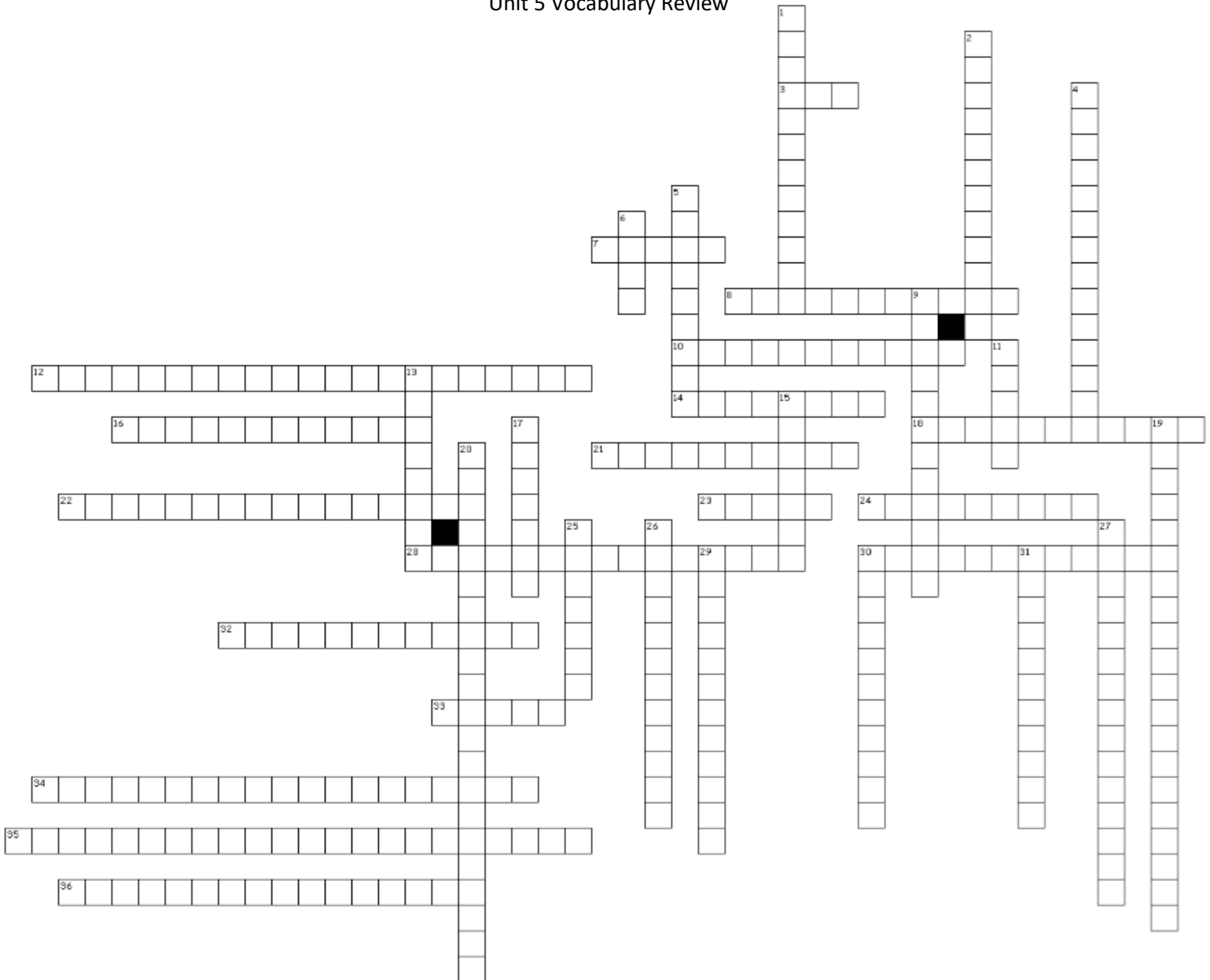


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 5 Vocabulary Review



Across

3. A living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology, Genetically Modified Organism
7. Seed of a cereal grass
8. Capturing fish faster than they can reproduce.
10. The cultivation of seafood under controlled conditions.
12. The most productive farmland.
14. The area surrounding a city from which milk is supplied.
16. The practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year to avoid exhausting the soil.
18. A grass that yields grain for food.
21. A large farm in tropical and subtropical climates that specializes in the production of one or two crops for sale.
22. A form of subsistence agriculture based on herding domesticated animals.
23. A Malay word for wet rice, used to describe a flooded field.
24. A farming practice that leaves all of the soil undisturbed and the entire residue of the previous year's harvest left untouched on the fields.
28. Rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers.
30. Commercial agriculture characterized by the integration of different steps in the food-processing industry.
32. Physical, social, and economic access at all times to safe and nutritious food sufficient to meet dietary needs and food preferences.
33. A flooded field for growing rice.
34. A form of subsistence agriculture in which people shift activity from one field to another.
35. The time when human beings first domesticated plants and animals and no longer relied entirely on hunting and gathering.
36. Dietary energy consumption that is continuously below the minimum requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity.

