CHECKLIST

Farming

Key Words and Terms

You should know the meaning of the following terms:

- market gardening • subsidies • quotas • set-aside • diversification
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) • eutrophication • organic farming
- genetically modified (GM) crops • irrigation • malnutrition • calories
- Green Revolution • high-yielding varieties (HYVs)
- appropriate technology • sustainable development.

You should know the difference between:

- arable and pastoral farming
- commercial and subsistence farming
- intensive and extensive farming
- fertiliser and pesticides.

Key Ideas

u should know and understand the following:

Farming is a system with inputs, processes and outputs.

The farmer is a decision maker.

The type of farming is affected by physical/environmental, economic/social and human/political factors.

Farming varies from place to place both in the UK, in the EU and across the world.

Farming is dynamic and constantly changing.

The demands for cash crops and by supermarkets has an impact on subsistence agriculture.

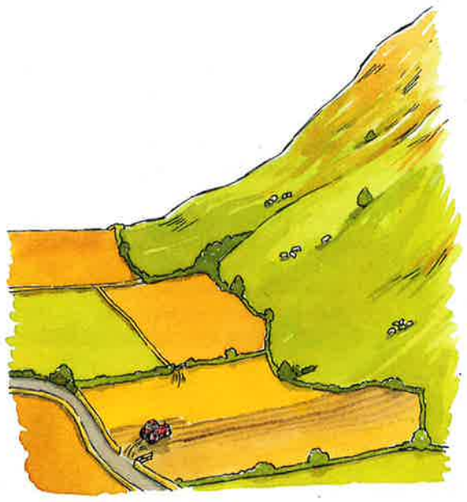
Farming changes due to developments in transport and technology and the effects of political decisions.

Farming can benefit and have adverse effects on the environment.

There can be a link between population growth and food supplies and shortages.

Contemporary solutions to food supplies depend on sustainable development.

Many parts of the world still suffer the effects of malnutrition.



Skills, Theories and Models

Interpret and use diagrams

Analyse and use statistical data

Interpret and use a variety of maps

Recognise the distinctive character of places

Explain how places are interdependent (CAP)

Understand the idea of sustainable development

Understand the causes and effects of change

Classification of farming types

The farming system

QUESTIONS

1 *(Page 96)*

Study the farming systems for farms A and B. One is a subsistence farm in India, the other a commercial farm in south-west England.

a i) What is the size of farm A? *(1)*

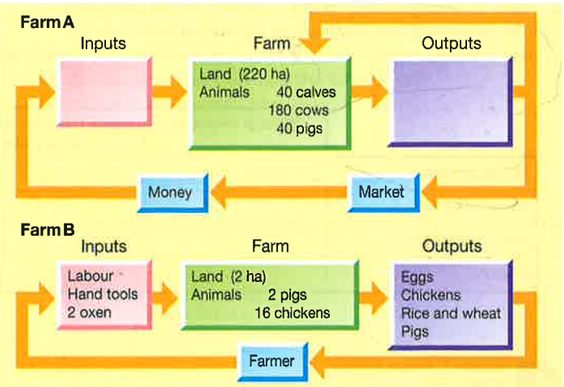
ii) How many animals are kept on farm A? *(1)*

iii) What happens to the outputs from farm A? *(1)*

b The boxes labelled 'Inputs' and 'Outputs' for farm A have been left empty. From the following list, fill in the two boxes to show four likely inputs and four likely outputs: barley, fertiliser, hay, labour, machinery, fattened pigs, manure, milk. *(8)*

c Explain the differences between the two farms under the following headings:
Land, Labour, Machinery, Animals, Crops. *(5)*

d Is farm A or farm B the one located in India? *(1)*



2 *(Pages 96, 100 and 101)*

The partly completed farming system is for a hill sheep farm in northern England.

a i) Match each of the following with the letters A, B, C, D, E and F on the diagram: EU subsidies, labour, lamb, shearing, soil, wool. *(6)*

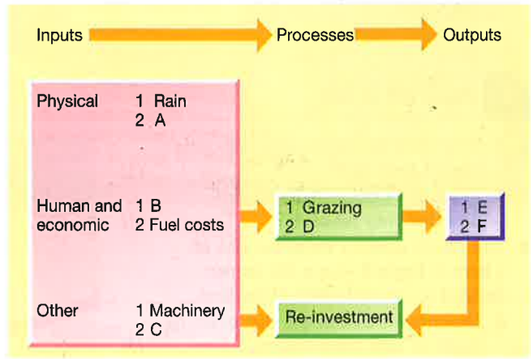
ii) Name two other likely inputs into the farm. *(2)*

iii) Name two possible hazards that might affect this farm. *(2)*

iv) Why is it important for the farmer to re-invest? *(1)*

b Draw a farming system for a cereal farm in East Anglia. Name two physical inputs, two human/economic inputs, two processes and two outputs. *(8)*

c For each farm, describe how it has been affected by two recent changes. *(2 + 2)*



3 *(Pages 98 to 101)*

Look at the simplified map showing the location of the main farming types in the UK.

a Match up each of the following types of farming with the letters A, B, C and D on the map: arable, hill sheep, mixed, pastoral. *(4)*

b The type of farming in an area is often the result of farmers acting as decision makers. Describe three physical factors and three human/economic factors that may influence a farmer's decision. *(6)*

c On an enlarged copy of the table below, show how the factors affecting farming in the Lake District (or elsewhere in western Britain) differ from those in East Anglia (or elsewhere in eastern Britain). *(10)*

Factors	Farming in the Lake District (or western Britain)	Farming in East Anglia (or eastern Britain)
Climate		
Relief		
Soils		
Markets		
Transport		
Machinery		

QUESTIONS

4 *(Pages 102 to 105)*

a Make an enlarged copy of the table below and complete it by answering the questions at the top of each column. *(5 × 4)*

b How has the demand for cash crops, or by supermarkets, in developed countries affected each type of farming? *(4)*

	What is meant by	Name one area where it takes place	Name the main crop(s)	Disadvantages to local farmers	Advantages to local farmers
Shifting cultivation					
Plantation agriculture					
Cash crops for export					
Irrigation					

5 *(Pages 106 and 107)*

a What were the five aims of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) when it was set up in 1962? *(5)*

b Why, at a later date, were i) subsidies ii) quotas introduced? *(2)*

c State three ways in which you think the CAP has been successful and three problems that still remain. *(3 + 3)*

6 *(Pages 107 to 109)*

a i) Why were farmers paid to 'set-aside' part of their land? *(1)*

ii) What did many farmers do with land that they set-aside? *(1)*

b The sketch shows a simplified plan of a farm in England where the farmer decided to set-aside part of the land.

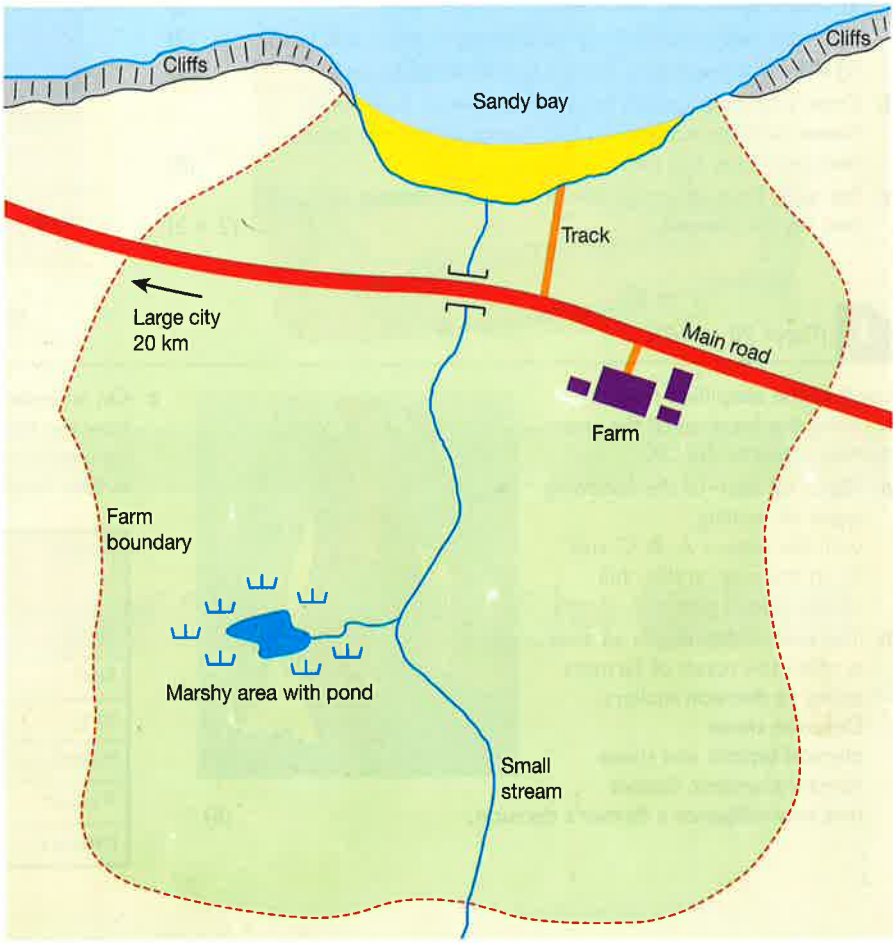
i) Describe three changes that might be made to earn more income. *(3)*

ii) Describe three changes that might be made to improve the quality of the environment. *(3)*

c The farmer has just decided to join the Environmental Stewardship Scheme.

