



# Geography - Enough for Everyone - Energy

## Key Vocabulary

<b>conserve</b>	Use as few resources as possible.
<b>consume</b>	To use, eat or drink something.
<b>non-renewable energy</b>	A source of energy that will eventually run out as it cannot be made as quickly as it is <b>consumed</b> , such as coal.
<b>produced</b>	Where something was made.
<b>renewable energy</b>	<b>Renewable energy</b> is created by resources that nature can replace, such as wind, water and sunlight.
<b>solar energy</b>	Energy that comes from the sun, using <b>solar</b> panels to generate electricity.
<b>turbine</b>	An engine that can turn movement into energy.

## Key Knowledge


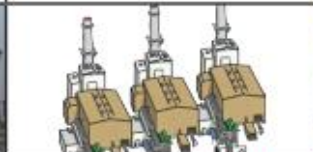


### What Do We Need?

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

### 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 <b>Turbine</b> (CCGT) - burning gas.	Nuclear - uranium atoms split in a process called nuclear fission.	Pumped Storage - water in dams used to turn <b>turbines</b> .
			
<b>non-renewable</b>	<b>non-renewable</b>	<b>non-renewable</b>	<b>renewable</b>

## 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

### 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.

