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# (Section C: The challenge of resource management)

## Resource Management

### Question Paper

These practice questions can be used by students and teachers and is Suitable for GCSE  
AQA Geography Topic Questions 8035

Course	AQA GCSE Geography
Section	6. The Challenge of Resource Management
Topic	6.1 The Challenge of Resource Management
Difficulty	Medium

**Level: GCSE AQA 8035**

**Subject: Geography Exam**

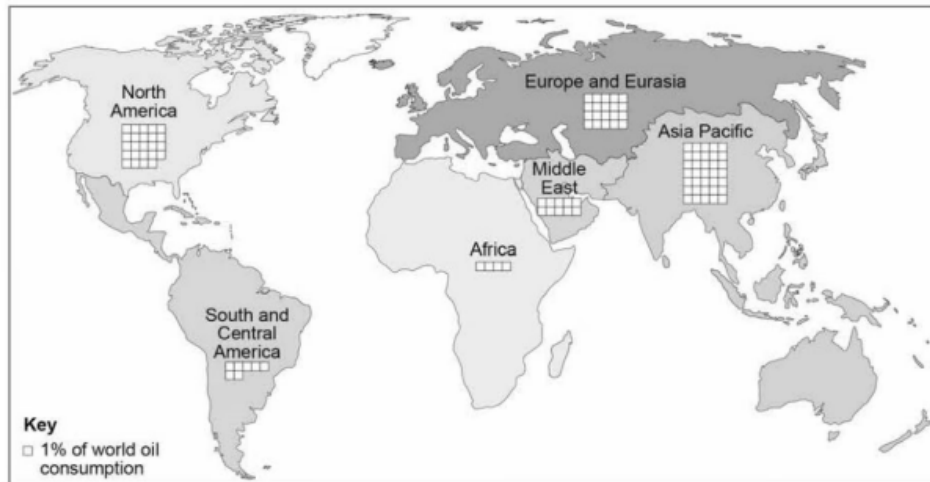
**Board: GCSE AQA**

**Topic: 6. The Challenge of Resource Management**

### Question 1a

Study **Figure 9**, a map showing world oil consumption in 2016.

**Figure 9**



(a)

What is the difference between Africa and North America's share of world oil consumption shown in Figure 9?

[1 mark]

### Question 1b

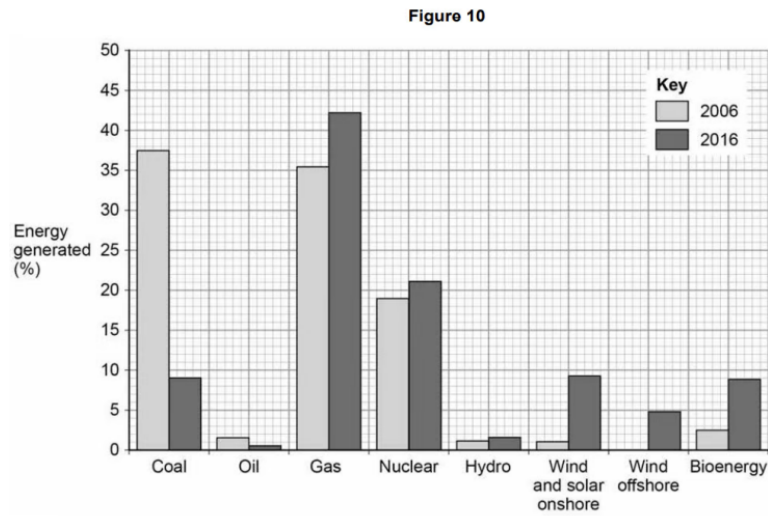
(b)

Using **Figure 9** and your own understanding, suggest how inequalities in the consumption of resources influence well-being.

[3 mark]

### Question 1c

Study **Figure 10**, a graph showing the UK's changing energy mix from 2006 to 2016.



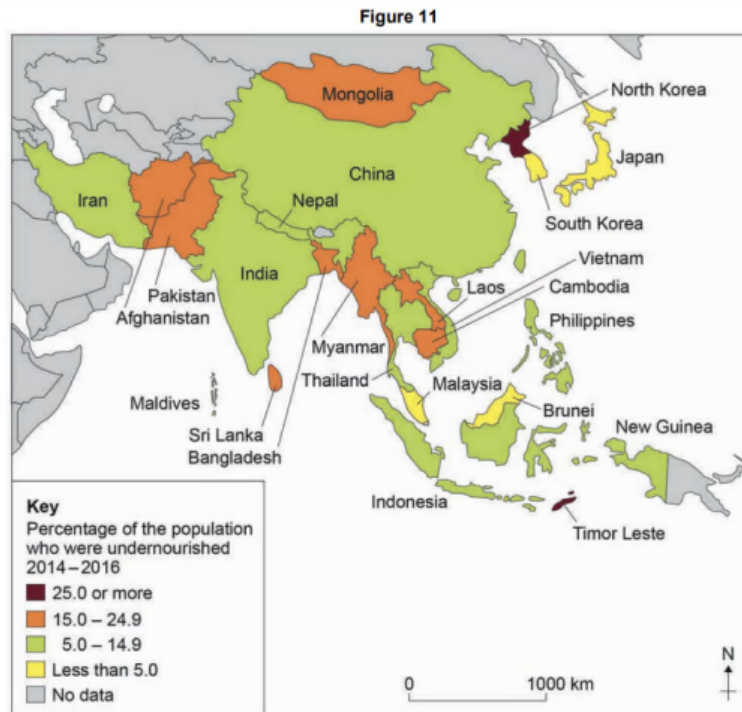
c)

Using **Figure 10** and your own understanding, discuss the issues arising from the UK's changing energy mix.

