



Natural resources are distributed unevenly between countries and regions.

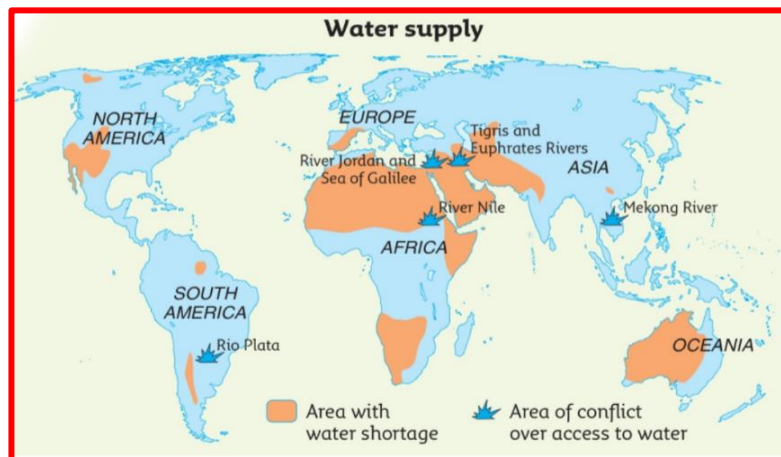
- **limited energy** (oil, gas and metal ores) = they will run out.
- **renewable energy** (soil, food crops, wood, sunshine, wind) = they can be replaced.
- Coals, gas and oil provide us with energy for heating and machines along with the sun, wind, tides and rivers.
- Minerals supply us with the raw materials needed in manufacturing and industry.
- Most of UK electricity is generated by fossil fuels, but there are renewable sources of energy (solar, water, wind, geothermal, biomass)

Significant natural resources in the world:

- In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution was caused by discovery of **large quantities of coal** in the UK.
- the Middle East - **huge reserves of oil**.
- USA, Canada and Australia - **wheat**
- **South Africa** - **diamonds**
- **Brazil** - **iron ore**.

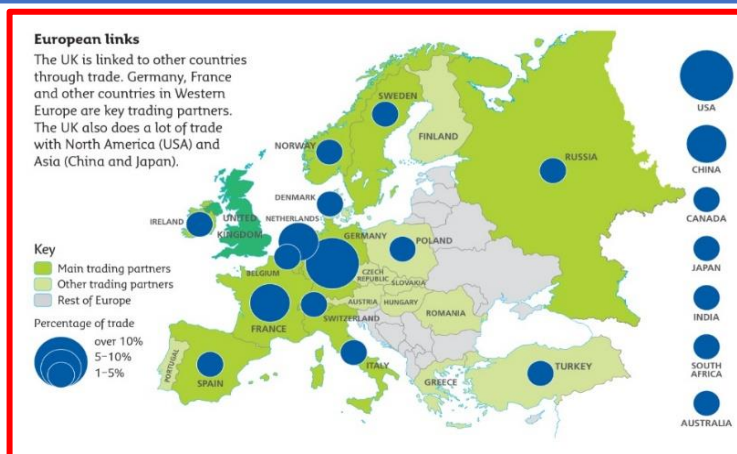
Economic activity is dynamics that underpins the modern world. In the past, many people depended on their own resources but that is not the case anymore.

Because of **globalisation**, our food comes from different parts of our planet and food is available no matter the season.



Economic activity is divided into three main categories:

1. Primary activity - **acquiring raw materials** (ore and minerals are dug out, trees are cut down for wood, fishing and farming)
2. Secondary activity - **turning raw material into goods** which people value (wheat → bread, mineral ore → metal), building and construction
3. Tertiary activity - **services which support primary and secondary economic activity** (healthcare, education etc)



distribution	the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area
natural resources	the things we get from ground or sea
renewable	resources which can be replaced
limited	resources that will run out
fossil fuel	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
economy	how money is made and spent in a set area
commerce	the buying and selling of goods or services; trade; business.
population	all the inhabitants of a place.
import	good or services brought from another country.
export	goods or services sold to a foreign country
globalisation	the way people around the world are linked together by trade and communication
trade	the exchange of goods, money or services between people and countries
global supply chain	the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer