

What? (Key Knowledge)

The Water Cycle

The main stages of the water cycle.	-Evaporation -Condensation -Precipitation -Collection
Is the water cycle a continuous process?	Understand that the amount of water in the water cycle doesn't change; the state that it is in varies. It is called a cycle because water continuously moves around the system. Rivers are part of this cycle.
Could we live without the water cycle?	All living organisms require water to survive.

What do we need to exist?

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 - burning coal Non-renewable 	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine - burning gas Non-renewable 
Nuclear - uranium atoms split in a process called nuclear fission. Non-renewable 	Pumped Storage - water in dams used to turn a turbine Renewable 

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
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Conserving Resources

It is important to **conserve** food, water and energy supplies because it is good for the planet and for future generations. We can do this by:

- using resources as wisely/efficiently as possible

conserving resources by using as little/few as possible

Increased pollution is causing global warming. As our planet heats up, extreme weather, floods and droughts are more likely to occur. These in turn affect farming, food **production** and access to drinking water. These events can have a knock on effect around the whole world.

Where our food comes from

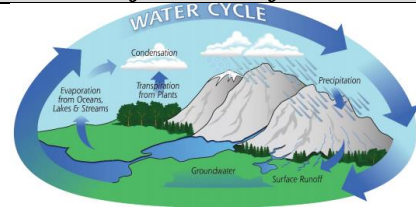
Our food comes from all over the world. How far our food has travelled is called **food miles**. The further our food travels from where it is **produced**, the more CO₂ is likely to be released, contributing to climate change. However, there are many benefits of **importing** food:

- 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

What? (Key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition/ Sentence
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 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.
Produced	Where something is made.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is created by a resource that nature can replace, such as wind, water and sunlight.
Solar energy	Energy that comes from the sun using solar power to generate electricity.
Turbine	An engine that can turn movement into energy.

Diagrams and Symbols



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T05djtk>

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