**[6 mark]**

**Question 2a**

Study **Figure 11**, a map of South and East Asia showing the percentage of people who were undernourished between 2014 and 2016.



(a)

Name one country where less than 5% of the population were undernourished.

**[1 mark]**

**Question 2b**

(b)

How many of the Asian countries shown in **Figure 11** had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Shade **one** circle only.

What percentage of the 24 countries in Asia for which data is shown had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

**[2 mark]**

**Question 2c**

(c)

Describe the distribution of countries which had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished as shown in **Figure 11**.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 2d**

(d)

Outline one reason why some countries have a limited food supply.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 2e**

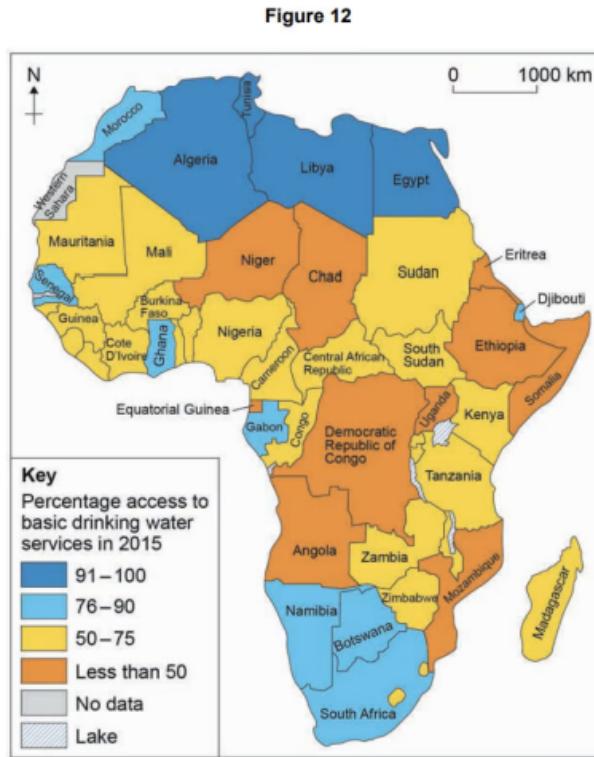
(e)

Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable

**[6 mark]**

**Question 3a**

Study **Figure 12**, a map of Africa showing percentage access to basic drinking water services in 2015.



(a)

Name **one** country with a 91–100% access to basic drinking water services.

**[1 mark]**

**Question 3b**

(b)

How many of the African countries shown in **Figure 12** had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Shade one circle only.

What percentage of the 48 countries in Africa for which data is shown had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

**[2 mark]**

**Question 3c**

(c)

Describe the distribution of countries which had 76–90% access to basic drinking water services as shown in **Figure 12**.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 3d**

(d)

Outline one reason why some countries have a limited availability of water

**[2 mark]**

**Question 3e**

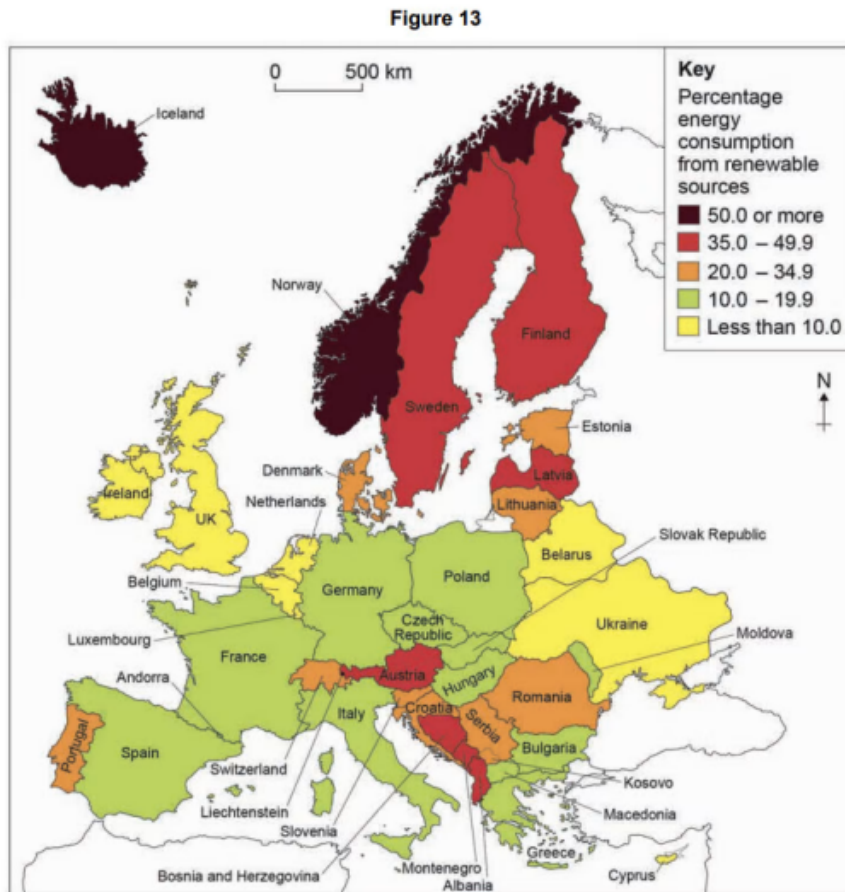
(e)

Explain how different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable.

**[6 mark]**

### Question 4a

Study **Figure 13**, a map of Europe showing the percentage energy consumption from renewable sources in Europe (excluding Russia) in 2014.



