Geography

Year 11: Resource Management

Assessment Opportunities	Literacy/Reading opportunities	CEIAG Links
During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing. During the year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered.	Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in *italics*. Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in **bold**. Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in yellow).	Use of satellite images. Use of different forms of maps and mapping tools. Links to resource management and sustainability throughout topic – how do we sustainably manage resources? Global decision making/ politics/ international development/ global supply chains/ logistics

Curriculum vision:

"Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners."

UNIT TITLE: The challenge of resource management

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">Estimated Lesson Breakdown
1) Distribution od resources worldwide
2) Reasons why resources are important
3) Food in the UK
4) Water in the UK
5) Energy in the UK
6) Diagnostic/therapies
7) The global pattern of water
8) Water insecurity
9) Methods of increasing water supply – large scale
10) Methods of increasing water supply – small scale
11) Increasing supply
12) Assessment snapshot</td>
<td>Assessment
Lesson 6 – Diagnostic and therapies (KB1-4)
Lesson 12 – KB1 - 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practice Exam Questions
Lesson 11 – Explain how _____ helps to increase supplies of water (6 marks)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Skills Coverage
AM2: Recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features.
AM4: Analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic maps.
G3: Complete a variety of maps – choropleth, isoline, dot maps, desire lines, proportional symbols and flow lines.
G6: Interpret and extract information from different types of maps, graphs and charts.</td>
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<td>Notes
•</td>
<td>Knowledge Stands/Links to Previous Learning
Resources and their management
• 8.5 The Middle East – the importance of resources on quality of life and the development of countries.
• 9.5 Russia – reasons for varied distribution of resources, importance of resource supply on development
Changing weather and climate
• 7.5 The Arctic – Factors affecting the distribution of ecosystems (climate)
• 8.4 Is the world becoming drier? Climatic factors leading to deserts
Paper 1: Weather hazards
• The atmospheric circulation model and the influence this has on pressure belts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specification Content</td>
<td>Teaching List – Key words in bold
Tier 2 words in Bold/italics</td>
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<td>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.

An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</td>
<td>KB1
• The importance of food, water and energy for quality of life and standard of living.
• The distribution of water, food and energy worldwide</td>
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<td>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.
Food:
• the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year</td>
<td>KB2
• The changing food demand in the UK including growth of high-value nonseasonal produce, patterns of organic use, cash crops.
• Impacts of changing food patterns including carbon footprints, food miles.
• The growth of agribusiness and reasons for growth.</td>
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demand for seasonal food and organic produce • larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food • the trend towards agribusiness. Water: • the changing demand for water • water quality and pollution management • matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus • the need for transfer to maintain supplies. Energy: • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil • economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.	• The advantages and disadvantages of local, imported food and agribusiness. **KB3** • Definitions of water surplus and water deficit • Areas of water surplus and water deficit in the UK • Changing demand for water: industrial use and household demand. • Methods to improve water quality and reduce pollution: legislation, water treatment, education campaigns, green roofs and walls. • Reasons for water transfer schemes in the UK: Keilder water. **KB4** • The UK's changing energy mix over the last 50 years. • The trend of domestic supply of fossil fuels • Economic and environmental issues with nuclear energy, wind power and fossil fuels (including fracking).
Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): • global patterns of water surplus and deficit • reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population • factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty. • Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.	**KB5** • The global distribution of water surplus and deficit. • Definitions of water surplus, water deficit, water security, water insecurity, water availability. • Reasons for increasing water consumptions: economic development, population growth. • Factors affecting water availability (see list). • Impacts of water insecurity (see list) including conflict along the River Nile.
Overview of strategies to increase water supply: • diverting supplies and increasing storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination • an example of a large scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages. Moving towards a sustainable resource future: • water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, 'grey' water • an example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water.	**KB6** • The different strategies to increase water supply (see list) • The SNWTP as an example of a large-scale water transfer scheme, including its advantages and disadvantages. • How Water Aid in Hitosa, Ethiopia increases supplies of water.