Year 10 Geography Unit 3 Overview – Resource Management

<u>AQA GCSE Geography Paper 2- Challenges in the Human Environment</u>

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).

<u>Lesson Overview:</u>

1. Global resource inequalities and importance of resources for humans.
2. The changing demand and provision of food and energy resources in the UK.
3. The rising demand for water globally and impacts of water insecurity.
4. Changing demand and provision of water resources in the UK.
5. Case study of a large-scale water management scheme – South to North Transfer Project, China
6. Sustainable, small scale water management– Artificial glaciers in Ladakh, India
7. Revision/Consolidation
8. End of Unit Assessment

<u>Key Words:</u>

Aquifer- under
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:

The Water Book by Alok Jha

Non-fiction articles available on showbie

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.

Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection