



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

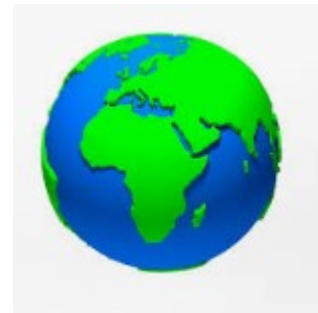
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**Get your facts straight with
this Memory Geogger!!!**

Component 2: People & Society

Test your knowledge of the following units

5. Urban Futures
6. Dynamic Development
7. UK in the 21st century
8. Resource Reliance ✓



created by: adageogjoe

1.	Big companies farming on a large scale. AGRI-BUSINESS
2.	Local people forced off their land in Tanzania to make way for big farming schemes BARABAIGS
3.	A measure of how many different plant and animal species are found in an area. BIO-DIVERSITY
4.	Optimist; thought that technology would always improve to be able to keep feeding a growing population. BOSERUP
5.	Huge nets dragged along the ocean floor BOTTOM TRAWLING
6.	This is aid provided by NGO's in co-operation with local communities. Room to Read and Water Aid are examples BI-LATERAL
7.	Species caught in fishing nets that are not wanted/needed (so are killed without reason) BY-CATCH
8.	A measure of how much people eat. Useful to compare AC's with EDC's and LIDC's. Higher calories in AC's and Lower in LIDC's CALORIE CONSUMPTION
9.	CWS: Between 1968 and 1993; a past attempt to achieve national food security in Tanzania CANADA WHEAT SCHEME
10.	Describes changes to the average temperature and precipitation of the Earth - some get hotter/colder/wetter/drier CLIMATE CHANGE
11.	Done on a large scale to make a profit COMMERCIAL
12.	how much is eaten; or refers to the amount of resources we get through CONSUMPTION
13.	This 'd' is done to control the flow of a river or stream DAM (MING)
14.	Removal of trees, usually to make way for farming, housing, mining DEFORESTATION
15.	Can be high or low - refers to whether a product is wanted or not by consumers DEMAND
16.	An increase in the total amount of goods/services produced by a country ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
17.	Can be renewable or non renewable; used to power things ENERGY
18.	Buying products that do not have negative social, economic or environmental impacts. Fair Trade is an example of this 'e. c.' ETHICAL CONSUMERISM
19.	Gives farmers a fair price for their products FAIR TRADE
20.	This 'f' happens when there is a food shortage FAMINE
21.	A limited amount; can/will run out FINITE

22. When fish are grown in indoor pools or ocean cages FISH FARMING
23. When all people at all time have sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy lifestyle FOOD SECURITY
24. Coal, oil and gas are examples of these 'F.F.'s FOSSIL FUELS
25. Measures of food security; 1-100 scale or by ranking countries based upon hunger or food access. GHI: GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX; GFSI: GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX
26. When DNA is taken from one species and inserted into another GENETIC MODIFICATION (GM)
27. Small scale bottom up aid project in Babati GOAT AID
28. Chemicals sprayed on crops to stop them being eaten by insects or getting diseases whilst growing HERBICIDES; PESTICIDES;
29. Poverty; war; climate change & land ownership are examples of these H.F. which affect food security HUMAN FACTORS
30 Transport, communication networks and essential services together describe the 'i' of a place or a country INFRASTRUCTURE
31 A pessimist; argued when the world's population got too big, it would be checked. An example of a check could be war, famine or disease. The population would return to a level that the resources available can support. MALTHUS
32 Using machines to do jobs. These often replace the need for people to work. E.g. milking machines on farms MECHANISATION
33 Removal of too many fish from the seas/oceans OVERFISHING
34 When oil production reaches its peak before declining PEAK OIL
35 A way of growing food that tries to achieve food security by copying nature. An example is where tall trees, small trees, shrubs and vegetables are grown on the same land to maximise the amount of food on the same area. PERMACULTURE
36 These P and D affect crop yields if not dealt with. PESTS; DISEASES
37 Temperature; soil quality; relief; water supply are P.F. that affect our ability to grow food and be food secure. PHYSICAL FACTORS
38 Air, soil and water can be affected by this 'P'. Often caused by burning f.f.'s POLLUTION;
39 An energy source that can be 'repeatedly used': wind, sun, wave RENEWABLE
40 'Man-made' lakes built to store water and control flooding RESERVOIRS