(a)

Name one country which had less than 10.0% of energy consumption from renewable sources.

[1 mark]



### Question 4b

(b)

How many European countries shown in Figure 13 had 35.0-49.9% of energy consumption from renewable sources?

Shade one circle only. What percentage of the 41 countries in Europe for which data is shown had 35.0–49.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

[1 mark]

### Question 4c

(c)

Describe the distribution of countries which had 20.0–34.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 mark]

### Question 4d

(d)

Outline one reason why some countries have a limited energy supply.

[1 mark]

### Question 4e

(e)

Explain how different strategies can be used to make energy supplies more sustainable.

[6 mark]

### Question 5a

Study **Figure 9**, a table showing mango imports into the UK, 2012–2016.

**Figure 9**

Year	Mango imports (1000 tonnes)
2012	38
2013	47
2014	47
2015	56
2016	66

(a)

Calculate the percentage increase in mango imports into the UK between 2012 and 2016. Answer to the nearest whole percentage.

Show your working

Nearest whole percentage =

[2 mark]

### Question 5b

(b)

State one environmental effect of the increase shown in **Figure 9**.

[1 mark]

**Question 5c**

(c)

Outline one advantage of sourcing food locally in the UK.

[2 mark]

**Question 5d**

(d)

Outline one advantage of the trend towards agribusiness in the UK

[2 mark]

**Question 6**

Study **Figure 10**, comments from a government report into water quality and pollution in the UK.

**Figure 10**

The Environment Agency has asked water companies and farmers to reduce the number of pollution incidents harming England's waters. They have also said penalties for pollution should be made tougher.

The number of serious pollution incidents has reduced since 2001, but there were still 317 in 2016.

The most common reasons for rivers having poor water quality were pollutants from farmland and sewage. These produce algae and reduce oxygen levels in the water.

The Environment Agency says population growth, climate change and plastic pollution are some of the main threats to water quality in the future.

Discuss the challenges of managing water quality and pollution in the UK.

Use **Figure 10** and your own understanding.

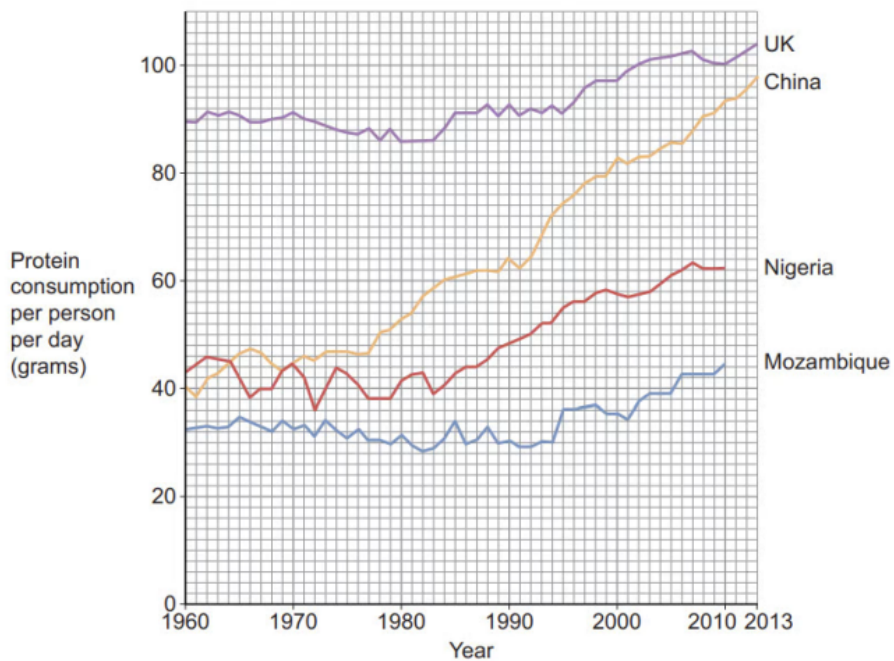
[6 mark]

### Question 7a

#### Food

Study **Figure 11**, a graph showing daily protein consumption for selected countries, 1960–2013.

**Figure 11**



(a)

What was the difference in protein consumption per person per day between China and the UK in 2013?

**[1 mark]**

### Question 7b

(b)

Complete **Figure 11** using the following data.

Country	Daily protein consumption 2013
Nigeria	64 grams
Mozambique	46 grams

**[2 mark]**

**Question 7c**

(c)

Describe the trend for China shown in **Figure 11**.

[2 mark]

**Question 7d**

(d)

Suggest why food consumption in a country might change over time.

[3 mark]

**Question 7e**

(e)

'A large scale agricultural development can bring both advantages and disadvantages.'

Explain this statement using an example you have studied.

Name of development \_\_\_\_\_

[6 mark]

**Question 8a**

**Water**

Study **Figure 12**, information about the water crisis in Cape Town, a city in South Africa, a LIC/NEE country.

**Figure 12**

Restrictions on the amount of water available per person per day:

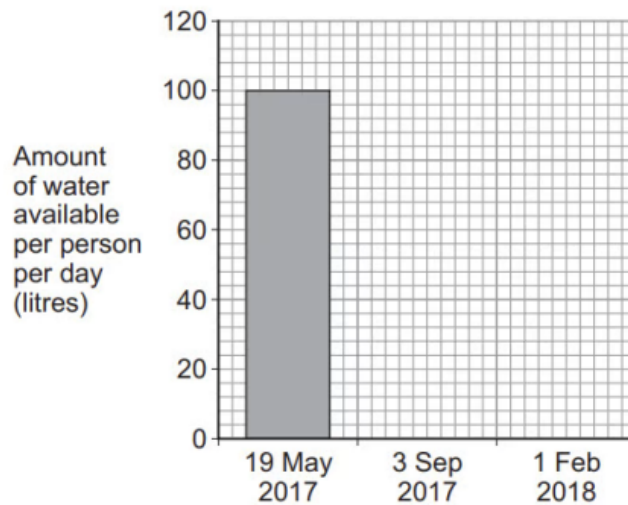
- 19 May 2017–100 litres
- 3 Sep 2017–90 litres
- 1 Feb 2018–50 litres
- If the water crisis continues people will be rationed to 25 litres.

