

RESOURCES:* RENEWABLE / INFINITE

Resources that can be used again and again and will not run out
e.g. Wind power, hydroelectric power

* NON-RENEWABLE / FINITE

Resources that once used cannot be used again and will run out.
e.g. Coal, Oil, Natural Gas (Fossil fuels)

ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES OF RESOURCES:

For resources what are the main adv's and disadv's in using them; e.g.

Fossil Fuels - Produce CO₂ (greenhouse gas) which is contributing to global warming.

Wind Power - Create little in the way of pollution, other than visual.

TRADE:

BALANCE OF TRADE DEPENDS ON WHAT A COUNTRY SELLS (EXPORTS) AND WHAT THEY BUY (IMPORTS). IF A COUNTRY TAKES IN MORE MONEY FROM WHAT THEY SELL THAN WHAT THEY BUY IN THE HAVE A TRADE SURPLUS. IF THEY SPEND MORE MONEY ON WHAT THEY BUY THAN WHAT THEY SELL THEN THEY HAVE A TRADE DEFICIT

Resources & Trade

EXAM QUESTIONS ON TRADE:

These often feature tables or graphs or maps of some kind. If there are figures be sure to quote these in your answer!

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (E.M.D.C.):

Tend to export manufactured goods with reliable prices. These are high value and they normally have a healthy trade surplus.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (E.L.D.C.):

Tend to have very few exports, maybe one accounting for 80% or more. Normally primary goods e.g. Cocoa, Ghana and causes major problems as price fluctuates wildly and they can be greatly affected by changes in climate.