

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 4

How do Natural Resources help us?

GEOGRAPHY

KEY VOCABULARY

Natural resource: materials or substances that are produced by the environment. Humans rely on them to survive. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, and fossil fuels.

Renewable Resources: resources which will always be available.

Non-renewable Resources: resources which will eventually run out.

Fuel: a substance that is burned to provide heat or power.

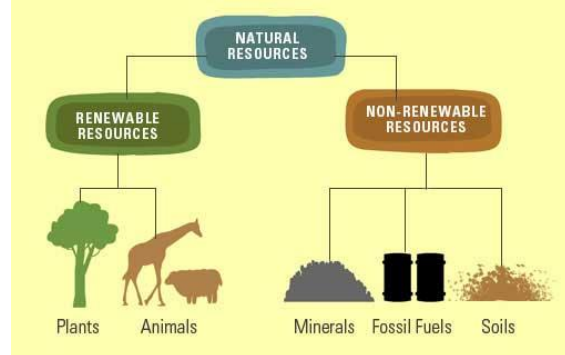
Fossil fuel: fuels such as coal, oil and gas that are formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived a long time ago.

Oil: a smooth, thick liquid that is found underground and used as fuel and for making parts of machines move smoothly.

Gas: a substance like air that is neither liquid nor solid. It is used as a fuel for cooking and heating.

Coal: a hard black substance that is found underground and burned as fuel.

Trade: the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, firms or countries.



STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. Natural resources can be used to heat our homes, transport us around the world, feed us and clothe us.
2. Some natural resources like oil, gas and metal ores are limited which means they will eventually run out. These are called non-renewable resources.
3. Other natural resources such as food crops, wood, wind and sunshine are renewable which means they can be replaced.
4. Natural resources are distributed *unevenly* between countries and regions.

LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

A hemisphere is a half of the Earth.

The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is North of the Equator.

The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is South of the Equator.



Sustainability

Sustainability means using natural resources in a way that we could keep doing for a long time. We can be more sustainable by reducing our use of natural resources. We can also help restore natural resources.

HUMAN FEATURES



Wind turbine



Nuclear power station



Electricity

PHYSICAL FEATURES



Fossil Fuels (oil, gas, coal)



Solar energy



Wind energy