For comparison, the average Californian usage – 321 litres per person per day.

(a)  
Calculate the difference between the average Californian usage and restrictions in Cape Town on 1 February 2018.

Study **Figure 13**, a graph showing how the water restrictions in Cape Town have changed

**Figure 13**



[1 mark]

**Question 8b**

(b)  
Use the data in Figure 12 to complete the graph in **Figure 13**.

[2 mark]

**Question 8c**

(c)

Describe the trend shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 mark]

**Question 8d**

(d)

Outline one or more likely impacts of water insecurity.

[3 mark]

**Question 8e**

(e)

‘A large scale water transfer scheme can bring both advantages and disadvantages.’

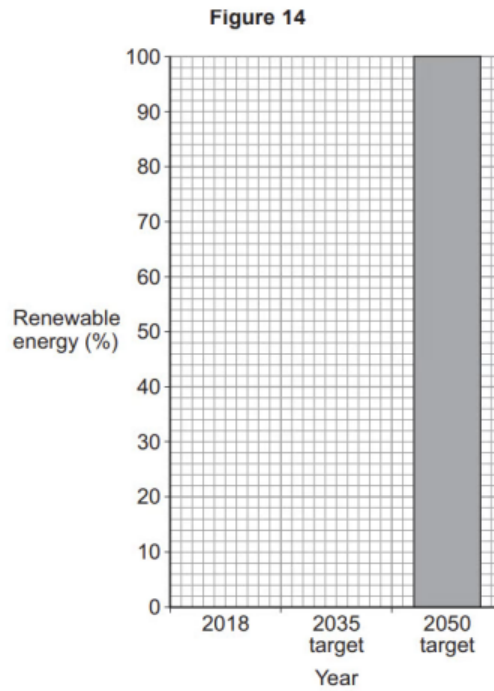
Explain this statement using an example you have studied.

Name of scheme \_\_\_\_\_

[6 mark]

**Question 9a**

Study **Figure 14**, a graph showing the percentage of energy from renewable sources in the Balearic Islands, a region of Spain



(a)

Complete **Figure 14** using the following data.

Year	Renewable energy (%)
2018	4
2035 target	35

[2 mark]



### Question 9b

(b)  
Calculate the difference between the 2018 percentage from renewable energy and the 2035 target.

[1 mark]

### Question 9c

Study **Figure 15**, a newspaper article about energy in the Balearic Islands.

**Figure 15**

**Balearic Islands turn to sunshine in shift to 100% green energy**

The Balearics rely heavily on expensive and dirty fossil fuels. The local government has a plan to use 100% renewable energy by 2050.

New diesel cars will be banned. There will be charging points for electric cars and street lights will use LEDs.

There are plans for large solar energy farms across the islands. Some people are against these plans.

Conservation groups have instead suggested solar panels on rooftops. The Spanish government prefers to expand renewable energy on the mainland and export it to the islands with undersea cables.

(c)  
State two alternatives to large solar energy farms suggested in **Figure 15**.

[2 mark]

### Question 9d

(d)  
Suggest how energy supply issues can lead to conflict.

[3 mark]

**Question 9e**

(e)

'Extraction of fossil fuels can bring both advantages and disadvantages.'

Explain this statement using an example you have studied.

Name of fossil fuel \_\_\_\_\_

**[6 mark]**

**Question 10a**

(a)

What is organic farming?

**[1 mark]**

**Question 10b**

(b)

Explain why there is a growing demand in the UK for food from LICs.

**[3 mark]**

**Question 11a**

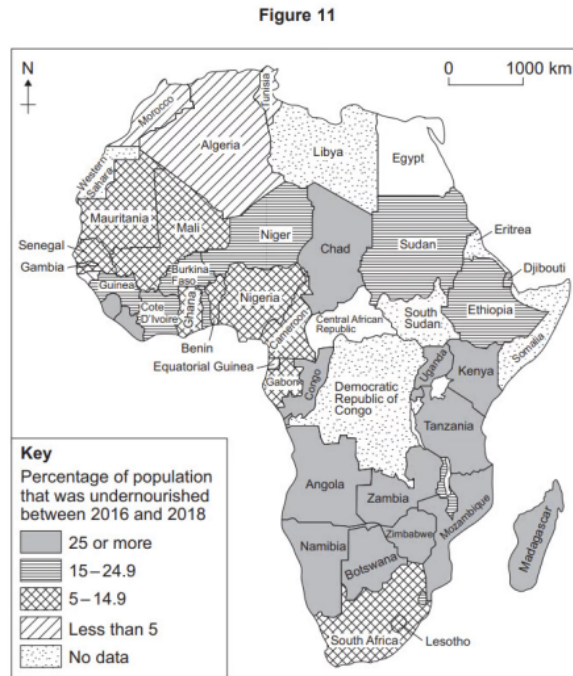
(a)

What is meant by famine?

**[1 mark]**

**Question 11b**

Study **Figure 11**, a map of Africa showing the percentage of population that was undernourished between 2016 and 2018.



