Year 10 Geography Unit 4 Overview – Resource Management

Target grade for tests:

Dates: W/C 4th Mar to W/C 23rd Apr

You will learn about:

- Distribution of resources globally and in the UK
- Provision of food, energy and water
- Impact of water insecurity
- Methods to increase water supply

You will be able to:

- Use case studies/examples to explain processes.
- Carry out research.
- Use and create graphs/diagrams/maps to describe information.
- Use literacy (PEEL and PEAL).

Lesson Overview:

1. Food, water and energy are important for human development
2. The changing demand and provision of food and water resources in the UK

   Homework – changing demand and provision of energy
3. The rising demand for water supply globally (causes and impacts)

   Homework – impacts water insecurity
4. Strategies to increase water supply
5. Named example of a large scale water transfer scheme – South to North Transfer Project, China
6. Sustainable strategies to increase water supply
7. Named example of a local scheme in a LIC/NEE to increase water supplies sustainably – Stupas in Ladakah
8. Revision/Consolidation
9. End of Unit Assessment

Key Words:

Carbon footprint – emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
Dam – controls the flow of rivers and creates a reservoir to store water behind it
Desalination – removing salt from seawater to produce freshwater
Energy Mix – the range (differences) and proportions (amount of) of different energy sources
Food deficit – countries do not produce enough food to feed their population and have to rely on imported food
Food insecurity – where demand (the need for food) exceeds (is more than) the supply (amount of food)
Food miles – the distances travelled by foods imported to the UK
Food surplus – countries that produce more food than is needed by their population
Fracking – extraction of natural gas using high-pressure liquids e.g. water, sand and chemicals to fracture shale rock and release gas
Organic produce – food/crops are grown without the use of chemicals
Over-abstraction – pumping water out of the ground e.g. aquifers faster than it can be replaced/replenished
Resource – a stock or supply of something that has value or purpose
Undernutrition – (malnutrition) – a lack of a balanced diet and deficiency in minerals and vitamins
Water deficit – where demand (the need and use of water) exceeds (is more than) the supply (amount of water)
Water stress – where demand (the need and use of water) exceeds (is more than) the supply (amount of water)
Water surplus – where the supply (amount of) water exceeds (is more than) the demand
Water transfer – moving water from areas of surplus to areas in deficit to meet demand.

Suggested reading or support available:

- Edexcel blue AQA textbook – pages 256-287
- Class showbie pages
- Department revision flashcards

Cross curricular:

- **SMSC:** develop a critical understanding of how we use resources and how different areas around the World are impacted by the availability and use of their resources differently
- **Literacy**: using key geographical terms, PEAL to write well balanced explanations and comparisons. Accurate SPAG.
- **Numeracy:** to analyse trends in data, reading and drawing pie charts, bar graphs.