

- 1. Where do most of the world's chronically hungry children live?
 - a) Africa
- c) Asia
- b) South America
- d) Eastern Europe
- 2. What's the greatest challenge in combating global hunger?
 - a) Not enough food in the world
 - b) Cycles of poverty that keep people trapped
 - c) Food waste, either "on the plate" or from farm to market
 - d) All of the above
- 3. What are the signs of malnutrition in a child?
 - a) Loss of appetite
- c) Thin limbs
- b) Swollen stomach
- d) All of the above
- 4. How many people go to bed hungry every night around the world?
 - a) | in 8
- c) I in 50
- b) I in 100
- d) I in 20
- 5. What does the term "food security" mean?
 - a) Food is kept safe from pests and bugs
 - b) People don't have to wonder where their next meal is coming from
 - c) Food is protected from being stolen and sold on the black market
 - d) People don't fight each other over food resources
- 6. In what kind of environment do most of the world's hungry children live?
 - a) Urban centers
- c) Suburban areas
- b) Rural places
- d) Low-income inner-city neighborhoods

- 7. Does water always cost the same amount for wealthy and poor families?
 - a) Yes, water costs the same no matter where you live
 - b) Yes, because access to water doesn't depend on your income
 - c) No, extremely poor families can pay twice as much as their wealthier neighbors
 - d) No, extremely poor families always pay less than wealthy people
- 8. What is the main cause of hunger throughout the world?
 - a) Wars
 - b) Natural disasters and emergencies
 - c) Poverty
 - d) Unequal food distribution
- 9. Which mineral deficiency is the leading cause of childhood blindness?
 - a) Vitamin A
- c) Vitamin D
- b) Iron
- d) lodine
- 10. When kids' growth is stunted because they don't get enough to eat, what else happens?
 - a) Their brains can't develop like they're supposed to
 - b) They're likelier to get degenerative illnesses like diabetes
 - c) They can't do as well in school
 - d) All of these and more







- II. How many elementary-age kids around the world go to school with an empty stomach?
 - a) 100 million
- c) 40 million
- b) 12 million
- d) 66
- million
- 12. About how many of the farms around the world are small farms owned by families?
 - a) 75 percent
- c) 40 percent
- b) 90 percent
- d) 25 percent
- 13. How much of their income do vulnerable families spend on food?
 - a) 50 to 80 percent
- c) 12 percent
- b) 35 to 40 percent
- d) 25
- percent
- 14. How many children under 5 years old did World Vision treat for acute malnutrition in 2016?
 - a) Almost 50,000
- c) Almost 80.000
- b) Almost 100,000
- d) Almost 200,000
- 15. How many children did World Vision reach with health and nutrition programs in 2016-2017?
 - a) More than 18 million
 - b) 200,000
 - c) About 5 million
 - d) Nearly I billion
- 16. How many of the world's poor work in agriculture?
 - a) 88 percent
- c) 64 percent
- b) 25 percent
- d) 12 percent

- 17. In developing countries, how many more poor kids are malnourished than kids from wealthy families?
 - a) There's no difference
 - b) 2.5 times more kids
 - c) 10 times more kids
 - d) 5 times more kids
- 18. What does the term "lean season" in agricultural regions mean?
 - a) Animals lose weight because there's not enough water and food for them
 - b) Crops don't produce enough harvest because of drought
 - c) In the months between planting and harvesting crops, last year's food supply runs out and families have to skip meals
 - d) In the months between planting and harvesting, families keep their kids home from school to help with housework
- 19. Which of these describes the full meaning of malnutrition?
 - a) Undernutrition and preventable diseases like malaria
 - b) Undemutrition and lack of crucial vitamins
 - c) Undernutrition, obesity, and lack of crucial vitamins
 - d) Cancer and undernutrition
- 20. Is the level of hunger among males and females evenly split around the world?
 - a) Yes, gender doesn't make a difference
 - b) No, boys and men are hungrier than females
 - c) No, women and girls are hungrier than males
 - d) The data doesn't tell us enough to know









- 21. About how many deaths in children under 5 worldwide are from malnutrition-related causes?
 - a) 62 percent
- c) 20 percent
- b) 10 percent
- d) 45

percent

- 22. What is the most severe classification for a hunger crisis?
 - a) Emergency
- c) Famine
- b) Crisis
- d) Disaster
- 23. How does conflict change malnutrition for children?
 - a) It makes malnutrition slightly worse
 - b) It's a main factor
 - c) It doesn't make a difference
 - d) It only affects the people who are fighting, not kids and their families
- 24. What kinds of projects does your 30 Hour Famine fundraising support?
 - a) Nutrition clinics
- c) Agriculture training programs
- b) Emergency food aid
- d) All of the above (and more!)



Answer key

- 1. Where do most of the world's chronically hungry children live?
 - c. Asia
- 2. What's the greatest challenge in combating global hunger?
 - b. Cycles of poverty that keep people trapped
- 3. What are the signs of malnutrition in a child?

d. All of the above

More info: You can't always see the signs of malnutrition, since it's more than a measure of what we eat or don't eat. It covers a wide range of problems such as being dangerously thin, being too short for one's age, being deficient in vitamins and minerals, or even being obese. Symptoms of acute malnutrition range from visible signs such as a distended stomach to less visible ones like a loss of appetite. (Source: World Health Organization)

- 4. How many people go to bed hungry every night around the world?
 - a. I in 8
- 5. What does the term "food security" mean?
 - b. People don't have to wonder where their next meal is coming from
- 6. In what kind of environment do most of the world's hungry children live?
 - b. Rural places
- 7. Does water always cost the same amount for wealthy and poor families?
 - c. No, extremely poor families in developing countries can pay twice as much as their wealthier neighbors

More info: People living in the slums of developing countries can pay five to seven times more per unit of water than people in North America. And the urban poor in developing countries can pay as much as 50 percent more than their wealthier neighbors, since they often buy from private vendors. (Source: UN World Water Day, 2011)



- 8. What is the main cause of hunger throughout the world?
 - c. Poverty
- 9. Which mineral deficiency is the leading cause of childhood blindness?
 - a. Vitamin A
- 10. When kids' growth is stunted because they don't get enough to eat, what else happens?
 - d. All of these and more
- 11. How many elementary-age kids around the world go to school with empty stomachs?
 - d. 66 million
- 12. About how many of the farms around the world are small farms owned by families?
 - b. 90 percent
- 13. How much of their income do vulnerable families spend on food?
 - a. 50 to 80 percent
- 14. How many children under 5 years old did World Vision treat for acute malnutrition in 2016?
 - d. Almost 200,000





Answer key

- 15. How many children did World Vision reach with health and nutrition programs in 2016-2017?
 - a. More than 18 million
- 16. How many of the world's poor work in agriculture?
 - c. 64 percent
- 17. In developing countries, how many more poor kids are malnourished than kids from wealthy families?
 - b. 2.5 times more kids
- 18. What does the term "lean season" in agricultural regions mean?
 - c. In the months between planting and harvesting crops, last year's food supply runs out and families have to skip meals
- 19. Which of these describes the full meaning of malnutrition?
 - c. Undernutrition, obesity, and lack of crucial vitamins
- 20. Is the level of hunger among males and females evenly split around the world?

c. No, women and girls are hungrier than males

More info: 60% of chronically hungry people are women and girls, according to the United Nations Development Program.

- 21. About how many deaths children under 5 worldwide are from malnutrition-related causes?
 - d. 45 percent



22. What is the most severe classification for a hunger crisis?

c. Famine

More info: According to the Famine Early Warning Systems
Network international classification, "famine" is the most severe
category of food scarcity. Conditions of famine mean that one in
five households have an extreme lack of food, where starvation
and death are evident. Fortunately, the famine classification is rare
around the world.

23. How does conflict change malnutrition for children?

b. It's a main factor

More info: Of the 155 million children who suffer from stunting around the world, 122 million of these are affected by conflict. This often means they are displaced from their homes and livelihoods, or their food sources are cut off by resource competition. (Source: FAO.org)

- 24. What kinds of projects does your 30 Hour Famine fundraising support?
 - d. All of the above (and more!)

