

Summary

Paper 1 - Option F.2 How physical and human processes lead to changes in food production and consumption, and incidence and spread of disease

Subject	Year	Start date	Duration
Geography	IB2	Week 1, October	4 weeks

Course Part

Paper 1 - Option F.2 How physical and human processes lead to changes in food production and consumption, and incidence and spread of disease

Description

This optional theme looks at the geography of food and health. Economic development is often accompanied by dietary change and an epidemiological transition in which diseases of poverty become less common and diseases of affluence more common; however, this transition does not apply equally to all sectors of society.

Neither food nor health is easy to “measure”, so alternative indicators of food and health are considered. There are many interactions between, and shared influences on, food and health. The role of gender, TNCs and national governments in both food and health provision is considered. This topic considers alternative ways of assessing agricultural sustainability alongside possibilities for improving food supplies and global health over the long term.

Through study of this optional theme, students will develop their understanding of processes, places, power and geographical possibilities. They will additionally gain understanding of more specialized concepts including some, such as **diffusion** and **barriers**, which are applicable to both food production systems and the spread of diseases. **Sustainability** is considered in relation to long-term food production.

Curriculum

Syllabus Content

Part one: Geographic themes (SL and HL options)

Option F: Food and health

2. Food systems and spread of diseases

How physical and human processes lead to changes in food production and consumption, and incidence and spread of disease

The merits of a systems approach (inputs, stores, transfers, outputs) to compare energy efficiency and water footprints in food production, and relative sustainability in different places

The physical and human processes that can lead to variations in food consumption

The importance of diffusion (including adoption/acquisition, expansion, relocation) in the spread of agricultural innovations, and also in the spread of diseases, and the role of geographic factors (including physical, economic and political barriers) in the rate of diffusion

Geographic factors contributing to the incidence, diffusion and impacts (demographic and socio-economic) of

vector-borne and water-borne diseases

One detailed example of a vector-borne disease and one detailed example of a water-borne disease

ATL Skills


Approaches to Learning


 Communication

 Research

Developing IB Learners

Learner Profile

 Thinkers

 Balanced