


St Ivo Geography – AQA GCSE Revision 

**Question(s)**

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


**Answer(s)**

1. Food
2. Water
3. Energy

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**Question(s)**

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

**Answer(s)**

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)**

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

**Answer(s)**

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)**

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

**Answer(s)**


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)**

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


**Answer(s)**

- 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)**

Describe the global inequality in food supply.

**Answer(s)** 


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)**

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

**Answer(s)** 


Unevenly distributed due to variations in climate and rainfall

Greatest economic water scarcity is in Africa

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**Question(s)**

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


**Answer(s)** 

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

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**Question(s)**

Why is there an increasing demand for organic produce?


**Answer(s)** 

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)**

Give the reasons why we are increasingly importing food

**Answer(s)** 

- 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)

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

Answer(s)



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)

Define the term food miles.

Answer(s)



The distance travelled by imported food from producer to consumer

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Question(s)

How have changes in UK food demands affected food miles?

Answer(s)



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

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Question(s)

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)



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)

What aspects of food production increase our carbon footprint?

Answer(s)



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

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**Question(s)**

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

**Answer(s)**

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)**

What is meant by the term agribusiness?

**Answer(s)**

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)**

What does agribusiness involve?

**Answer(s)**

- 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)**

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

**Answer(s)**

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

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**Question(s)**

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

**Answer(s)**


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)**


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

**Answer(s)**

Where demand exceeds supply.

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**Question(s)**


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

**Answer(s)**

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)**

Give 2 causes of water pollution in the UK.


**Answer(s)**

**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)**


Give two consequences of water pollution in the UK.

**Answer(s)**

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

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**Question(s)**

Give two examples of managing water quality in the UK

**Answer(s)**

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)

What are the problems with fracking?

Answer(s)



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



Question(s)

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



Question(s)

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)



Question(s)

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



Question(s)

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



Question(s)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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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**Question(s)**

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**Answer(s)**

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**BUT** creates many jobs in manufacturing solar panels etc.  
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