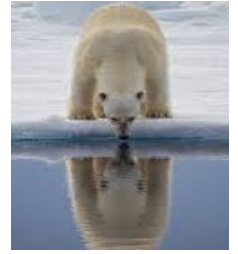
41. A large scale project aimed at improving national food security in Tanzania. **SAGCOT**
42. In short supply **SCARCE**
43. To have enough of a resource to go round eg water, energy or food **SECURE**
44. Made from weathered rock; contains nutrients needed for plant growth. **SOIL**
45. When wind and water wear away the soil **SOIL EROSION**
46. Growing just enough food or catching just enough fish to feed your family. **SUBSISTENCE**
47. The amount of something that is available. If low then places are described as being insecure. **SUPPLY**
48. Our LIDC case study that is trying to increase its food production. **TANZANIA**
49. This 't' has a big effect upon what we can grow. **TEMPERATURE**
50. Development funded by the government or a large organisation like the World Bank. The Kariba Dam is an example **TOP DOWN**
51. Growing crops in built up areas. Roof tops can be used. Windowsills can also be used. **URBAN GARDENS**
52. Conflict between two or more countries, which can harm development and affect access to and production of resources. **WAR**
53. A liquid we cannot live without, but is in short supply in many hotter locations. **WATER**
54. Without this, growing crops, feeding cattle and human life is impossible. **WATER SUPPLY**
55. This 'y' describes the amount of crops grown or the amount of milk produced per goat etc **YIELD**
56. Organisations that provide free food to low income families in the UK. **FOOD BANKS**
57. Growing plants indoors in water **HYDROPONICS**
58. Using large amounts of machines, chemicals or labour to increase food production **INTENSIVE FARMING**
59. A charity like Red Cross or Oxfam; operates independently of the Government. **NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION (NGO)**
60. Farming where chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides are banned **ORGANIC**

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| 61. Moving water from where there is plenty to where there is little. This can be done via aqueducts. WATER TRANSFER |
| 62. If supply > demand then you have a 's' SURPLUS |
| 63. If demand exceeds supply then you have a 'd' and you are 'i' DEFICIT; INSECURE |
| 64. Population of World likely to be ? billion by 2050 9 BILLION |
| 65. These 'b' are sustainable alternatives to diesel and petrol BIOFUELS |
| 66. Although 71% of the Earth's surface is covered in this, it is not potable (drinkable) WATER |
| 67. ? million people globally do not have enough food 800 |
| 68. The 3 aspects of food security are: AVAILABLE; AFFORDABLE; NUTRITIOUS |
| 69. How much milk can a Toggenburg goat produce per day? 3 LITRES |
| 70. The name of the NGO that brought the Toggenburg goats to Tanzania. FARM AFRICA |
| 71. ASDA's attempt to reduce food waste .. 'W.V' WONKY VEG |
| 72. This 'F.F.' refers to animals that are caged FACTORY FARMED (usually chicken) |
| 73. This 'F.R.' refers to farm animals that can roam FREE RANGE |
| 74. Nickname of GM rice which has been enriched with Vitamin A GOLDEN RICE |

We do not learn from
experience... we learn
from reflecting on
experience.

- John Dewey

Reflection



Topics I found easy:

Topics that need work:

Questions for my teacher:

My action points:

Resources to help me:

- A) adageogjoe website Unit 8: Resource Reliance
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography