



Be the best that we can be.

EBJ Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 6

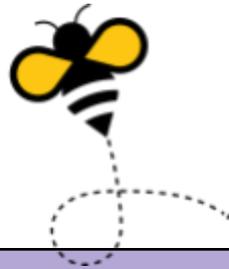
Spring

Where does our energy come from?



Curriculum Overview

Pupils learn about the significance of energy, explore different energy sources and their trading routes, and define the differences between renewable and non-renewable energy. They discuss the benefits and drawbacks of various energy types and consider, with justification, the most suitable locations for energy production. Pupils also develop map and geographical skills by understanding the importance of the Prime Meridian, identifying human features on digital maps, locating UK cities, and using six-figure grid references to identify features on OS maps. They learn how transport links have changed over time, design and use effective interview questions, and accurately plot points on a sketch map.



Energy sources

- Can you explain which sources use renewable and non-renewable energy?
- How do these sources receive power?
- How can we be more eco-efficient?
- Which sources use the most energy?



Renewable and non-renewable energy

Renewable	 hydropower Energy generated by the movement of water.	 wind power Energy generated by wind powering large turbines.	 geothermal energy Energy generated by the heat from the Earth's core.	 solar power Energy generated by the sun and solar panels.	 biofuel Energy generated from plant or animal waste.
	 coal A black rock found deep underground which is used as fuel.	 crude oil A naturally occurring liquid made millions of years ago, found underground.	 nuclear power Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat.	 natural gas A highly-flammable mixture of gases found deep underground.	

Key Vocabulary

- Renewable energy - Energy that does not reduce in quantity when it is used.
- Non-renewable energy - Energy that cannot be replenished and will eventually run out.
- Fossil fuel - A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.