

Exercise walk-through

Challenges of Contemporary Agriculture ■ 5.11

eXercise

You must be able to

- define a **food desert** 食物荒漠
- summarise the **GMO** 转基因 debate
- explain the **local-food** 本地食物 and organic movements
- explain **urban farming** 城市农业

Method — Food deserts

A **food desert** is an area, often poor or urban, with little access to affordable fresh, healthy food — only convenience stores may be nearby.

Method — GMO debate

Genetically modified organisms can raise yields and resist pests, but critics raise concerns over health, environment, and corporate control of seeds.

Method — Local, organic, urban

Local-food and **organic** movements favour food grown nearby without synthetic chemicals; **urban farming** grows food in cities on rooftops, lots, and gardens.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define a food desert.

Solution 2.1

Method: Food deserts

Worked steps

an area with poor access to affordable fresh, healthy food **B1**, often relying on convenience stores **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State one argument for and one against GMOs.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

for: higher yields / pest resistance / less chemical need **B1**; against: health, environmental, or corporate-control concerns **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

City residents grow vegetables on rooftops and vacant lots.

- (a) Name this practice.
- (b) State one benefit it offers a food desert.

Solution 2.3

Method: Local, organic, urban

Worked steps

(a) urban farming/agriculture **B1**. (b) local access to fresh, affordable produce **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A neighbourhood with only convenience stores and no fresh-food shops is a

A food desert

B commodity chain

C greenbelt

D relict region

Solution 3.1

Method: Food deserts

A food desert



B commodity chain

C greenbelt

D relict region

Worked steps

A. poor fresh-food access defines a food desert.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A common argument in favour of GMO crops is that they can

- A** always lower yields
- B** resist pests and raise yields
- C** remove the need for any farming
- D** end all pollution

Solution 3.2

- A always lower yields
- B resist pests and raise yields**
- C remove the need for any farming
- D end all pollution



Worked steps

- B. GMOs can resist pests and raise yields.**

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A community starts a local-food, organic cooperative.

- (a) State one benefit of buying local, organic food.
- (b) State one challenge of the movement.

Solution 3.3

Method: Local, organic, urban

Worked steps

(a) fresher food, fewer chemicals, lower transport emissions, support for local farmers **B1**. (b) higher cost, smaller scale, or limited availability **B1**.