

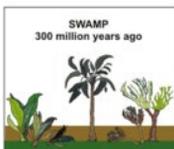
# Resources Knowledge Organiser

## Key Concepts

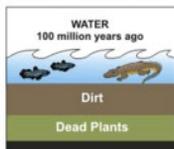
## Key words

### Fossil fuels

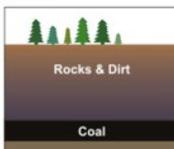
#### HOW COAL WAS FORMED



Before the dinosaurs, many giant plants died in swamps.

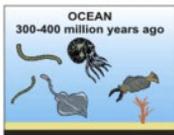


Over millions of years, the plants were buried under water and dirt.

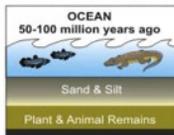


Heat and pressure turned the dead plants into coal.

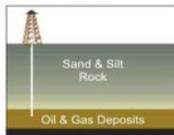
#### PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS FORMATION



Tiny sea plants and animals died and were buried on the ocean floor. Over time, they were covered by layers of silt and sand.



Over millions of years, the remains were buried deeper and deeper. The enormous heat and pressure turned them into oil and gas.



Today, we drill down through layers of sand, silt, and rock to reach the rock formations that contain oil and gas deposits.

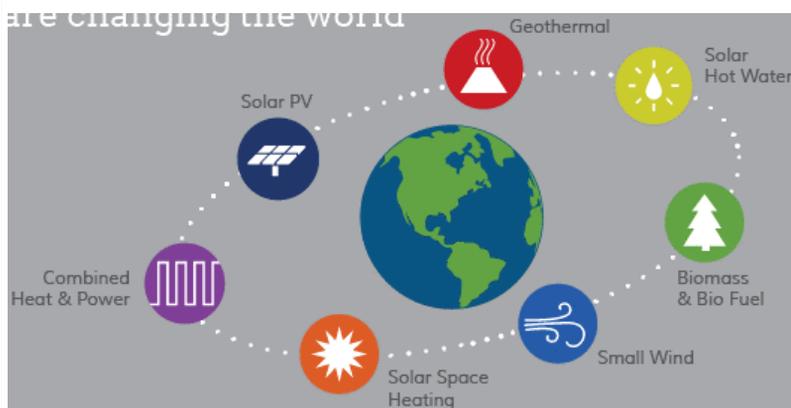
Energy security = when supply meet demand

Natural resources = materials found in nature that we need to survive

Import = bring goods into the country from abroad

Export = to sell goods to another country

### Renewable energy sources



Carbon emissions = the amount of carbon dioxide released

Sustainability = the ability to provide for now and the future without damaging the environment or economy

Fossil fuels = a natural fuel e.g. coal, oil, gas

Renewable energy = energy from a source that is not depleted

### Renewable vs. non-renewable

#### Renewable

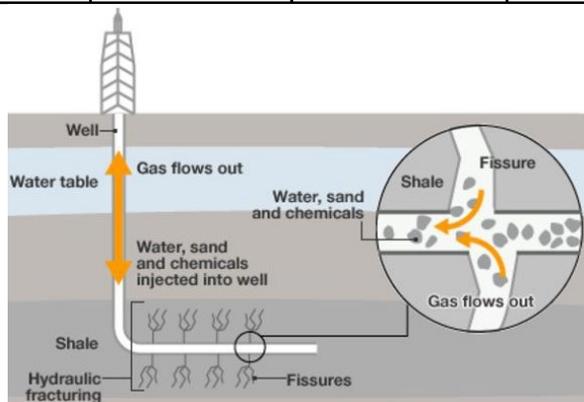
#### Non-renewable

Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower CO2 emissions</li> <li>Will not run out</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive</li> <li>Inefficient</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient</li> <li>We already have the technology</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High CO2 emissions</li> <li>Set to run out in the next century</li> </ol>

Fracking = the removal of gas from rock using water

Distribution = how spread out something is

Food miles = the distance food travels from source to plate



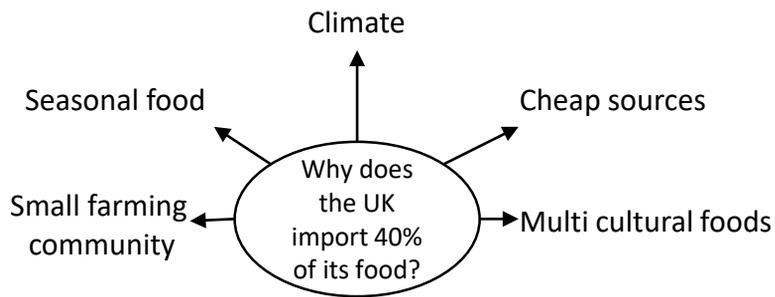
Locavore = someone who consumes food from local sources

Commercial farming = farming on a large scale for mass production

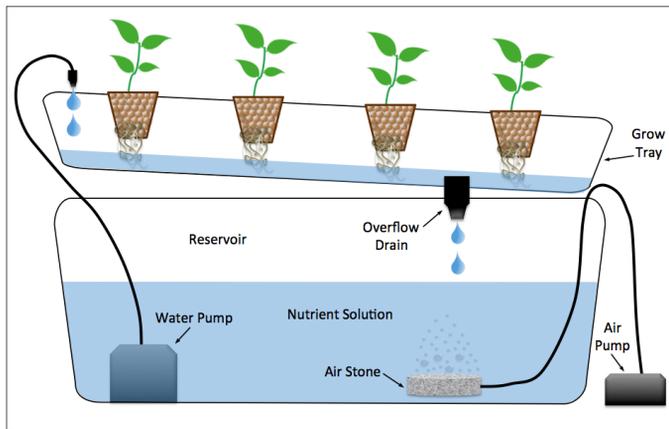
Hydroponics = growing food vertically with no soil

## Key concepts

### UK food supply



### Hydroponics



Pros	Cons
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Able to grow food without soil</li> <li>2. Growing vertically saves on space</li> <li>3. High volumes of food can be produced</li> <li>4. Simple and easy to use</li> <li>5. Cheap</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prior knowledge to be able to set up</li> </ol>

Define energy security.	Define hydroponics.	How much of the UK's food.
Define natural resources.	Explain the process of fracking.	Give three reasons for the UK importing 40% of its food.
Define import.	Describe how fossil fuels are formed.	Explain why seasonal food increase the demand for food imports.
Define export.	State two positives of using fossil fuels.	What does hydroponics not use to grow food?
Define sustainably.	State two negatives of using fossil fuels.	Give five examples of renewable energy sources.
Define renewable energy.	State two positives of using renewable energy.	
Define distribution.	State two negatives of using renewable energy.	
Define food miles.	Explain how a strategy of your choice helps to close the development gap.	