

Resource Management: topic check list

Specification Content	Know very well	Need to check over	Haven't got a clue
<u>Food, water and energy are important to humans</u> - Importance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. - Be able to recognise and interpret data and maps of global inequalities in supply and consumption of resources. - Be able to understand and suggest reasons for global inequalities in supply and consumption of resources.			
The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. <u>Provision of food in the UK</u> • How is the demand for food changing in the UK? Need to know: seasonal and organic food. • Why does the UK import so much food? Need to know: the growing demand for high-value food exports from low-income countries. Think back to: Kenya and its green beans. • What is the impact of importing food? Need to know: food miles and carbon footprint. • Agribusiness and the reasons for it being used. <u>Provision of water in the UK</u> • What are the demands for water in the UK? • How does the UK water's supply meet demand? Need to know: water stress, water surplus, water deficit and water transfer. • Importance of water transfer. • Water quality and pollution. <u>Provision of energy in the UK</u> • How is the UK's energy demand changing? • How has the UK's energy mix changed? Need to know: what energy type did the UK use more in the past for example in 1990 and how has that changed more recently? • How and why has the UK's energy mix changed? Need to know: fossil fuels and renewable energy. • The impacts of energy exploitation – both the economic and environmental impacts.			
Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. <u>Water Management</u> - Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): • global patterns of water surplus and deficit • reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population • factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty, conflict.			

Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.

Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.

Overview of strategies to increase water supply:

- diverting supplies and increasing storage - what is it?, how does it work?
- dams and reservoirs - what is it?, how does it work? how does it improve water security?, any issues with this strategy?
- water transfers - what is it?, how does it work?, how does it improve water security?, any issues with this strategy?
- desalination - what is it?, how does it work?, how does it improve water security?, any issues with this strategy?

EXAMPLE OF A LARGE SCALE WATER TRANSFER: China's south-north water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages. Need to be able to discuss:

- what is this transfer scheme?
- why was it needed?
- what are the social, economic and environmental advantages and disadvantages for both south and north of China?

- What is sustainable water supplies?
- How can we save water at home?

Moving towards a sustainable resource future:

- water conservation - what is it?, how does it work?
- groundwater management - what is it?, how does it work?
- recycling - what is it?, how does it work?
- 'grey' water - what is it?, how does it work?

EXAMPLE: The Wakel River Basin Project is a local scheme in an NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water.

- What are the issues with water supply?
- Background of the Wakel River Basin Project
- How have they increased water supply? Need to know: taankas, johed and pats.
- How does the pat system work?
- How are they trying to increase public awareness?

I understand the key **geographical terms** in the grid below (Put a ✓ if you know it well, ? if you are a little unsure and X if you don't know it.)

Tips for revision:

1. Make sure you revise the things you don't know well or don't know at all first - use this checklist to help you plan this.
2. Create flash cards for the key terms (see below)- term on one side, explanation on the other - then test yourself.
3. Produce a mind map, concept map or flow diagram rather than writing out your notes again – include key terms.
4. Draw pictures or doodles if you are a visual learner and stick these on the wall of your room.
5. Try and design a difficult question that you may be asked and plan an answer for it.
6. Produce mini fact cards with the key information for the case studies – use this checklist to help organise these.
7. Explain something you find difficult to someone else (friend or family member) until they understand it too.