

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.

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

Ways of Saving Resource

- 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.



Key Skills

- I can create maps of locations identifying patterns such as land-use
- I can research and consider how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reason for this change (HS2 series of lessons)
- I can analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (local study HS2)
- I can use different types of fieldwork sampling to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area.
- I can use a compass, grid reference symbols and keys to understand what my local area and the wider world are like
- I can read and create maps that identify human and physical patterns and features.

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

- Margaret Mead

Changing Landscapes

Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:

- New houses/building and roads are built
- Old buildings are demolished or updated
- Areas of land may be cleared for farming or building

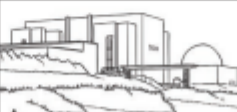
Some landscapes are important and there are things in place to stop development such as:

- Listed buildings
- National/country Parks
- Green belt/conservation areas
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- World Heritage Sites

How has the construction of the highspeed railway (HS2) near Wendover changed our local landscape?

Types of Power Station

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

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