

Exercise walk-through

The Global System of Agriculture ■ 5.9

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain how food is now traded in global supply chains
- define **food export dependence** 粮食出口依赖
- explain **fair trade** 公平贸易
- state one benefit and one risk of global food trade

Method — Global supply chains

Food now moves through **global supply chains**: a crop grown in one country is processed in another and sold worldwide, linking distant producers and consumers.

Method — Export dependence

Some countries rely heavily on exporting one or two farm commodities. This **export dependence** makes them vulnerable to world price swings.

Method — Fair trade

Fair trade aims to pay producers in poorer countries a fairer, more stable price, improving their livelihoods.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Explain what a global food supply chain is.

Solution 2.1

Method: Global supply chains

Worked steps

food is grown, processed, and sold across different countries **B1**, linking distant producers and consumers **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain the risk of depending on one export crop.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

the economy relies on one commodity **B1**; a fall in its world price can badly hurt the country **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A cooperative sells coffee under a fair-trade label.

- (a) State the aim of fair trade.
- (b) State one benefit to the farmers.

Solution 2.3

Method: Fair trade

Worked steps

(a) to pay producers a fairer, more stable price **B1**. (b) higher/steadier income and better livelihoods **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A country whose economy depends on exporting a single farm commodity is vulnerable to

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

Solution 3.1

Method: Export dependence

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

Worked steps

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

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Fair trade primarily aims to

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

Solution 3.2

Method: Fair trade

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

Worked steps

- B. fair trade secures a fairer price for producers.**

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State what this shows about the food system.
- (b) State one drawback of such long supply chains.

Solution 3.3

Method: Global supply chains

Worked steps

(a) it is globalized — food travels far through global supply chains **B1**. (b) high transport emissions, spoilage risk, or dependence on distant producers **B1**.