



Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Can we create a sustainable world?



Subject Specific Skills

describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Prior Learning

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom; explore similarities and differences, comparing the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region of South America.

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



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** - power that comes from the sun, using solar panels to generate electricity.
- turbine** - An engine that can turn movement into energy.

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

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.

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

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