

I already know:

- The world is made up of continents and countries with different climates
- Maps can show physical and human features

Vocabulary



Natural resources – materials from the Earth that humans use (e.g. water, oil, minerals)

Trade – buying and selling goods between countries

Imports – goods brought into a country

Exports – goods sent out of a country

Renewable energy – energy that won't run out (e.g. solar, wind)

Non-renewable energy – energy sources that will run out (e.g. coal, oil)

Sustainability – using resources in a way that does not harm future generations

Fossil fuels – natural fuels formed over millions of years (coal, oil, gas)

Biome – a large ecosystem (e.g. rainforest, desert)

Locations and Places



Saudi Arabia – one of the world's largest oil producers

Nigeria – rich in minerals but uneven wealth distribution

Democratic Republic of the Congo – rich in minerals such as cobalt (used in batteries)

Amazon Rainforest (South America) – important natural resource and ecosystem

China & USA – large energy users and producers

New Zealand – strong focus on renewable energy, especially hydropower

UK – uses a mix of imported and renewable energy (wind, solar)



Human Geography



Agricultural resources are natural resources related to farming. These include crops, producing wheat and barley in food such as bread and pasta, livestock for food such as meat and eggs and sheep, cows, pigs and goats for clothes (wool and leather).

Physical Geography



Geographical Skills:



- ❖ Use maps, atlases and digital mapping to locate resources
- ❖ Interpret thematic maps (e.g. energy, population, climate maps)
- ❖ Compare different regions and their access to resources
- ❖ Explain cause and effect (e.g. how oil affects a country's economy)

Concepts

- ✓ Natural resources are not evenly distributed across the world
- ✓ Natural resources are not evenly distributed across the world