

11 Nutrition

Answer key

- 1 1 (Persons with a high income or substantial wealth) have more control over their own lives.
- 2 (People who are wealthy and well educated and who have high-paying jobs) are much more likely to be healthy than are poor people
- 3 (Lack of adequate nutrition) has been linked to children's problems in school.
- 2 1 d 2 a 3 b 4 f 5 e 6 c
- 3 **cause:** due to, in order to, on account of, since, so
effect: as a result, consequently, for this reason, hence, therefore, thus
- 4 a To show that poor sectors of society have less or no medical care and that diets are poorer
b For supporting
c This quote argues that poor people in the US are fat, whereas the Unit 11 text argues that many poor people in the US are underweight.
- 5 a ● ... among high-income nations, the United States remains number one in the inequality of income distribution. (page 1, left column, lines 18–19)
● Between 1994 and 2006, the income of the top one-fifth of US families increased by more than 40 per cent; during that same period of time, the income of the bottom one-fifth of families increased by only 5.6 per cent (Tax Policy Center, 2009) (page 2, left column, lines 13–17)
● An earlier study by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress divided the population into four categories: 1 the super-rich (0.5 per cent of households), who own 35 per cent of the nation's wealth, with net assets averaging almost \$9 million; 2 the very rich (the next 0.5 per cent of households), who own 7 per cent of the nation's wealth, with net assets ranging from \$1.4 million to \$2.5 million; 3 the rich (9 per cent of households), who own 30 per cent of the wealth, with net assets of a little over \$400,000; and 4 everybody else (the bottom 90 per cent), who own about 28 per cent of the nation's wealth. However, by 1995 another study indicated that the holdings of the super-rich households had risen from 35 per cent to almost 40 per cent of all assets in the nation (stocks, bonds, cash, life-insurance policies, paintings, jewellery, and other tangible assets) (Rothchild, 1995). (page 2, right column, lines 32–46 et seq.)
● In 2007, the wealthiest 1 per cent of families owned about one-third (33.8 per cent) of total family wealth in the United States. The next wealthiest 9 per cent owned 37.7 per cent, leaving the rest (90 per cent of families) with the remaining 28 per cent of wealth. (page 3, left column, lines 3–7)
● Figures 7.5 and 7.6 could also be used.
- b Sentence 2
- c 2 Although the precise relationship between class and health is not known, analysts suggest that people with higher income and wealth tend to smoke less, exercise more, maintain a healthy body weight and eat nutritious meals. (page 3, right column, lines 37–41)
- 3 ● Surveys estimate that 13 per cent of children under the age of 12 are hungry or at risk of being hungry. Among the working poor, almost 75 per cent of children are thought to be in this category. After spending 60 per cent of their income on housing, low-income families are unable to provide adequate food for their children. Between one-third and one-half of all children living in poverty consume significantly less than the federally recommended guidelines for caloric and nutritional intake (Children's Defense Fund, 2008). (page 4, left column, lines 2–11)
- Between 2007 and 2009, the number of people who received food stamps in the United States increased by nearly one-third. By 2010, the programme was feeding more than 36 million people, or one in eight Americans and one in four children (DeParle and Gebeloff, 2009). Almost 90 per cent of people using food stamps live near or below the poverty line (about \$22,000 a year for a family of four). Some of them are newly jobless, while others are chronically unemployed. Government officials now refer to food stamps as 'nutritional aid', in an effort to reduce the stigma attached to using the stamps as being a form of 'public assistance' or 'welfare' (DeParle and Gebeloff, 2009, 2010). (page 4, right column, lines 6–18)