

# Big Question

This term, our big question is – How can we protect our world?

We will be comparing Brazil and York, looking at how climate change not only affects these places but the world too and what we can do to protect our world for the future.

## Knowledge Organiser – Our Green Planet

# Key Learning

Throughout this topic, we will be exploring the following questions:

Where in the world is Brazil?

How have humans affected the temperature and weather across the world?

What is deforestation and how has it affected Brazil and the rest of the world?

Where does our food come from and how does this affect the environment?

What is the impact of plastic pollution and how can we reduce this?

## Map of South America







## Europe



## Key Vocabulary

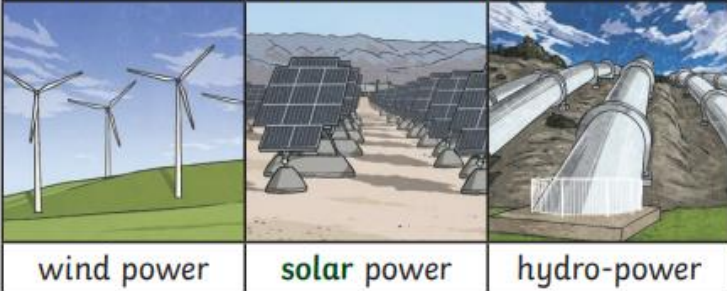
Climate change	Climate change refers to the shift in the Earth's usual weather conditions over many years. Our world has been getting hotter due to things humans are doing, like burning huge amounts of fossil fuels, cutting down too many trees and over-farming crops and animals. Climate change is the result of these actions and it is already putting humans, wildlife and the planet at risk.
Climate	Climate is the average weather conditions in a place based on the average weather there over a period of 30 years or more.
Weather	Weather is the condition that is happening at the time – rain, windy, cloudy. Climate is what you expect; weather is what you get.
Precipitation	Any liquid (rain) or frozen liquid (snow, hail) that falls to the Earth.
Brazil	A country in South America.
York	A city in North Yorkshire, England.
Continent	A large, solid area of land made up of groups of countries. The Earth has 7 of them. We will be focussing on Europe and South America.
Bordering countries	A country that shares a border with a particular country.
Human features	Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges. People have built them.
Physical features	Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural.
Deforestation	The action of clearing a large area of trees.
Biodiversity	All the plants and animals in the world or in a particular habitat.
Food miles	The distance an item has travelled from where it was purchased to where it was consumed.
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
Import	Buying products and goods from abroad.
Export	Selling products and goods abroad.

## Knowledge Organiser – Our Green Planet

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

## 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.

## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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



## Ways of Saving Resources

- Turn the tap off when brushing teeth.
- Turn the heating down and wear a jumper at home.
- Holiday in the UK rather than flying abroad.
- Switch things off when not in use e.g. TV, lights.
- Air dry clothes rather than tumble dry.
- Walk to school rather than using the car.
- Drink tap water not bottled water.
- Have a shower instead of a bath.
- Recycle household waste.



“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. In deed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

- Margaret Mead