Energy Resource Management

Revision Boost

Name:

Key Words

Define:
Biomass
Energy conservation
Energy exploitation
Energy security
Fossil fuel
Geothermal energy
Nuclear power
Renewable energy sources
Sustainable development
Sustainable energy supply

https://www.internetgeography.net/gcse-geography-interactive-revision/gcse-geography-the-challenge-of-resource-management-revision/energy-resource-management-flashcards/

What are the global patterns of energy consumption and supply?

What are the global patterns of water surplus?
Read the statements below and identify which are true and false.

As countries develop, their demand for energy increases.	
The global primary energy consumption has rapidly increased over the last 70 years.	
Energy consumption is evenly distributed across all countries worldwide.	
High-income countries (HICs) consume a larger share of the world's energy compared to low-income countries (LICs).	
The global distribution of energy resources, especially fossil fuels, is uniform across all regions.	
The wealthiest billion people consume 50% of the world's energy.	
Only 10% of the world's energy is consumed by the poorest 1% of the population.	
Demands for energy resources are increasing in LICs and newly emerging economies (NEEs) as they develop economically.	
Renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and water are evenly distributed and easily accessible in all countries.	
The development costs of renewable energy limit access for poorer nations.	
The global use of non-renewable energy resources is significantly higher than renewable energy sources.	
Asia has the highest rate of energy consumption in the world.	
Much of central and eastern Africa, where energy resources are scarce, has low energy consumption.	
Some regions, including South America, North Africa, and parts of Asia, have relatively high energy use but limited energy resources. These countries rely on energy imports to meet demand.	

Why is energy consumption increasing?

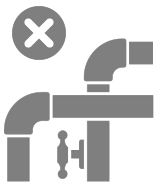
Why is demand for energy growing?

Complete the table below to show why energy consumption is increasing.

Economic development	
Population growth	
Technology	

What factors affecting energy availability?

Complete the table below to explain factors that affect energy availability.

Factor	Impact on energy availability
Physical: climate and relief 	
Physical: geology 	
Cost 	
Technology 	
Political factors 	

Impacts of energy insecurity

What is energy insecurity?

Complete the table below to explain the impacts of energy insecurity.

Factor	Impact
Environmental (inc. exploration of sensitive areas)	
Economic (inc. food production and industrial output)	
Human	
Conflict	

Strategies to increase energy supply

Complete the table below to outline how the supply of energy can be increased.

	Strategy	What is it?	Outline
Renewable	Biomass		
	Wind		
	Hydro		
	Geothermal		
	Wave		
	Solar		
Non-renewable	Fossil fuels		
	Nuclear power		

An example of the extraction of a fossil fuel

Example: Gas extraction	
Key facts about gas	
Advantages of gas	
Disadvantages of gas	

Sustainable energy supplies

What is a sustainable energy supply?

Complete the table to provide an overview of different approaches to providing a sustainable energy supply.

Individual energy use and carbon footprints	
Designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability	
Demand reduction	
Use of technology to increase fossil fuel efficiency	

Example of a local sustainable energy supply scheme

Case Study: Chambamontera, Peru	
Where?	
What?	
Why?	
Advantages	
How is it sustainable?	