Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 – Geography – Autumn Term – Enough for Everyone

What do I already know?

- I can list examples of human geography
- I can say different ways in which land is used
- I know and can name the seven continents
- I can find key countries on a globe or world map
- I know it is important to recycle and save energy
- I can say where we get energy from

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:

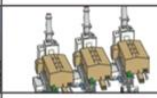
- basic needs - food, water and shelter
- additional needs - electricity, internet access, healthcare, entertainment, friends, transport links, information and news

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 Station

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

What should I be able to do at the end of the topic?

- 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.

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.

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

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