1. What are the four pillars of food security, and what do they encompass?
	1. The four pillars including availability, access, utilization and stability. Availability relates to the supply-side of food including food production, stocks and trade. Access including the ways that households obtain food and includes physical and economic access. Utilization involves how the body digests food, food preparation, food safety and health. And stability is the foundation of the other three pillars.
2. Do we currently produce enough food to feed our global population? How will this change in the future? What factors might influence that?
	1. Yes, we currently produce enough food/calories to feed the global population; however, students should identify that this may not mean that everyone has access to this food as there are many distribution issues. In the future, there are expected challenges to achieve this as the global population grows and people demand more intensive products including animal products and higher calorie diets. Students should identify multiple components of future shifts including population change, diet changes, etc.
3. What is a food deficit country? A food surplus country?
	1. Food deficit countries are those that do not produce enough food to feed their population and may require importing food. Food surplus countries produce enough food to feed their population and export food.
4. How does food waste differ between low-income and high-income countries?
	1. Answers to this question should clearly identify how there are key differences between when food is lost in the supply chain. More food is “lost” in low-income countries (e.g. at the agricultural and processing levels) than wasted as is the case in high- income countries (e.g. at the retail and household levels).
5. What are some negative and positive aspects of processing foods?
	1. This answer could be diverse but should include things such as the environmental impact of processing (e.g. energy use), as well as the potential nutritional benefits of processing (e.g. freezing fruits and vegetables for easy transport, consumption out of season).