

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 – UK RESOURCES

BOX 1: KEYWORDS PART 1	
inequalities	when something is unequal (and usually unfair)
population density	compares the number of people living in places of the same size
significance	the importance of something
social wellbeing	enough resources → good quality of life → economic development
economic wellbeing	enough jobs → people have money for good quality of life
consumption	to consume resources → food, water, energy being used
supply	the movement of resources to where they are used

BOX 2: GLOBAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
resources and wellbeing	3 most important resources → food, water, energy → important for social and economic wellbeing → quality of life and development
inequalities → food resources	over 1 billion people do not have enough food → drought and lack of infrastructure (difficult to transport food) in many African countries
inequalities → water resources	some places less water than others → physical reasons e.g. climate → human reasons e.g. not enough infrastructure (water pipes)
inequalities → energy resources	energy resources → energy needed for economic and social development e.g. electricity needed to power factories and hospitals

BOX 3: KEYWORDS PART 2	
agribusiness	turning small farms (agriculture) into large profitable businesses
carbon footprint	amount of greenhouse gases we individually produce
crops	plants grown on farms
demand	the amount of a resource that is wanted/needed
exports	a country selling goods (e.g. computers, bananas) to another country
food miles	distance food travels from farms to customers
imports	when a country buys goods from abroad
local food sourcing	reduces food miles → reduces carbon footprint
organic produce	food produced without artificial fertilisers and pesticides
seasonal food	food that only grows at certain times of year in certain seasons
yield	the amount produced → lots of crops grown → high yield of plants

BOX 4: FOOD RESOURCES IN THE UK	
high-value food exports to UK	increasing incomes in UK → people want/can afford to eat exotic foods → from LICs/NEEs → e.g. Vanilla from Madagascar → expensive
all-year demand for seasonal food in UK	people in UK like eating favourite fruits all year → most fruits only grow in certain seasons → so fruits imported from warmer countries
demand for organic produce in the UK	people in UK choosing organic food → difficult to grow → grown without pesticides/artificial fertilisers → more expensive to buy
larger carbon footprints in UK	food miles increasing → often food is imported by airplane → releases greenhouse gases → large carbon footprint
local sourcing of food in the UK	local food becoming more popular in UK → people buy food from local farms → smaller food miles → reduces the carbon footprint

trend towards agribusiness in UK	small farms bought by large companies → to maximise profits → field sizes increased → more machines and fewer workers → increase yields
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BOX 5: KEYWORDS PART 3	
deficit	not enough of something (also called resource insecurity)
irrigation	to water crops artificially e.g. by using large sprinklers
leached	e.g. rain washes fertilisers out of soil and into rivers
surplus	having too much of something (also called resource security)
water pollution	when harmful substances have entered water e.g. rivers and the sea
water transfer	water moved from area of water surplus to area of water deficit

BOX 6: WATER RESOURCES IN THE UK	
changing demand for water in the UK	amount of water used by UK homes risen 70% since 1985 → more appliances e.g. dishwashers → due to more frequent showering
improving water quality in the UK	water pollution → pesticides, fertilisers, oil, sewage → pollution management improves water quality → illegal to pollute rivers
water deficit and surplus in UK	areas with highest population in UK are however areas with least rainfall → 1/3 UK population lives in south east → driest part of UK
water transfer to maintain supplies	water transferred from one place to another in the UK → e.g. from area of water surplus (Wales) to area of water deficit (Liverpool)

BOX 7: KEYWORDS PART 4	
domestic	about the home → can mean 'about the country you live in'
energy mix	the different energy sources used by a place
exploitation	resource exploitation → using too many resources → damages planet
fossil fuel	natural fuel → coal, oil gas → formed from remains of living organisms
fracking	forcing high pressure liquid into ground → extract oil/gas from rocks
renewable	energy sources that do not run out e.g. solar, wind, tidal etc.
non-renewable	energy sources that will run out e.g. coal, oil, gas, nuclear

BOX 8: ENERGY RESOURCES IN THE UK	
changing energy mix in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the energy mix in the UK is changing → UK decreasing reliance on fossil fuels → using fewer fossil fuels UK → growing significance of renewable energy → using more
issues of energy exploitation in UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fossil fuels release greenhouse gases into atmosphere → cause climate change → coal mines → destroy habitats for animals nuclear power stations → very expensive → Hinkley Point → estimated over \$22 billion to build → radioactive nuclear waste renewable energy can be expensive and not completely reliable → wind turbines → noisy → can reduce tourism (visual impact)

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