Down

1. A system of planting crops on ridge tops in order to reduce farm production costs and promote greater soil conservation.
2. Commercial gardening and fruit farming, named for the Middle English word "truck", meaning barter or exchange of commodities.
4. Harvesting twice a year from the same field.
5. A form of commercial agriculture that specializes in the production of mil and other dairy products.
6. Any plant gathered from a field as a harvest during a particular season.
9. The growing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
11. Crop and livestock commercial farming characterized by integration of crops and livestock, most of the crops are fed to animals rather than consumed directly by humans.
13. A form of commercial agriculture in which livestock graze over an extensive area.
15. A patch of land cleared for planting through slash and burning.
17. The capture of wild fish and other seafood living in the waters.
19. A form of subsistence agriculture characteristics of Asia's major population concentrations in which farmers must expend a large amount of effort to produce the max feasible yield from a parcel of land.
20. Agriculture undertaken primarily to generate products for sale off the farm.
25. Rice planted on dry land in a nursery and then moved to a deliberately flooded field to promote growth.
26. Another name of shifting cultivation, named because fields are cleared by slashing the vegetation and burning the debris.
27. Degradation of land, especially in semi-arid areas, primarily because of human actions.
29. The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures.
30. The deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain.
31. Agriculture designed primarily to provide food for direct consumption by the farmer and their family.

KEY TERMS

Agribusiness (p. 326) Commercial agriculture characterized by the integration of different steps in the food-processing industry, usually through ownership by large corporations.

Agricultural revolution (p. 308) The time when human beings first domesticated plants and animals and no longer relied entirely on hunting and gathering.

Agriculture (p. 308) The deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain.

Aquaculture (or aquafarming) (p. 324) The cultivation of seafood under controlled conditions.

Cereal grains (p. 312) A grass that yields grain for food.

Commercial agriculture (p. 310) Agriculture undertaken primarily to generate products for sale off the farm.

Crop (p. 308) Any plant gathered from a field as a harvest during a particular season.

Crop rotation (p. 323) The practice of rotating use of different fields from crop to crop each year to avoid exhausting the soil.

Dairy farm (p. 330) A form of commercial agriculture that specializes in the production of milk and other dairy products.

Desertification (p. 333) Degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions such as excessive crop planting, animal grazing, and tree cutting. Also known as semiarid land degradation.

Dietary energy consumption (p. 312) The amount of food that an individual consumes, measured in kilocalories (Calories in the United States).

Double cropping (p. 322) Harvesting twice a year from the same field.

Fishing (p. 324) The capture of wild fish and other seafood living in the waters.

Food security (p. 314) Physical, social, and economic access at all times to safe and nutritious food sufficient to meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Genetically modified organism (GMO) (p. 338) A living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.

Grain (p. 312) Seed of a cereal grass.

Green revolution (p. 324) Rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers.

Horticulture (p. 327) The growing of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Intensive subsistence agriculture (p. 322) A form of subsistence agriculture characteristic of Asia's major population concentrations in which farmers must expend a relatively large amount of effort to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land.

Milkshed (p. 330) The area surrounding a city from which milk is supplied.

Mixed crop and livestock farming (p. 328) Commercial farming characterized by integration of crops and livestock; most of the crops are fed to animals rather than consumed directly by humans.

No tillage (p. 337) A farming practice that leaves all of the soil undisturbed and the entire residue of the previous year's harvest left untouched on the fields.

Overfishing (p. 325) Capturing fish faster than they can reproduce.

Paddy (p. 323) The Malay word for wet rice, increasingly used to describe a flooded field.

Pastoral nomadism (p. 318) A form of subsistence agriculture based on herding domesticated animals.

Plantation (p. 320) A large farm in tropical and subtropical climates that specializes in the production of one or two crops for sale, usually to a more developed country.

Prime agricultural land (p. 332) The most productive farmland.

Ranching (p. 331) A form of commercial agriculture in which livestock graze over an extensive area.

Ridge tillage (p. 337) A system of planting crops on ridge tops in order to reduce farm production costs and promote greater soil conservation.

Sawah (p. 322) A flooded field for growing rice.

Shifting cultivation (p. 320) A form of subsistence agriculture in which people shift activity from one field to another; each field is used for crops for a relatively few years and left fallow for a relatively long period.

Slash-and-burn agriculture (p. 320) Another name for shifting cultivation, so named because fields are cleared by slashing the vegetation and burning the debris.

Subsistence agriculture (p. 310) Agriculture designed primarily to provide food for direct consumption by the farmer and the farmer's family.

Swidden (p. 320) A patch of land cleared for planting through slashing and burning.

Transhumance (p. 319) The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures.

Truck farming (p. 327) Commercial gardening and fruit farming, so named for the Middle English word *truck*, meaning "barter" or "exchange of commodities."

Undernourishment (p. 343) Dietary energy consumption that is continuously below the minimum requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity.

Wet rice (p. 322) Rice planted on dry land in a nursery and then moved to a deliberately flooded field to promote growth.

EXPLORE



Growing Rice

Use Google Earth to see rice growing outside a village in Asia.

Fly to *Banauw, Philippines*.

Drag to *Street View* on the balloon marking the location of the village of Banauw.

1. Describe the landscape around the village.