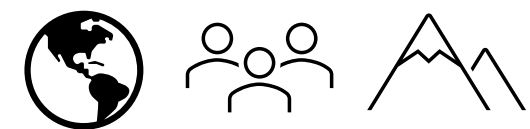


Year 5

Enough for Everyone



Key vocabulary

Key vocabulary			


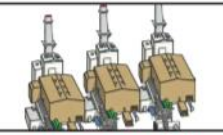




Skills covered this half term:

- Identify important features of a settlement site.
- Rank human needs by importance to me.
- Tell you the main stages of electricity distribution.
- Use an atlas to locate a given place.
- Label a map using a key.
- Identify what makes an energy source renewable.
- Find the country or town of origin on a food label.
- List some foods that are produced in the UK.
- Tell you what food miles are.
- Identify ways to reduce food wastage.
- Tell you that food shortages are a global problem.
- Tell you about the causes of food shortages in a country in South or Central America.
- Reflect on my own role in reducing resource shortages around the world.

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

Key Vocabulary

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.

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.



Where does our food come 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 CO₂ 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

Basic needs -
food, water
and shelter

What do
we need?

Additional
needs -
electricity,
internet,
healthcare,
friends,
transport

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