




**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What are the three main resources needed for basic human development?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

1. Food
2. Water
3. Energy

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Why is food essential to us and what problems result without sufficient access?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Food provides energy in the form of calories – having sufficient energy is important for productivity.


Without sufficient food – malnourishment can occur – increasing likelihood of getting disease and resulting in low life expectancy.

Can prevent people working – reduce economic development

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What do we require water for and what are the potential problems with lack of access to safe water?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Essential for life – drinking, growth of crops for food, washing and in the manufacturing process.


Lack of access to safe water / sanitation – can cause spread of water-borne diseases – e.g. cholera.

Walking long distances to access water – can impact on economy (less time available to work and children may not be able to go to school)

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE


Why do we need energy and how can it affect level of development?

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School


Energy needed for light, heat and power.

Energy is used in transport and factories / industry which can enable a country to develop and become wealthier.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Describe the general trends in the global supply and consumption of resources.


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- The distribution is unevenly spread
- Rich countries use more than poorer countries
- Consumption of resources is increasing rapidly in NEEs.
- Pressure on resource supply increases with population growth
- Unequal distribution / consumption of resources is a major problem.

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 **Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Describe the global inequality in food supply.

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Much of Europe, Asia, North and South American produce a food surplus.

1 billion do not get enough calories – particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa – severe undernourishment

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 **Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Why is freshwater unevenly distributed and where are the greatest areas of economic water scarcity.

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School


Unevenly distributed due to variations in climate and rainfall

Greatest economic water scarcity is in Africa

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 **Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What are the main changes in food demands in the UK?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- An all year demand for seasonal food and exotic foods.
- An increasing demand for organic produce.

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INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Why is there an increasing demand for organic produce?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

People are increasingly concerned about health – people prepared to pay extra for meat / fruit etc. produced without the use of chemicals.

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 **Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give the reasons why we are increasingly importing food

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- Increased demand for more seasonal produce all year round
- UK climate unsuitable for producing some food
- Increasingly cheaper to import fruit and veg which can be grown cheaper elsewhere.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is the impact of the UK importing more food on LICs?

**Answer(s)**  ST IVS GERRARD

**NEGATIVES:**



- Less land available for locals to grow food to eat
- These crops often need high amounts of water in areas where water supply is unreliable.

**POSITIVES:**


- creates jobs for locals – taxes can help fund schools / hospitals.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Define the term food miles.

**Answer(s)**  ST IVS GERRARD

The distance travelled by imported food from producer to consumer

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE



How have changed in UK food demands affected food miles?

**Answer(s)**  ST IVS GERRARD


With more demand for seasonal goods all year round – we import more which has increased food miles.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE



The increase in food miles in the UK has led to an increase in our carbon footprint. What is meant by our carbon footprint?

**Answer(s)**  ST IVS GERRARD


This is a measure of the impact our activities have in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases they produce.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What aspects of food production increase our carbon footprint?

**Answer(s)**  ST IVS GERRARD

- Production (farm machinery etc.)
- Packaging
- Importing goods
- Transport for retail etc.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give two ways in which we can reduce our carbon footprint from food?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

Any two from:

- Eat seasonal produce grown in the UK
- Limit imported foods to those we can't grow in the UK
- Eat locally produced food (increase in farmers markets)
- Growing food at home or on allotments

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is meant by the term agribusiness?


**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

This is where food production on farms is treated like a large scale industrial business making it large scale and capital intensive.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What does agribusiness involve?


**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

- Maximising field sizes (removal of hedgerows)
- Using modern production methods
- Increased use of mechanisation
- Using the latest technology in terms of seeds and chemical to maximise yields.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give two reasons for the increased demand in water in the UK.


**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

- Increasing population
- Greater wealth – more water-intensive domestic appliances (e.g. dishwashers etc.)
- Increasing 'showering society' – many shower twice a day
- Demand for out of season food requiring more water
- Increase leisure use (e.g. golf courses)

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Describe the trends in water supply and demand in the UK.

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

We have uneven population distribution – areas of high population do not correspond with areas of high water supply

SE of the UK – driest part but has a 1/3 of population – has a water deficit

North and West – has a water surplus – high rainfall levels but lower population density.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is meant by the term water stress in the UK?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Where demand exceeds supply.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is water transfer and how can it help overcome water stress in the UK?


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

In some areas water is transferred – for example via pipelines from reservoirs in N Wales and the Lake District to areas (areas of surplus) which are densely populated in the NW of England – e.g. Liverpool / Manchester (areas of high demand)

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give 2 causes of water pollution in the UK.

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

**Any from:**

- Chemical such as pesticides and fertilisers running off from farm land
- Untreated waste from industries
- Runoff (with oil, salt from gritting etc.) from roads and motorways.
- Hot water used in cooling in industries maybe pumped into rivers
- Pollution from boats and ships

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give two consequences of water pollution in the UK.


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- Eutrophication in river courses (due to fertilisers in runoff) – causing death of wildlife due to algae growth reducing oxygen
- Toxic waste can poison wildlife – maybe passed to humans
- Micro-bacteria in sewage can cause spread of infectious disease.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Give two examples of managing water quality in the UK


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

1. Pollution traps (to filter out pollution from runoff from roads)
2. Education campaigns
3. Legislation – restrict amount of discharge)
4. Waste water treatment to remove suspended solids, filter and purify water.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 


What are the problems with fracking?

**Answer(s)** 


- Can pollute groundwater
- Has been linked to low level earthquakes
- Uses large amount of water

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 


What are the main economic issues associated with the use of fossil fuels in the UK?

**Answer(s)** 


- Much of the UK's remaining coal is hard to reach – expensive
- Mining can lead to respiratory diseases – cost to NHS
- Cost of climate change (costly adaptations required)
- BUT creates jobs – can lead to multiplier effect

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 


What are the main environmental issues associated with the use of fossil fuels in the UK?

**Answer(s)** 


- Burning these releases greenhouse gases – leads to climate change and acid rain
- Waste from coal mining causes visual pollution
- Problems associated with fracking (e.g. contamination of groundwater)

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

What are the economic and environmental issues associated with using nuclear power in the UK?

**Answer(s)** 

**Economic**

- High costs of building nuclear power stations
- Storage / transport of nuclear waste is expensive

**BUT** creates jobs in research and development the energy created is cheaper.


**Environmental**

- Nuclear waste needs careful storage to avoid contamination
- Nuclear accidents can have severe effect on people / wildlife


**BUT** – nuclear is cleaner – less polluting

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

What are the main economic issues associated with using renewable energy in the UK?

**Answer(s)** 


**Economic**

- high set up costs (e.g. wind turbines)
- lower profits than fossil fuels
- visual impact can affect tourism income


**BUT** creates many jobs in manufacturing solar panels etc. / creates jobs in research and development

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Why has industrial and domestic energy use in the UK decreased?


**Answer(s)** 

Decline in heavy industry  
Introduction of energy efficient washing machines, light bulbs etc.  
Increased public awareness of saving energy  
Increased energy costs – leading to lower consumption.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

What is meant by the term Energy Mix and what is the UK's energy mix?

**Answer(s)** 


Energy mix – refers to the sources of energy used

In the UK – about half of our energy is from coal/oil/gas – the rest is from nuclear energy and renewable energy sources.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 


How has the UK's energy mix changed and why?

**Answer(s)** 


**Reduction in use of fossil fuels**  
Coal consumption declined due to concern over greenhouse gas emissions  
We have used 75% of the UK's known oil / gas reserves – so increased reliance on importing these fuels.

**Increased use of renewable energy**  
Government is encouraging investment in renewable energy sources BUT expensive and still have relatively small amount compared to other sources.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Why are fossil fuels likely to continue to be important in the UK's energy mix?


**Answer(s)** 

- Will still have enough reserves to provide energy for several decades
- Coal imports are cheap
- Shale gas may be exploited in the future.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

What is fracking?

**Answer(s)** 

This is a way of extracting gas from rocks deep below the surface – involves drilling holes into rock and injecting sand, water and chemicals in at high pressure to split the rock and release the gases.

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