

## C14 – Earth's Resources

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
<b>Define</b> finite resources.	Occur in limited supply. Will run out.
<b>Define</b> renewable resources.	Will not run out.
<b>Define</b> sustainable development.	Development that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations
<b>Define</b> an ore.	A rock or sediment that contains metals which can be extracted.
<b>Describe</b> the difference between a high grade and low grade ore.	High grade ore = high % of the metal. Low grade ore = low % of the metal.
<b>Name</b> the two techniques used to extract copper from low grade ores.	Phytomining & Bioleaching
<b>Describe</b> the process of phytomining.	Burning plants to release copper compounds within their roots.
<b>Describe</b> the process of bioleaching work.	Extracting copper compounds contained in leachate solutions produced by bacteria.
<b>Define</b> potable water.	Safe to drink.
<b>Describe</b> the process of desalination.	Removing salt from salty water by distillation.
<b>Describe</b> why desalination is not used to obtain pure, clean drinking water.	Expensive as it requires large amounts of energy.
<b>List</b> the main stages involved in making water safe to drink.	Screening – removing large objects.  Flocculation – adding aluminium sulphate, which makes small particles clump together and sink.  Filtering – removing any remaining particles.  Sterilisation – UV light, ozone and chlorine

	are added to kill bacteria.
<b>List</b> the main stages involved in treating wastewater.	<p>Screening – large objects removed.</p> <p>Primary treatment – solids settle out from the mixture. Sludge is piped to the storage tank for further treatment.</p> <p>Secondary treatment – bacteria break down organic matter and harmful microorganisms.</p> <p>Final treatment – useful bacteria are recycled.</p>
<b>List</b> the uses of sewage slurry.	Making biogas, methane or generating electricity
What is a life cycle assessment?	<p>Assessment of environmental impact of a product. Includes:</p> <p>Getting and using raw materials.</p> <p>Producing the product.</p> <p>Distributing, using and reusing product.</p> <p>Disposal.</p>
<b>List</b> the products that can be reused and recycled.	Aluminium, iron, steel, copper.
<b>Describe</b> why reusing and recycling is important.	Reduces mining, conserves stocks of metals, reduces pollution.

## C14 – Earth's Resources

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
<b>Define</b> finite resources.	
<b>Define</b> renewable resources.	
<b>Define</b> sustainable development.	
<b>Define</b> an ore.	
<b>Describe</b> the difference between a high grade and low grade ore.	
<b>Name</b> the two techniques used to extract copper from low grade ores.	
<b>Describe</b> the process of phytomining.	
<b>Describe</b> the process of bioleaching work.	
<b>Define</b> potable water.	
<b>Describe</b> the process of desalination.	
<b>Describe</b> why desalination is not used to obtain pure, clean drinking water.	
<b>List</b> the main stages involved in making water safe to drink.	
<b>List</b> the main stages involved in treating wastewater.	

<b>List</b> the uses of sewage slurry.	
What is a life cycle assessment?	
<b>List</b> the products that can be reused and recycled.	
<b>Describe</b> why reusing and recycling is important.	