

Paper 2. Section C: The Challenge of Resource Management

Resource Management

Key idea	Detail to understand	Lesson	Unit end	Mocks
7.1 Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	a. The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.			
	b. An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.			
7.2 The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges: Food	a. The growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce.			
	b. Larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food.			
	c. The trend towards agribusiness.			
7.3 The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges: Water	a. The changing demand for water.			
	b. Water quality and pollution management.			
	c. Matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus.			
	d. The need for water transfer to maintain supplies.			
7.4 The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges: Energy	a. The changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables.			
	b. Reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil.			
	c. Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.			

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7.5 Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	a. Areas of food surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of calorie intake and food supply.			
	b. Reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population.			
	c. Factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.			
	d. Impacts of food insecurity – famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest.			
7.6 Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	a. Overview of strategies to increase food supply: irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology			
	b. An example of a large-scale agricultural development to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.			
	c. Moving towards a sustainable resource future: the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses			
	d. An example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food.			