

AQA Geography GCSE

The Challenge of Resource Management

Definition Flashcards

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Agribusiness



Agribusiness

Farms that choose more intensive farming methods or buy modern machinery, to increase crop yield.



Aquifer



Aquifer

A permeable or porous rock which stores water.



Biofuel



Biofuel

Burning crops and vegetation for electricity and heat.



Biotechnology



Biotechnology

Genetically modifying (GM) crops to grow faster or become less vulnerable to pests & disease. GM crops are controversial, as the side effects to humans and the environment aren't fully understood.



Climate Change



Climate Change

The changing characteristics of the climate and seasons in regions across the world.



Decommission



Decommission

The process of closing and safely disposing waste from a power station. This can cost millions of pounds and take over a year to complete.



Desalination



Desalination

The process of converting saltwater into fresh, clean drinking water.



Drought



Drought

The short-term lack of water to meet demand. Droughts can cause dehydration and fatalities.



Energy Deficit



Energy Deficit

A country that generates less energy than its population needs (the supply is less than the demand).



Energy Mix



Energy Mix

The composition of a country's energy sources.



Energy Security



Energy Security

The ownership and full control of a country's energy source, production and transportation.



Energy Surplus



Energy Surplus

A country that generates more energy than its population needs (the supply is greater than the demand).



Fairtrade



Fairtrade

A charity that ensures farmers are paid a fair wage and safe regulations.



Famine



Famine

A long or short-term shortage of food, resulting in many people becoming malnourished or even starving.



Fertilisers



Fertilisers

Compounds that increase plant growth and contain nutrients that are important to plant growth. Fertilisers include compost, manure and peat.



Food miles



Food miles

The journey that food takes from farmer to consumer. The higher the food miles, the further the food has travelled and the greater the emissions produced from the transport vehicles.



Food poverty



Food poverty

A country that grows, produces and imports less food than it needs to feed its population.



Fossil Fuels



Fossil Fuels

Non-renewable sources of fuel that take thousands of years to form underground, from dead vegetation and animals.



Fracking



Fracking

The process of releasing trapped natural gas from shale rocks. Fracking involves pushing high-pressure liquids underground to cause the shale rocks to crack.



Geothermal Energy



Geothermal Energy

Water is pumped deep underground to be heated by magma plumes or radioactive rocks. The hot water creates steam, which turns turbines in generators to produce electricity.



Greenhouse Emissions



Greenhouse Emissions

Gases (such as carbon dioxide and methane) that thicken the Earth's atmosphere which is causing the planet to warm up and climates to change.



Hydroelectric Energy



Hydroelectric Energy

Water is trapped in a dam and forced past turbines in the dam to escape downstream, which turns the turbines to generate electricity. Water can be pumped back uphill to repeat the process.



Hydroponics



Hydroponics

Growing crops in water rather than soil, which can increase crop yield and make farming more efficient.



Importing



Importing

Buying resources from another country, for example food or goods.



Irrigation



Irrigation

Keeping crops well watered regularly using hosepipes, water channels and digging wells.



Malnourishment



Malnourishment

When a person doesn't eat either enough food or enough of the right food to get the nutrition they need to be healthy.



Malnutrition



Malnutrition

Illnesses & deficiencies caused by eating less food than is needed for a healthy life.



Non-renewable



Non-renewable

A source of energy that can only be used once to generate electricity or takes thousands of years to replace e.g. Fossil Fuels.



Nuclear Fusion



Nuclear Fusion

The process of joining atomic nuclei together to produce energy.



Obesity



Obesity

When people are very overweight. This is often due to an individual consuming too many calories.



Organic



Organic

Food that hasn't been grown or manufactured using chemicals or pesticides.



Permaculture



Pesticides

Chemicals that kill pests (e.g. slugs, greenfly) to stop crops becoming damaged and killed off.



Renewable



Renewable

Primary energy that can be re-used to produce electricity or has a short lifetime, therefore any used can be replaced quickly e.g. Hydroelectric, biomass, solar.



Secondary Energy



Secondary Energy

The product of primary energy, mostly electricity.



Soil erosion



Soil erosion

The soil is stripped of nutrients and becomes more dust-like, which won't grow plants or crops in the future.



Solar Energy



Solar Energy

Using solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity.



Sustainability



Sustainability

Trying to conserve resources for the future, whilst meeting the demand for goods in the present.



Tidal Energy



Tidal Energy

As the tides change, water rushes out to sea or in towards the land. Turbines on the seabed can be built, so they are powered as the water rushes past them and the tides change.



Water Conservation



Water Conservation

Reducing the use of fresh, clean water for non-essential uses (toilet flush, dishwater, watering the plants)



Water Deficit



Water Deficit

The supply of water is less than the demand for water.



Water Security



Water Security

Having a clean, reliable source of water that meets demand throughout the year.



Water Stress



Water Stress

There could be a large enough volume of water to meet demand, but not enough clean, good quality water is available or the water is inaccessible.



Water Surplus



Water Surplus

The supply of water exceeds the demand for water.



Water Transfer Scheme



Water Transfer Scheme

Water is taken through pipes from a region of water surplus to a region of water deficit. If this is across countries, water may be traded for money.



Wave Energy



Wave Energy

Electricity is generated by small turbines within floating buoys, which float on the surface so passing waves flow through the turbines.



Wind Energy



Wind Energy

Using wind turbines to drive generators to produce electricity.

