

# Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 6 Autumn

## Where does our energy come from?



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School  
"Love one another as I have loved you"

### Prior knowledge

- Rainforests and the effects of climate change
- Human and physical features
- How to read signs and symbols on an OS map

### Geographical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will describe the significance of energy.
- Children will give examples of sources of energy and their trading routes.
- Children will define renewable and non-renewable energy.
- Children will discuss the benefits and drawbacks of different energy sources.
- Children will describe the significance of the Prime Meridian.
- Children will identify human features on a digital map.
- Children will discuss how transport links have changed over time.
- Children will locate UK cities on a map.
- Children will use six-figure grid references to identify features on an OS map.
- Children will consider and justify the location of energy sources.
- Children will design and use interview questions.
- Children will plot points on a sketch map.

### Key words

**Energy Source:** Something that stores large amounts of energy, such as fuels, geothermal or solar devices.

**Coal:** A black rock found underground, made millions of years ago; a nonrenewable source.

**Natural Gas:** Gas made millions of years ago, underground; a nonrenewable source.

**Crude Oil:** A liquid made millions of years ago, found underground; a nonrenewable source.

**Hydropower:** Energy generated by the movement of water; a renewable source.

**Wind Power:** Energy generated by wind using wind turbines; a renewable source.

**Solar Power:** Energy generated by the sun and, usually, solar panels; a renewable source.

**Nuclear Power:** Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat; a nonrenewable source.

**Biofuel:** Energy generated from plant or animal waste; a renewable source.

**Renewable:** Does not reduce in amount when used.

**Nonrenewable:** Cannot be replenished and will run out.

**Emissions:** The release of gas.

**Landscape:** All the visuals of an area.

**Dam:** A barrier used to hold back water.

**Ocean Tide:** The rise and fall of water levels.

**Regenerate:** To appear again once used.

**Fossil Fuel:** A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.

**Reliable:** Something that is consistent.

**Prime Meridian:** The line of zero degrees longitude that defines all time zones.

**Time Zone:** An area that uses the same time.

**Replenished:** To bring something back to its original level.

**Consumption:** Using something up.

**Producer:** A person or place that makes or supplies items or services.

**Headquarters:** The main office of an organisation.

**Six-figure Grid References:** Numbers used to find a particular point in a grid square.

**Offshore:** Located in the sea, away from the land.

**Onshore:** Located on land.

**Urban Planner:** Somebody whose job it is to plan new settlements.

**Considerations:** Thinking about something before doing it.

**Annotate:** Add notes to a picture or diagram.

**Contour Lines:** A line on a map joining equal heights below or above sea level.

**Justify:** To explain a decision made.

**Sea Level:** A baseline from which to measure the height of physical features.

### Types of diagrams and images

