

Year 7 - Geography: BQ3 - How do we use our planet as a natural resource?

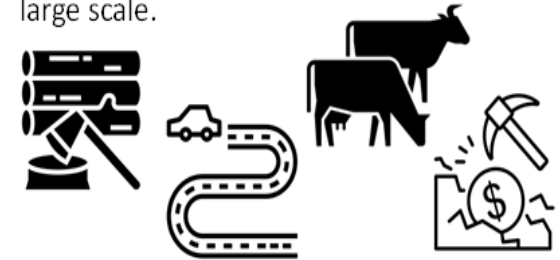


How can we use resources sustainably?

- **Local** – by individuals, schools and communities,
- **National** – The UK Government has begun to encourage sustainable use of energy by offering incentives to companies and people to use renewable energy sources.
- **International** – Organisations like the United Nations are working with countries to encourage them to work together to tackle global issues.

What is happening to the Rainforest?

Deforestation – Cutting down trees on a large scale.






How does the hydrosphere provide natural resources?

- Water is our most basic need, and it accounts for 71% of the Earth's surface.
- 97% of the Earth's water is salt water and only 2.5% is freshwater of which 79% is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps. Only 0.01% of freshwater is easily accessible to us in rivers and lakes.



Types of Rocks

Igneous Rocks		Formed from molten rock often linked to volcanoes. Granite and basalt are types of igneous rocks.
Sedimentary Rocks		Most of these rocks are formed under the sea. Chalk and limestone are examples of sedimentary rocks
Metamorphic Rocks		These are rocks that form from existing rocks that are transformed from great heat or pressure, Marble and slate are examples of metamorphic rocks.

Common misconception

Water is endless - Water is scarce natural resource and needs to be managed for everyone to have access to clean, fresh water.

READ THIS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bite-size/topics/zjsc87h>

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Keywords

Renewable	A resource that is replaced by natural processes for example air, wind and water.
Non-renewable	A resource like coal or oil that takes millions of years to be replaced naturally.
Natural Resources	Materials found in nature that we need to live. They include clean drinking water; fuel for energy and rocks for building.
Biome	A large-scale community of organisms that has evolved from the interaction of the Earth's spheres.
Hydrosphere	The water on the surface of the Earth in oceans, lakes, rain and mist.
Biosphere	The living matter on Earth including all plant and animal life.
Atmosphere	The thin, fragile layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
Sustainability	Managing the use of resources for future generations.
Plastic pollution	Plastic pollution is the accumulation of plastic objects and particles in the Earth's environment that adversely affects humans, wildlife and their habitat
Sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of mineral or organic particles at Earth's surface
Metamorphic	Metamorphic rocks were once igneous or sedimentary rocks, but have been changed (metamorphosed) as a result of intense heat and/or pressure
Igneous	Igneous rocks form when magma (molten rock) cools and crystallizes
Geology	The study of the rocks and similar substances that make up the earth's surface
Tropical Rainforests	An area of tall, mostly evergreen trees and a high amount of rainfall.
Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Commercial Farming	A method of farming that produces crops or animals for sale, usually on a large scale
Subsistence Farming	The practice of growing crops and raising livestock sufficient only for one's own use
Slash and Burn	Method of cultivation in which forests are burned and cleared for planting
Cattle Ranching	the practice of raising herds of animals on large areas of land