(b)

Complete **Figure 11** using the following data.

Country	% of population undernourished
Egypt	less than 5
Central African Republic	25 or more

[2 mark]

**Question 11c**

(c)

Describe the distribution of the countries which had 5 – 14.9% of their population undernourished between 2016 and 2018 as shown in **Figure 11**.

[2 mark]

**Question 11d**

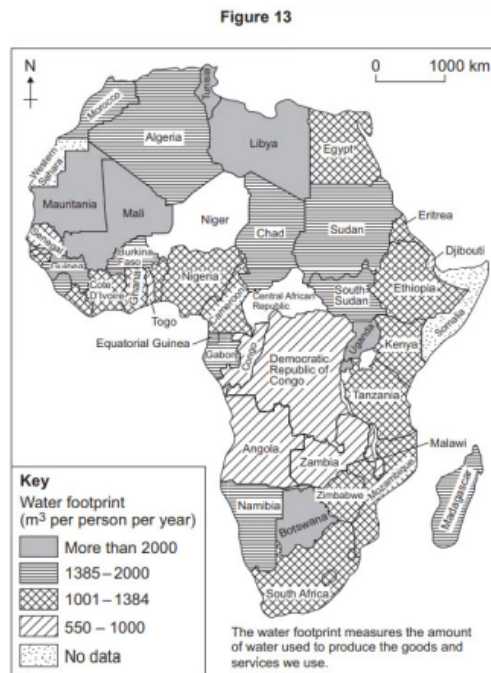
(c)

Suggest one reason for differences in undernourishment between countries

[2 mark]

**Question 12a**

Study **Figure 13**, a map of Africa showing the water footprint per person per year.



(a)

Complete **Figure 13** using the following data.

Country	Water footprint m <sup>3</sup> per person per year
Niger	more than 2000
Central African Republic	1001–1384

[2 mark]

**Question 12b**

(b)

Describe the distribution of the countries which had a water footprint of 550 –1000 m<sup>3</sup> per person per year as shown in **Figure 13**.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 12c**

(c)

Outline one way in which economic development leads to increased water consumption.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 12d**

(d)

What is meant by water deficit?

**[1 mark]**

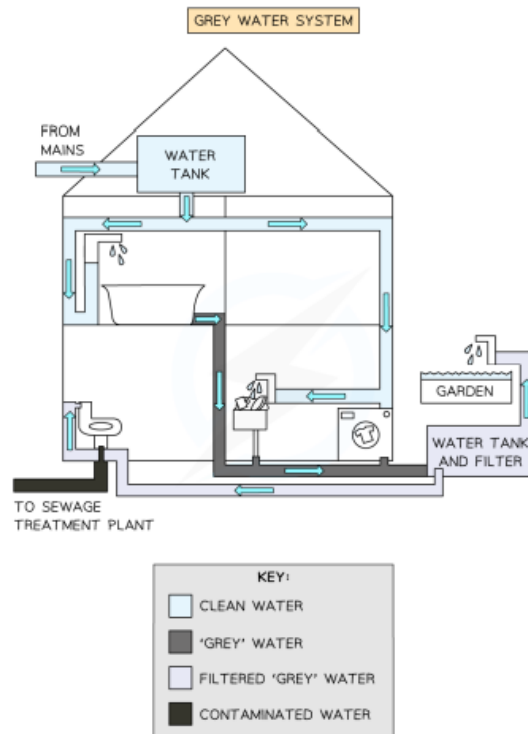
## Question 12e

Study **Figures 14a** and **14b**.

**Figure 14a** is a typical greywater system.

**Figure 14b** is a photograph of a garden water butt.

**Figure 14a**



**Figure 14b**



(e)

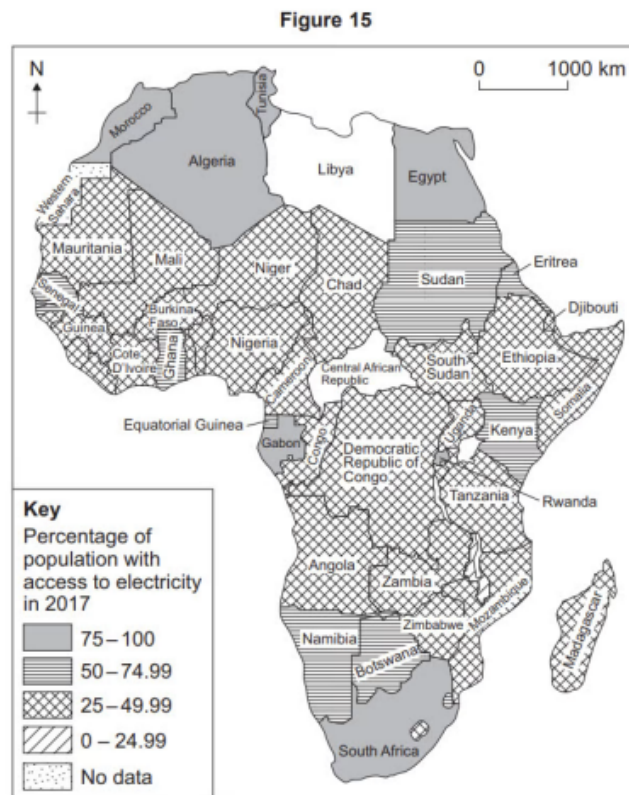
Suggest how water supplies can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 14a** and **14b** and your own understanding.

**[6 mark]**

**Question 13a**

Study **Figure 15**, a map of Africa showing the percentage of population with access to electricity in 2017.



