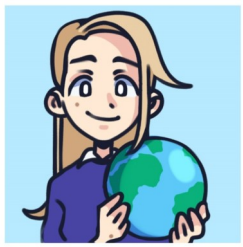


## Topic: Enough for Everyone

Year 6—Autumn 2



### Key Vocabulary

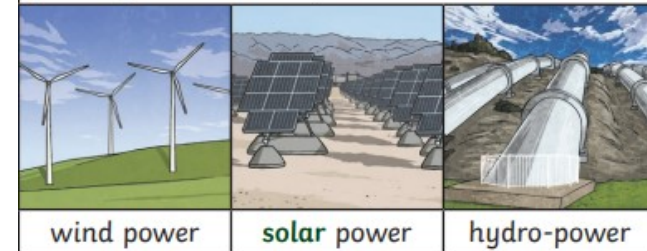
|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>conserve</b>             | Use as few resources as possible.  |
| <b>consume</b>              | To use, eat or drink something.  |
| <b>fertile land</b>         | Land that is rich in nutrients and very good for growing crops.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

### Key objectives

- List the resources a settlement needs to thrive.
- Name some of the methods of power generation used in the UK.
- Find a place on a blank map by comparing it to an atlas.
- Name some of the renewable methods of power generation used in the UK.
- Explain why foods are imported and exported.
- Identify some benefits of importing food.
- Use digital maps to calculate the distance between two places.
- Identify ways to reduce water wastage.
- Identify ways to reduce energy usage.
- Explain how small changes can lead to a big impact.
- Name areas of the world most affected by food shortages.

#### 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

### Previous Knowledge



#### 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<sub>2</sub> is likely to be released, contributing to climate change.

