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**

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	• **the energy mix in the UK is changing → UK decreasing reliance** on **fossil fuels → using less fossil fuels** • **UK → growing significance** of **renewable energy → using more**
issues of energy exploitation in UK	• **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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