(a)

Complete **Figure 15** using the following data.

Country	% of population with access to electricity
Libya	50–74.99
Central African Republic	25– 49.99

**[2 mark]**

**Question 13b**

(b)

Describe the distribution of the countries which had 75–100% access to electricity as shown in **Figure 15**

**[2 mark]**

**Question 13c**

(c)

Outline one way in which economic development leads to increased energy consumption.

**[2 mark]**

**Question 13d**

(d)

What is meant by energy deficit?

**[1 mark]**

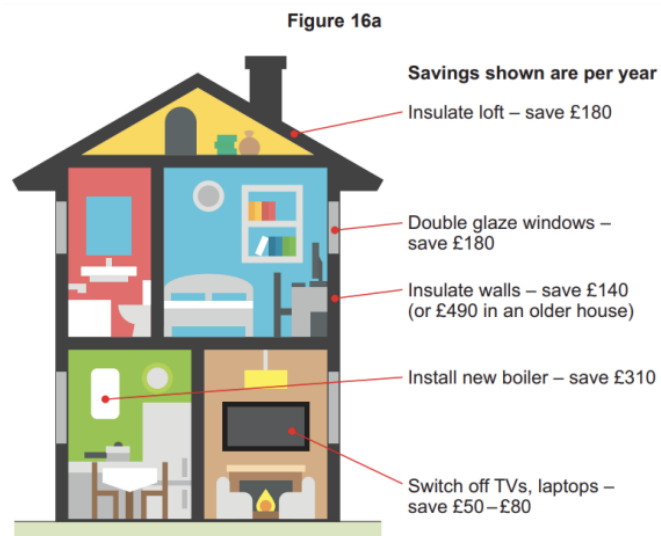


### Question 13e

Study **Figures 16a** and **16b**.

**Figure 16a** is a diagram showing energy conservation in the home.

**Figure 16b** is a photograph of an electric vehicle charging point.



**Figure 16b**



(e)

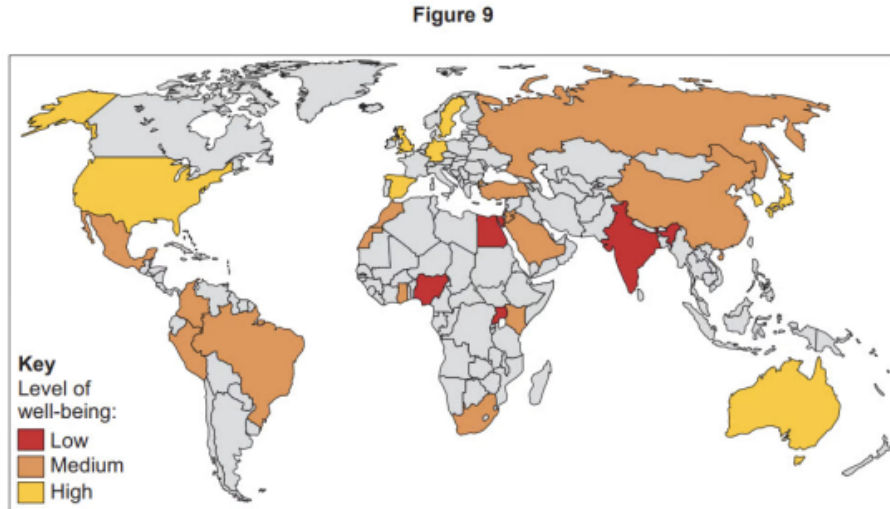
Suggest how energy use can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 16a** and **16b** and your own understanding.

**[6 mark]**

### Question 14a

Study **Figure 9**, a map showing the levels of well-being for young people in selected countries.



(a)

Suggest how access to clean water may influence the differences in levels of well-being shown in **Figure 9**.

[2 mark]

### Question 14b

(b)

Name one area in the UK that experiences water deficit.

[1 mark]

### Question 14c

(c)

There is a need to transfer water in the UK to maintain supplies.

Explain how changing demand for water increases this need.

[3 mark]

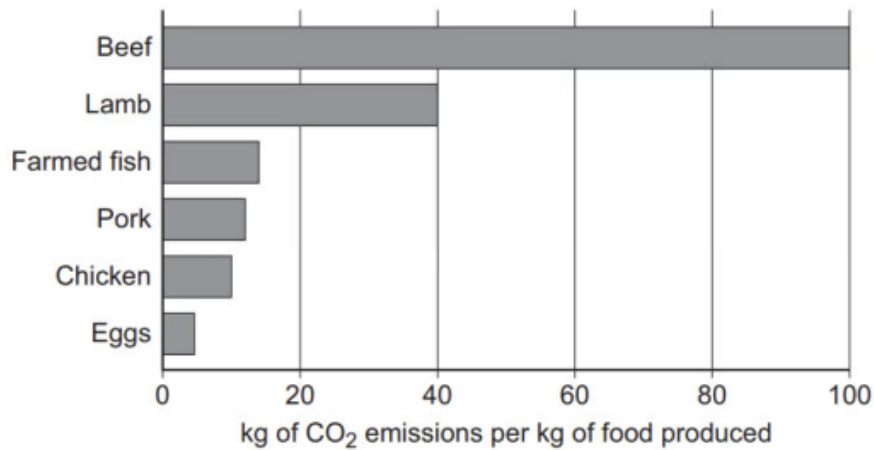
### Question 14d

Study **Figure 10a** and **Figure 10b**.

