

5.5 The Green Revolution

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS green revolution 绿色革命 • high-yield seeds 高产种子

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **Green Revolution** 绿色革命.

You must be able to:

- describe the Green Revolution's methods (**high-yield seeds** 高产种子, fertilizers, irrigation)
- state its main benefit
- state two drawbacks
- evaluate its uneven global impact

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Green Revolution methods

The **Green Revolution** (mid-20th century) introduced **high-yield seed varieties**, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation to boost food production.

■ Benefits

It hugely increased yields of staples like wheat and rice, helping avoid famine and feed growing populations, especially in Asia and Latin America.

■ Drawbacks

It needs costly inputs (poor farmers can be left out), can damage soil and water, reduces crop diversity, and had little impact in some regions like much of Africa.

2 Practice

2.1 State two methods of the Green Revolution. [2]

2.2 State one benefit and one drawback of the Green Revolution. [2]

2.3 A poor farmer cannot afford the seeds and fertilizer the Green Revolution requires.

(a) State the drawback this illustrates. [1]

(b) Explain why yields still rose overall. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The Green Revolution mainly increased the yields of [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** luxury export crops
B staple grains like wheat and rice
C livestock only
D cash flowers

3.2 A common environmental criticism of the Green Revolution is [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** it used no water
B it damaged soil and water through chemicals
C it lowered all yields
D it ended irrigation

3.3 The Green Revolution transformed farming in Asia but barely reached parts of Africa.

(a) State one reason for this uneven impact. [1]

(b) Explain one lasting benefit where it did take hold. [1]
