

## **Geography: Natural Resources - Thread: The Natural World**

### **Essential Question: What resources does the Earth give us?**

**What I should already know:** I can use aerial photos to observe and locate geographical features. I can use a map to name and locate areas outlined in the curriculum.

#### **Enquiry Questions:**

- What are some of Britain's natural resources and how are they used?
- How are natural resources used to produce energy?
- What are some clean and renewable natural resources used to produce electricity, and what are the pros and cons of their use?
- Where are some of the places in the world where wood is produced and what are some of the problems associated with its production?
- Where and how are glass and concrete produced in Britain using natural resources?

#### **Key Vocabulary**

Abundant – Large in amount or number; more than enough  
Concrete – A hard, strong building material made by mixing sand, gravel, cement and water.  
Energy – The power or ability to make something work or be active; the amount of such power needed to do something  
Exploit – Make full use of and gain from  
Export – To send to another country to sell  
Extract – To take out by using force; to remove  
Geological – Of, or relating to the makeup of the earth and its history  
Hydroelectric – Having to do with producing electricity by means of the energy created by moving water  
Import – To bring in from another country, especially as something to be sold  
Iron ore – The mineral from which iron is made  
Manufacturing – The process or business of producing a large quantity of products, often from raw materials, using machines and human labour  
Natural resources – Materials that are found in nature and that can be used by people in many ways. Fresh water, soil, coal and forests are all examples of natural resources.  
Nuclear fuel – Fuel made using the nuclei of atoms  
Renewable energy – A natural source of energy that will never run out e.g. energy from the wind, the Sun and water.  
Resources – All of a country's wealth and its ways of producing wealth

#### **Geographical Skills**

**Pupils will:**

#### **Human and Physical Geography**

- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

## Maps and Images



Solar and wind are two kinds of renewable energy.



A hydroelectric power station.



A map showing the main areas of wood production in the UK.



A factory producing glass.



Concrete production.

**Links to other curriculum areas:** Eco Schools – Becoming more energy efficient and reducing carbon emissions.

