HIGH MEADOW COMMUNITY SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY: YEAR 5 – ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE

Key Vocabulary

conserve	Use as few resources as possible.
consume	To use, eat or drink something.
fertile land	Land that is rich in nutrients and very good for growing crops.
food miles	The distance an item has travelled from where it was produced to where it was consumed.
import	Buying products and goods from abroad.
non-renewable energy	A source of energy that will eventually run out as it cannot be made as quickly as it is consumed, such as coal.
produced	Where something was made.
renewable energy	Renewable energy is created by resources that nature can replace, such as wind, water and sunlight.
solar energy	Energy that comes from the sun, using solar panels to generate electricity.
turbine	An engine that can turn movement into energy.

What do we need?

When people are looking to find a new home or new places are being built for people to live, there are many different needs to consider:

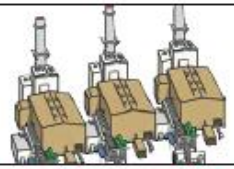
- basic needs - food, water and shelter
- additional needs - electricity, internet access, healthcare, entertainment, friends, transport links, information and news

For the very first settlers, finding the right place to settle was essential for survival, their four main areas of need were:

- site - flat ground, easy to defend
- aspect - sheltered from weather
- resources - food and water supply, woods nearby for food and materials, fertile land
- links - transport links

Types of Power Stations

Electricity is made in power stations, transferred via pylons, through wires and into our homes.

Coal	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)	Nuclear	Pumped Storage
- burning coal.	- burning gas.	- uranium atoms split in a process called nuclear fission.	- water in dams used to turn turbines.
			
non-renewable	non-renewable	non-renewable	renewable

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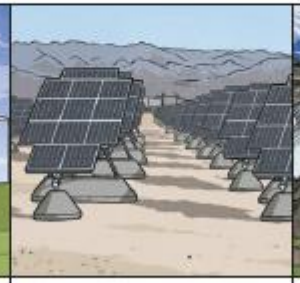
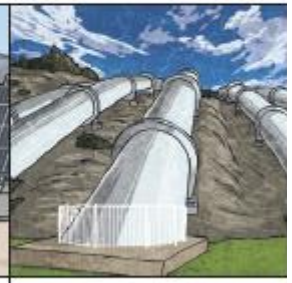
Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is made from resources which nature can replace, it is more environmentally friendly as it does not pollute the air or water.

wind power



solar power



hydro-power

Conserving Resources

It is important to **conserve** food, water and energy supplies because it is good for the planet and for future generations.

We can do this by:

- using resources as wisely/efficiently as possible
- **conserving** resources by using as little/few as possible

Increased pollution is causing global warming. As our planet heats up, extreme weather, floods and droughts are more likely to occur. These in turn affect farming, food **production** and access to drinking water. These events can have a knock on effect around the whole world.

Where our food comes from

Our food comes from all over the world.

How far our food has travelled is called **food miles**. The further our food travels from where it is **produced**, the more CO_2 is likely to be released, contributing to climate change.

However, there are many benefits of **importing** food:

- more variety which supports a healthy diet
- boosts foreign economies by providing a market for foreign farmers
- protects against possible poor harvests
- supermarkets can negotiate lower prices
- foods that only grow seasonally in the UK are available all year round

Ways of saving resources

- Turn the tap off when brushing teeth.
- Turn the heating down and wear a jumper at home.
- Holiday in the UK rather than flying abroad.
- Switch things off when not in use e.g. TV, lights.
- Air dry clothes rather than tumble dry.
- Walk to school rather than using the car.
- Drink tap water not bottled water.
- Have a shower instead of a bath.
- Recycle household waste.