

# St. Mary's Catholic Primary School



## Subject: Geography

Topic: Natural Resources

Year: 5

### What should I already know?

- The world started off as a natural space without any man-made features
- We get our food, clothes and materials from natural sources of the Earth
- Global warming is a problem for our world and we must work together to help out by doing things like recycling
- There are different types of environments that people live in such as cities, countysides and forests- different places have different natural resources

### What am I going to learn?

- Natural resources are materials or substances that are produced by the environment. Humans use natural resources to survive. They can be used to heat our homes, transport us around the world, feed us and clothe us
- Resources related to farming are called agricultural resources. These include: crops which produce wheat and barley, livestock (such as cows, pigs and chickens which produce dairy, eggs and meat) and sheep which produce wool and leather
- Resources found underground are called geological resources, these include: minerals (like china clay), metals (like tin) and fossil fuels (like gas and oil)
- The food we eat accounts for about 30% of the UK's CO2 emissions
- Just under half of the UK's food is imported every year
- Over 25% of the world's population does not have enough food
- Recycling is important- did you know that recycling one aluminium can saves enough energy to run a TV for three hours?
- When something is recycled it is reused or turned into something else. Materials such as glass, metal and paper are quite easy to recycle and certain types of plastic are too
- Much of the world's energy is produced by burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas. These natural resources are formed from the remains of plants and animals that died millions of years ago

### Vocabulary

- Settlement-** a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community
- Generation-** the production or creation of something
- Gigawatt (GW)-** a unit of power equal to one billion watts
- Coal-** a combustible black or dark brown rock consisting chiefly of carbonized plant matter, found mainly in underground seams and used as fuel
- Nuclear power-** the use of nuclear reactions that release nuclear energy to generate heat, which most frequently is then used in steam turbines to produce electricity in a nuclear power plant
- Renewable-** a source of energy which can be used many times
- Non-renewable-** a source of energy that can only be used once
- Solar-** energy derived from the sun's rays
- Wind power-** power obtained by harnessing the energy of the wind
- Biomass-** organic matter used as a fuel, especially in a power station for the generation of electricity
- Origin-** the point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived
- Efficiency-** the power outlet compared to the power used
- Carbon footprint-** the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community
- Import-** bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale
- Export-** send (goods or services) to another country for sale
- Conservation-** prevention of wasteful use of a resource

### Useful Websites

<https://www.wwf.org.uk/learn/love-nature>

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/>

<http://www.ecofriendlykids.co.uk/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zshp34j/articles/z62qy9q>

