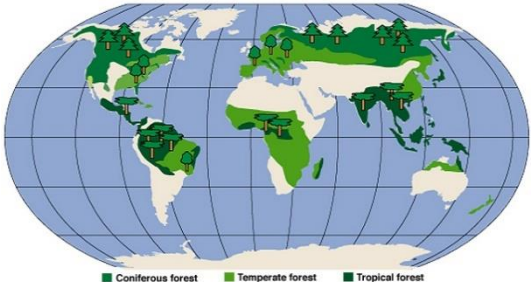


<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are Abiotic resources?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Obtained from the lithosphere (the earth's crust) hydrosphere (earth's water) and atmosphere (the air around us) e.g. oil, soil, sunlight, precipitation and fresh water.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are biotic resources?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Living organisms e.g. plants, animals, fungi, birds etc.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are renewable resources?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Can be remade in a very short space of time or cannot run out because we are using it e.g. solar, wind, hydro-electric power (HEP)</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are non-renewable resources?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Cannot be remade because it takes millions of years for them to form e.g. coal, oil, gas, uranium</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Why is deforestation in Cameroon happening?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Because we use the Palm oil taken from forests is used in chocolate bars, ice cream and pizza. It is also found in non-food products like lipstick and soap. As demand rises, so does deforestation</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How does deforestation impact Cameroon?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>1% of forests in Cameroon are cut down for timber and palm oil plantations (large farms specialising in one crop). This causes a loss of habitats that are home to 8,000 species including chimpanzees, gorillas and leopards. No trees = soil is exposed to wind and rain = soil erodes</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Where is oil extraction happening?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Oil is used as being removed from Ecuador, specifically the Amazon, one of the most biodiverse places on earth with indigenous tribes.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the impacts of oil extraction?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Waste oil and toxic sludge from the extraction has been known to overflow in Ecuador polluting rivers, affecting water quality. People rely on these rivers for cooking, washing, bathing and fishing which impacts their health when polluted.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How has fishing changed in the last 50 years?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>In the North Sea, it's become unsustainable, with more fish being caught than replaced leading to a severe decline in cod numbers. Between the 1970's to 2015, cod catches fell from 300,000 tonnes to 70,000 tones.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How can poor resource management affect air quality?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Destruction of trees means less oxygen produced by forests. Also, burning of fossil fuels means more greenhouse gases and air pollution.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Where are minerals and fossil fuels found?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>some rare minerals come from volcanic activity e.g. gold and diamonds so they are found near volcanoes / places with a volcanic history Iron is common in China, India, Brazil and Russia. Fossil fuels e.g. oil is common in countries like Saudi Arabia.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Where are forests found?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Forests make up 30% of the earth's surface.</p> 

<p>Question(s) What are natural resources in the UK like?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>North Sea has oil. The UK doesn't have a lot of woodland (only 12%). About 75% of the land is farmland (more grazing animals in the wetter north and west while there is more arable crop farming in the dryer south and east).</p>
<p>Question(s) How does climate affect the UK's water?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The south east gets less rain so it has less water resources but a high population which causes water stress. The UK is looking at water transfer schemes such as the Ely Ouse transfer scheme of East Anglia.</p>
<p>Question(s) What is the Ely Ouse scheme?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>This scheme from the environment agency pumps water from the Fens to replenish water stores in Essex.</p>
<p>Question(s) Is global resource consumption even?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>No. people in North America consume about 90kg of resources per day. People in Africa consume about 10kg per day.</p>
<p>Question(s) Why is global resource consumption rising?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>People want more material possessions, better food, the latest tech so consumption rises. There are more people than before so consumption rises. More people can afford the above so consumption rises.</p>
<p>Question(s) How is global energy consumption changing?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Government instability can mean energy instability e.g. common power cuts when there is conflict e.g. the Middle East. Consumption and availability of renewable energy e.g. solar will depend on the amount of sunlight available. Asia's energy consumption is set to double in the next 35 years with increases in population and standard of living e.g. more people with technology e.g. kettles, fridge freezers, computers.</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How is global food consumption changing?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>HICs consume more calories than LICs. Less than 2000 calories per day will lead to under-nourishment. Places such as Ethiopia are at risk of this. Places like the USA are at risk of obesity with over 3300 calories today.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is global fresh water supply like?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Only 3% of the earth's water is drinkable. 2% is locked in icecaps and glaciers so we can't access it. Our 1% available moves around in the water (hydrological cycle) replenishing the worlds rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Why is global fresh water consumption unequal?</p> <p>Y11 Resource Management</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Not all places have the same levels of rainfall therefore some places have less fresh water. Some places e.g. rainforests and mountain areas get more than they lose resulting in a water surplus. Some places such as North Africa and the Sahara have less rainfall and more evaporation so they have a water deficit.</p>