Use what you know about Norman Borlaug to put the story of his life in the correct order. Vocabulary words are underlined.

Answer:

1. For two years Norman worked in the science industry for the United States war effort. In 1944 he was asked to lead the Cooperative Wheat Research and Production Program in Mexico. At that time, Mexico’s wheat crop was diseased and did not yield enough food for all of the people living in Mexico. In order to increase wheat production, Norman got to work crossing different types of wheat in order to select the traits needed to produce a healthier and larger crop.
2. Norman received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work in agriculture. On September 12, 2009, Norman Borlaug died in Dallas, Texas. Norman’s work forever changed the way food is produced in the world. He is known as the father of the green revolution and his work saved the lives of over 1 billion people from starvation.
3. The new disease resistant wheat was successful, but it produced so much grain that the stalk could not support the weight of the plant. So Norman crossed his disease resistant wheat with a type of dwarf wheat. Dwarf wheat has a short, wide stalk. This cross produced a disease resistant, semi dwarf wheat. It was a crop that produced a lot of seeds but could support its own weight.
4. Norman Borlaug was born on March 25, 1914 on a farm near Cresco, Iowa. During his youth, Norman worked on his family’s farm. As a young man during the Great Depression, Norman saw people suffering from hunger and starvation. He even saw riots in the streets about the price of milk. He said, “I saw how food changed them...all of this left scars on me.”
5. Norman worked in India and Pakistan using the same techniques as in Mexico. Because of Norman’s work, wheat production increased greatly in these countries. Later Norman worked in parts of Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa.
6. Norman also used two growing seasons in Mexico to double the amount of crops grown each year. After the growing season in the south, Norman took the seeds and planted them in the north. This is called “shuttle breeding”. The seeds could grow in a variety of conditions which meant that it was possible to grow them all over the world. By 1956 Mexico produced enough wheat to feed everyone in the country. In 1963 the wheat harvest was six times that of 1944.
7. Norman’s grandfather encouraged him to get his education so Norman went to the University of Minnesota in 1933. Norman received a degree in forestry in 1937 and went on to study plant pathology. He received his master’s degree in 1939 and his doctorate degree in 1942.

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