i) What is the Environmental Stewardship Scheme? *(1)*

ii) How might farmers earn a higher level of payment if they join? *(1)*



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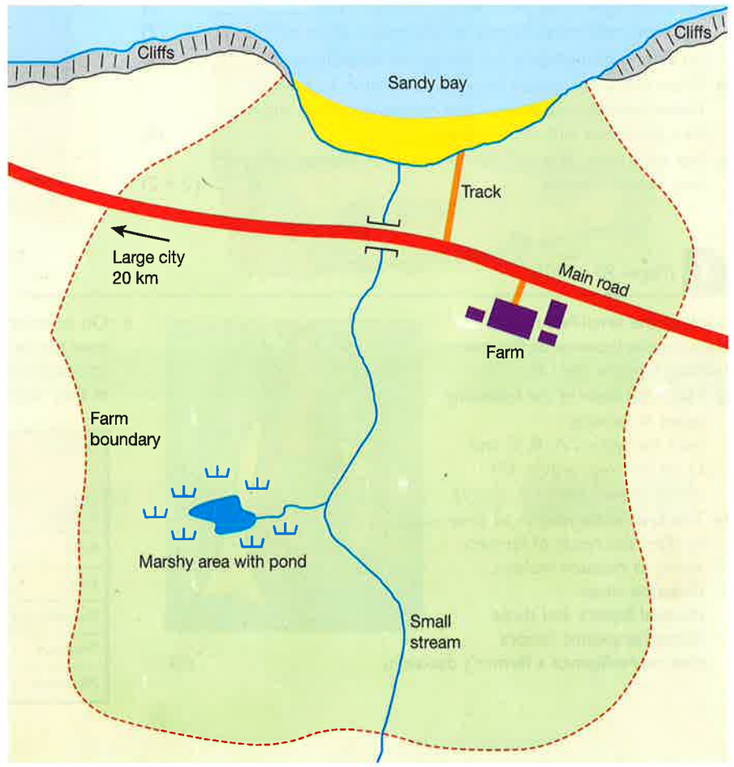


7 *(Pages 108 and 109)*

The sketch below shows a farming landscape in eastern England.

a i) What is one advantage and one disadvantage to the farmer who uses nitrate (chemical) fertiliser? *(2)*

ii) Describe how nitrate fertiliser may reach rivers. *(1)*

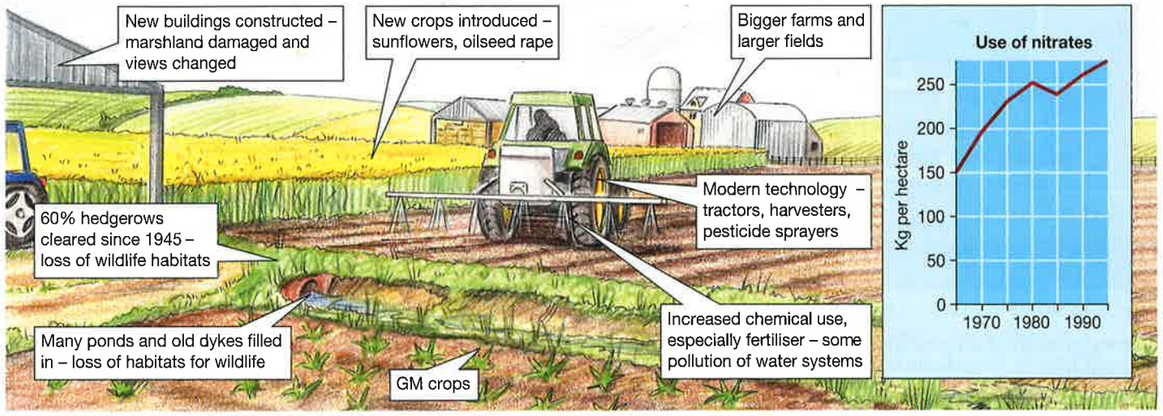
iii) How does an increase in nitrate in rivers affect:
- fish
- people? *(2)*

b i) Why is it an advantage to some farmers to clear hedgerows? *(3)*

ii) Give three ways by which the removal of hedgerows can harm the environment. *(3)*

c Describe two other aspects of modern farming which it is claimed might harm the environment. *(2)*

d People have different opinions about farming changes like the ones shown in the land-sketch. Describe the likely contrasting views of the following people:
- an organic farmer
- a Defra employee
- a large-scale cereal farmer in eastern England
- a member of a wildlife conservation group. *(4)*



8 *(Pages 110 and 111)*

a i) How many calories does an average adult need in:
- the tropics
- the UK? *(2)*

ii) Which continent suffers most from malnutrition? *(1)*

iii) Which region has most underweight children aged under 5? *(1)*

b i) What effect can malnutrition have on children? *(2)*

ii) Describe two child illnesses caused by malnutrition. *(4)*

c On a star diagram, list six reasons why people in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa suffer from malnutrition. *(6)*

9 *(Pages 112 and 113)*

a Describe farming in the lower Ganges Basin under the headings: Physical inputs, Human/economic outputs, Processes, Outputs. *(8)*

b i) Why was the Green Revolution introduced in this region? *(2)*

ii) Describe three advantages of the Green Revolution to local farmers. *(3)*

iii) Describe three ways in which the Green Revolution failed local farmers. *(3)*

c Why is appropriate technology more suited to the subsistence farmers of the Ganges Basin than the introduction of Western-type methods? *(3)*

d The two farmers A and B lived in the same village in India in the 1960s. Why did Farmer A become very wealthy by 2000 while Farmer B became even poorer? *(4)*