7.6 Impacts of Food Insecurity: Undernutrition, Unrest and Damage: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Give one direct health impact of chronic undernutrition in children in a rural community.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give one short-term economic effect on a household when staple food prices rise sharply in a regional market.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Describe one way rising food prices limit access to food for poorer households in an urban area.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Describe one environmental impact of overgrazing when pastoralists increase herd sizes to cope with food insecurity in a dryland area.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Give one long-term social impact on a community where repeated food shortages have occurred over several years.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 Explain one way that high and volatile food prices can increase inequality within a country.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Explain one way that environmental degradation from agricultural expansion can reduce long-term food security in a named region.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 7.6 Impacts of Food Insecurity: Undernutrition, Unrest and Damage: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

e.g. stunted growth (reduced height for age) or wasting, oe **B1**

Answer: Stunted growth (reduced height for age) or wasting.

Question 2

e.g. reduced disposable income leading to less spending on health or education, oe **B1**

Answer: Reduced disposable income, causing less spending on health or education.

Question 3

e.g. households cannot afford the same quantity or quality of food, so they reduce meals or eat cheaper, less nutritious food, oe **B1**

Answer: Households cannot afford the same quantity or quality of food, so they reduce the number of meals or switch to cheaper, less nutritious foods.

Question 4

e.g. vegetation cover is removed leading to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility, oe **B1**

Answer: Vegetation cover is removed, leading to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility.

Question 5

e.g. outmigration and loss of working-age adults leading to demographic change and weaker local economies, oe **B1**

Answer: Outmigration and loss of working-age adults, causing demographic change and weaker local economies.

Question 6

inequality mechanism, e.g. richer households can absorb price shocks or switch to imported goods, while poorer households spend a higher share of income on food, oe **B1**

linked consequence, e.g. this widens gaps in nutrition, health and educational outcomes between rich and poor, oe **B1**

Answer: Richer households can absorb price shocks or buy alternative foods, while poorer households spend a higher share of income on food and must cut other essentials, widening gaps in nutrition, health and education.

Question 7

mechanism e.g. soil erosion or nutrient loss reduces future crop yields **B1**

linked example/consequence, e.g. in the Sahel region this can lead to lower productivity and greater vulnerability to future droughts, oe **B1**

Answer: Soil erosion or nutrient loss from agricultural expansion reduces future crop yields; for example in parts of the Sahel this lowers productivity and increases vulnerability to future droughts.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk