 billion) in 2014. Customers in Singapore are considered to be open to a wide range of foreign concept foods, conscious of food safety and health, and aware of sustainable products. From a policy perspective, Singapore has managed to accomplish the difficult task of becoming a food secure country by boosting the resilience of its food supply. Policy alternatives such as diversification of sources, the Food Fund, and facilitating food imports are all important components of a well-planned and coordinated strategy.

What else can the city-state do? One alternative is to reduce food waste. Another would be to continue investing in innovative food science and emerging technologies. High-tech, visitor-friendly urban agriculture on the East Coast, or even in very fashionable 50-plus story buildings designed by the nation's most innovative architects could be very significant options.

Agricultural investment or contract farming abroad – something that other countries, financial services, life insurance, and pension schemes have done – is a distinct possibility.

Fig. 10

With reference to Fig. 10 above, identify and explain **THREE** strategies currently used, or can be used in the future, by Singapore to improve on its food security.

[3]

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4. Study Fig. 8 which shows the proportion of population with secondary education in Swaziland, an African country.

Fig. 8

(a) Using Fig. 8, compare the gender distribution of population with secondary education in Swaziland. [4]

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(b) Explain how the level of education would affect the health of both genders in Swaziland.

[4]

(c) Study Fig. 9, which shows an effect of excessive food consumption in developed countries.



Fig. 9

Explain how the effect of excessive consumption shown in Fig. 9 would result in other negative impacts for adults in developed countries.

[4]

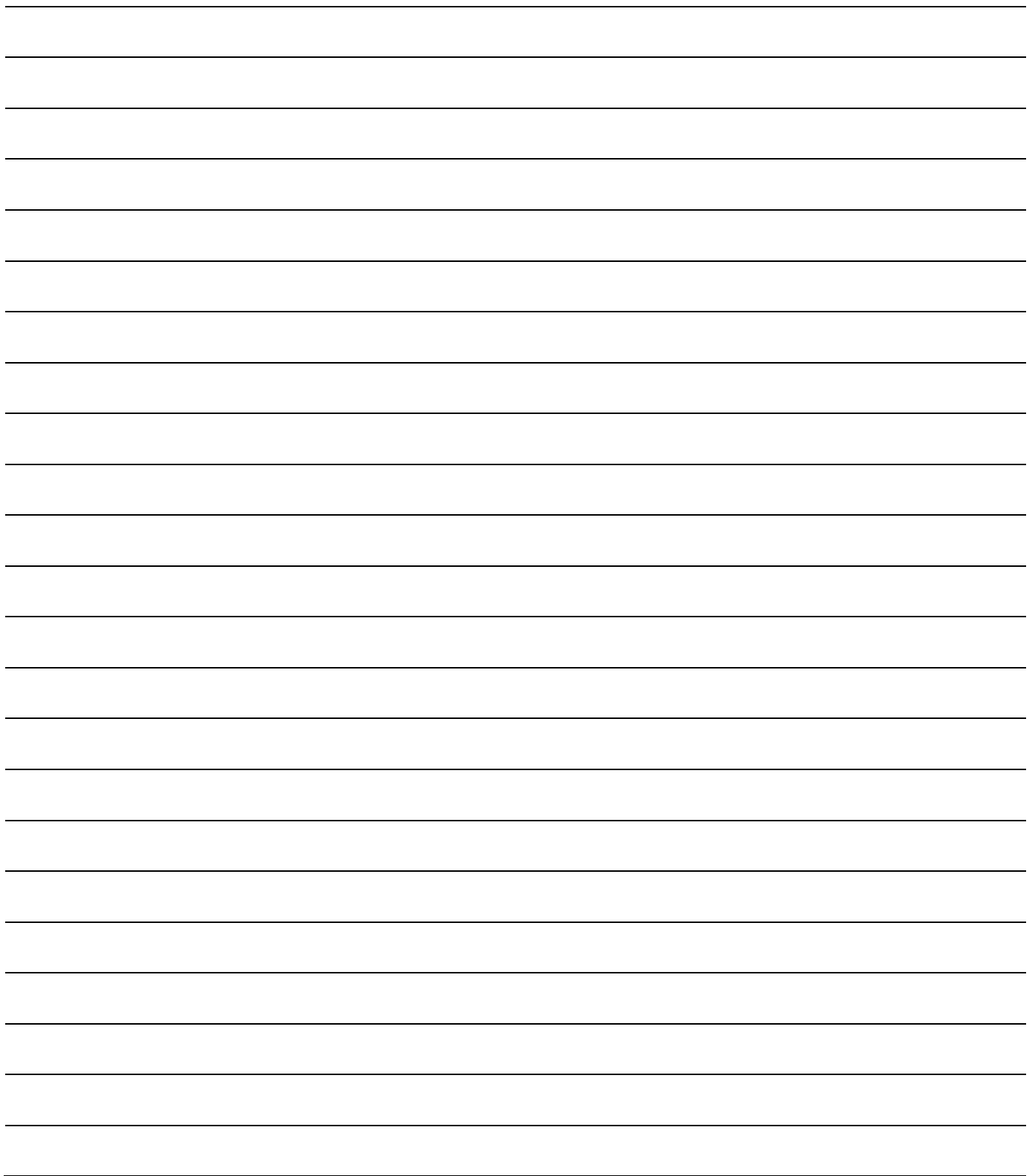
(d) Discuss, with examples, how the Green Revolution can increase the amount of food produced. [5]

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(e) 'The main reason for food shortage in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) is due to the production of biofuels.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use examples to support your answer. [8]

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- (e) 'The main reason for food shortage in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) is due to the production of biofuels.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use examples to support your answer.

[8]

Level 1 (1-3)	Level 2 (4-6)	Level 3 (7-8)
• Simple/vague statement describing given factor &/or other factors • Limited or no named example used to support answer • Vague evaluation of the factor(s), if any.	• Some / moderate explanation of given factor &/or other factors • At least 2-3 named example used to support answer • Evaluation of the factor(s) in some details	• Clear / complete explanation of the factors (given and other important factors) • Use of adequate (3 or more) named examples to support answer • Clear valid evaluation of the factors