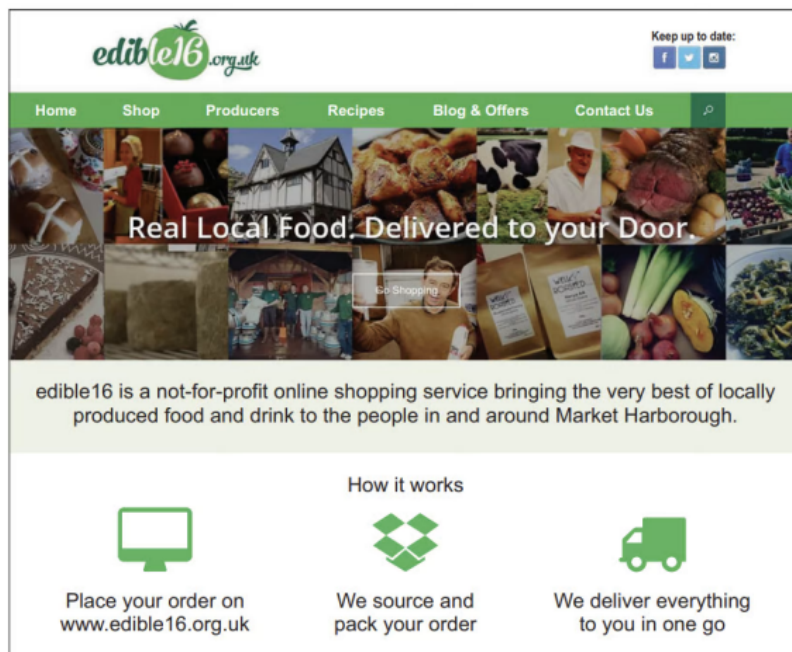
**Figure 10a** shows the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted to produce 1 kg of food.

**Figure 10b** is a screenshot of a local food organisation's website.

**Figure 10a**



**Figure 10b**



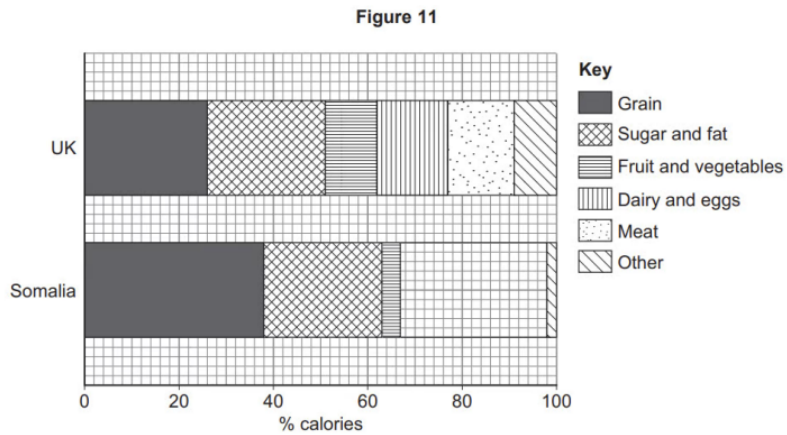
(d)

'Growing concern in the UK about the carbon footprint of food creates both opportunities and challenges.'  
 Use evidence from **Figure 10a** and **Figure 10b** to explain this statement.

**[6 mark]**

**Question 15a**

Study **Figure 11**, a divided bar chart showing the typical daily diet in the UK and Somalia.



(a)

Complete **Figure 11** using the following data for Somalia.

Food	% calories
Dairy and eggs	24
Meat	7

[2 mark]

**Question 15b**

(b)

State two differences between the typical daily diet in the UK and Somalia shown in **Figure 11**.

[2 mark]

### Question 15c

(c)

Outline one reason for differences in food supply between countries.

[2 mark]

### Question 15d

(d)

What is meant by food insecurity?

[1 mark]

### Question 15e

Study **Figure 12a** and **Figure 12b**.

Figure 12a – Newspaper article

#### EGYPT HIT HARD BY PRICE RISES

Shoppers in Egypt are struggling to afford basic foods after huge price increases.

During February 2017 the price of rice increased by 72%, sugar by 70% and milk by 42%.

Figure 12b – Protests about rising bread prices in Tunisia



(e)

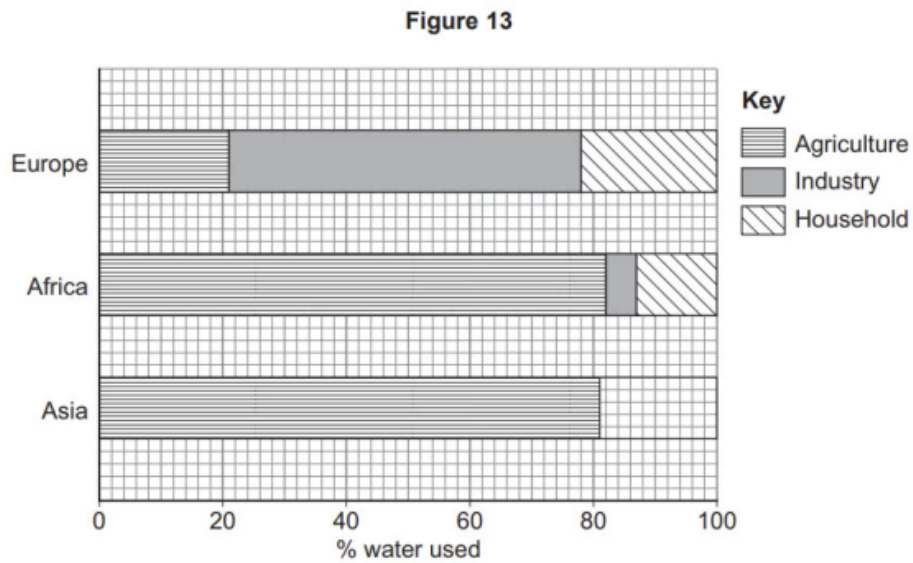
Suggest how food insecurity can have both economic and social impacts.

