

Exercise walk-through

5.9

The Global System of Agriculture

AP Human Geography

Trace a crop from producer to consumer

Original cocoa example

Farmers harvest cocoa in Country A. Beans are fermented and dried, transported to a processor, made into products and shipped to retailers in Country B.

The **global supply chain** links production to consumption through specific processing, storage, transport and selling steps. Identify what happens and where; “globalisation” alone does not explain the connection.

Agribusiness and export dependence

Agribusiness includes connected input, farming, processing and marketing businesses. A farmer is one participant in the wider system.

Reliance on a few **export commodities** can expose income and foreign-exchange earnings to changes in world prices, harvest conditions and transport access.

A country can export a crop and import processed food. Investigate prices, quantities and costs before inferring who gains most.

Fair trade and value added: test the claim

Fair trade aims to improve trading conditions and producer returns. It does not guarantee that every farmer earns an adequate income.

Processing a crop can add value to the product sold, but machinery, energy, transport and marketing also cost money. Added sales value is not identical to added profit.

2023 Set 1 Q2(G) requires a supply-chain connection to consumers abroad: name a step such as processing or storage and explain the international movement.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Explain what a global food supply chain is.

[2]

2.2 Explain the risk of depending on one export crop.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Explain what a global food supply chain is. [2]

2.1

- food is grown, processed, and sold across different countries, linking distant producers and consumers

2.2 Explain the risk of depending on one export crop. [2]

2.2

- the economy relies on one commodity; a fall in its world price can badly hurt the country

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A cooperative sells coffee under a fair-trade label.

(a) State the aim of fair trade.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A cooperative sells coffee under a fair-trade label.

(a) State the aim of fair trade.

[1]

(a)

- to pay producers a fairer, more stable price

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A cooperative sells coffee under a fair-trade label.

(b) State one benefit to the farmers.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A cooperative sells coffee under a fair-trade label.

(b) State one benefit to the farmers.

[1]

(b)

- higher/steadier income and better livelihoods

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A country whose economy depends on exporting a single farm commodity is vulnerable to [1]

- ☐ **A** stable prices
B world price swings for that commodity
C too much crop diversity
D low transport costs

3.2 Fair trade primarily aims to [1]

- ☐ **A** lower all food prices
B give producers in poorer countries a fairer price
C end global trade
D increase monoculture

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A country whose economy depends on exporting a single farm commodity is vulnerable to [1]

- ☐ **A** stable prices
☐ **B** world price swings for that commodity
☐ **C** too much crop diversity
☐ **D** low transport costs

3.1 B

- reliance on one export exposes it to that crop's price swings

3.2 Fair trade primarily aims to [1]

- ☐ **A** lower all food prices
☐ **B** give producers in poorer countries a fairer price
☐ **C** end global trade
☐ **D** increase monoculture

3.2 B

- fair trade secures a fairer price for producers

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Fresh fruit in a winter supermarket was grown on another continent.

(a) State what this shows about the food system.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Fresh fruit in a winter supermarket was grown on another continent.

(a) State what this shows about the food system.

[1]

(a)

- it is globalized – food travels far through global supply chains

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Fresh fruit in a winter supermarket was grown on another continent.

(b) State one drawback of such long supply chains.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Fresh fruit in a winter supermarket was grown on another continent.

(b) State one drawback of such long supply chains.

[1]

(b)

- high transport emissions, spoilage risk, or dependence on distant producers