

Zero hunger is an important global goal because everyone should have access to enough safe and nutritious food. Although hunger affects different communities in different ways, the issue can be discussed according to **food access, nutrition, and sustainable food production**. In all these areas, organizations and experts try to **communicate** important information, **share** solutions, and **convey** the main ideas about how hunger can be reduced. **Scientific evidence** and **real-life examples** can also help people understand the problem. For example, **a documentary** about communities affected by hunger can be **eye-opening** and show the **urgent need** for effective solutions.

First, regarding food access, providing food to people who need it is one of the **most essential** steps toward reducing hunger. **However**, access to food is not the same in every community. **While** some countries have made **remarkable** progress in reducing hunger, other regions continue to face **significant** challenges. According to recent reports, the percentage of people experiencing hunger **increased significantly by 45% between 2019 and 2022** in some parts of the world. This statistic provides **scientific evidence** and helps **convey** one of the **central themes** of the problem: economic difficulties, conflicts, and emergencies can make access to food more difficult. **Real-life examples** from communities affected by food insecurity also show the **urgent need** to improve food access. Experts **point out that** improving food access is a **key** part of achieving zero hunger.

Second, in terms of nutrition, having enough food is important, but having healthy and nutritious food is equally essential. **Compared to** simply providing calories, promoting balanced diets can have a **more significant** effect on people's health. **Whereas** food quantity focuses on having enough to eat, food quality focuses on providing the nutrients people need to grow and remain healthy. According to nutrition experts, one of the **principal ideas** is that children need nutritious food for healthy physical and mental development. Experts also **highlight that** education can help families **understand and share** information about healthy eating. **Scientific evidence** about nutrition can be **eye-opening** because it shows how food quality affects people's health. Therefore, improving nutrition is one of the **most noteworthy** ways to support healthier communities.

Finally, when comparing solutions, sustainable agriculture can provide important opportunities to reduce hunger in the long term. **In contrast to** short-term food assistance, sustainable farming can help communities produce food while protecting natural resources. **As opposed to** depending completely on external food supplies, local communities can develop their own production systems and become more independent. Experts **mention that** supporting small farmers is a **key** strategy because they play an important role in local food production. **Real-life examples** of successful sustainable farms can be **eye-opening** and demonstrate how local solutions can contribute to food security. These ideas can be **presented and communicated** through education, training, community programs, and **a documentary**. As a result, sustainable agriculture can be one of the **most outstanding** approaches to addressing hunger in the future.

Overall, zero hunger is a complex issue that requires cooperation among governments, organizations, communities, and individuals. The **main points** include improving food access, promoting better nutrition, and supporting sustainable food production. Although some progress has been **remarkable**, many challenges remain. **Scientific evidence** and **real-life examples** convey the **urgent need** for action. Experts **convey** the **essential message** that reducing hunger requires both immediate action and long-term solutions. The **most important takeaway** is that food security is not only about providing food; it is also about creating systems that allow people to have reliable access to nutritious food in the future.

1. **Regarding food access**, providing food to people who need it is one of the **most essential** steps toward reducing hunger.
True / False
2. **While** some countries have made **remarkable** progress in reducing hunger, the text states that the percentage of people experiencing hunger **decreased significantly by approximately 45% between 2019 and 2022**.
True / False
3. **Compared to** simply providing calories, promoting balanced diets can have a **more significant** effect on people's health.
True / False
4. **Whereas** food quantity focuses on having enough to eat, food quality focuses on providing the nutrients people need to grow and remain healthy.
True / False
5. **According to nutrition experts**, providing more calories is the **most noteworthy** way to support children's physical and mental development.
True / False
6. **In contrast to** short-term food assistance, sustainable farming can help communities produce food while protecting natural resources.
True / False
7. **As opposed to** developing local production systems, experts **mention that** communities should depend completely on external food supplies.
True / False
8. **In terms of sustainable agriculture**, experts **point out that** supporting large international companies is more **essential** than supporting small farmers.
True / False
9. **Finally, when comparing solutions**, the text presents sustainable agriculture as one of the **most outstanding** approaches to addressing hunger in the future.
True / False
10. **Overall**, the text's **most important takeaway** is that zero hunger is only about providing enough food and does not require long-term solutions.
True / False