Use Figure 12a and Figure 12b and your own understanding.

[6 mark]

**Question 16a**

Study **Figure 13**, a divided bar chart showing water use by different sectors of the economy in Europe, Africa and Asia.



(a)

Complete **Figure 13** using the following data for Asia.

Sector	% water used
Industry	10
Household	9

[2 mark]

**Question 16b**

(b)

State two differences between the water use in Europe and Africa shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 mark]

**Question 16c**

(c)

Outline one reason for differences in water use between countries

[2 mark]

**Question 16d**

(d)

What is meant by water insecurity?

[1 mark]

**Question 16e**

Study **Figure 14a** and **Figure 14b**.

Figure 14a – Queues for water in South Africa



Figure 14b – Protest sign in the USA



(e)

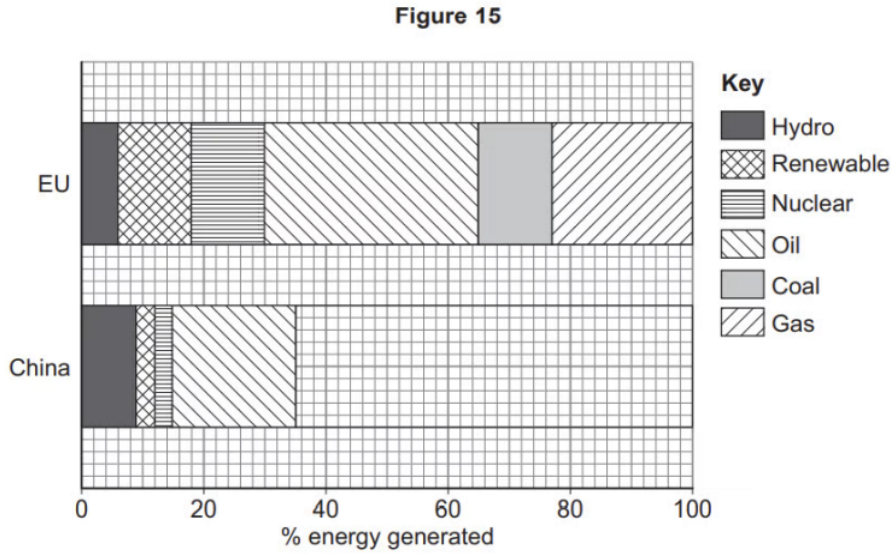
Suggest how water insecurity can have both economic and social impacts.

Use **Figure 14a** and **Figure 14b** and your own understanding.

[6 mark]

**Question 17a**

Study **Figure 15**, a divided bar chart showing the energy mix in the European Union (EU) and China.



(a)

Complete **Figure 15** using the following data for China.

Energy source	% energy generated
Coal	59
Gas	6

**[1 mark]**

**Question 17b**

(b)

State two differences between the energy mix in the EU and China shown in **Figure 15**.

**[2 mark]**



**Question 17c**

(c)

Outline one reason for differences in energy use between countries.

[3 mark]

**Question 17d**

(d)

What is meant by energy insecurity?

[1 mark]

**Question 17e**

Study **Figure 16a** and **Figure 16b**.

Figure 16a – Drilling for oil in the Amazon Rainforest



Figure 16b – Cleaning up after an oil spill



(e)

Suggest how energy insecurity can have both economic and environmental impacts.

Use **Figure 16a** and **Figure 16b** and your own understanding.

[6 mark]

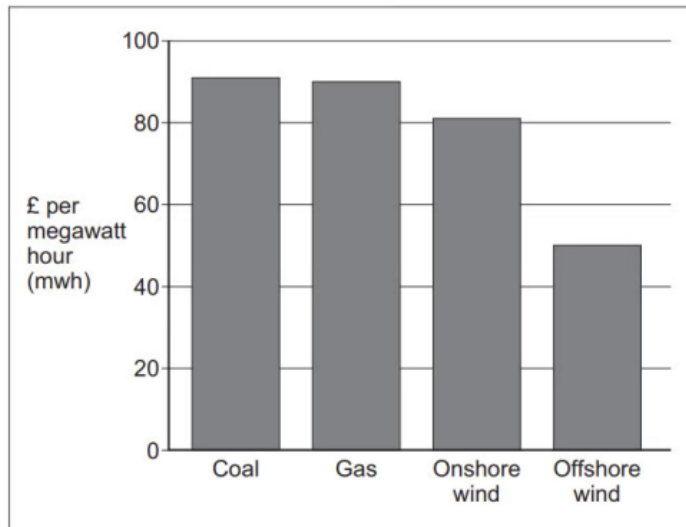
**Question 18**

Study **Figures 10a** and **10b**.

**Figure 10a** shows the cost of producing electricity in the UK by source.

**Figure 10b** is a photograph showing some issues regarding wind farms.

**Figure 10a**



**Figure 10b**



'There are economic and environmental issues associated with the exploitation of energy sources.' Use evidence from **Figure 10a** and **Figure 10b** to explain this statement.

**[6 mark]**

### Question 19

Study **Figures 12a** and **12b**.

**Figure 12a** is a photograph showing The Eagle Street Rooftop Farm in New York, a city in the USA.

**Figure 12b** is a food label.

Figure 12a



Figure 12b



Suggest how food supplies can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 12a** and **12b** and your own understanding.

**[6 mark]**