

What I Need to Know

- To identify human and physical features of Devizes
- To understand the term sustainability
- To explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable energy
- To present the consumption of fossil fuel by different countries in a bar graph
- To explore how Curitiba became a green city
- To research and plan for sustainability in my local area

What Skills I Need to Learn

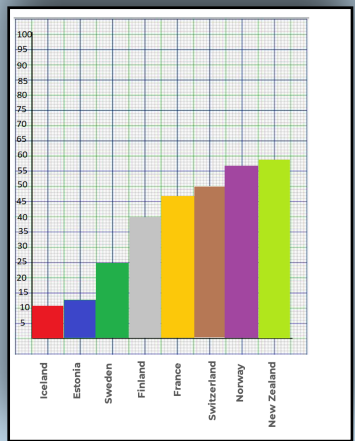
- To locate countries in Europe.
- To recognise physical and human features of a range of environments
- To use the words continent, country, state, and city correctly to describe the scale of a location.
- To find out about places and the features of those places by either going to that place or looking at information sources.
- To use sentences, pictures, bar charts, Venn diagrams, pictograms, and tables to help me describe places.
- To develop the understanding of key concepts such as climate, economic activity, environmental management, government influence and sustainability and make judgements about the interaction between people and the environment, e.g., through the study of leisure and tourism.
- To describe different points of view on an environmental issue affecting a locality.
- To use Google Earth to identify local features.

| Key Vocabulary and Phrases | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Sustainable | The practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations. |
| Natural resources | Materials or substances that occur in nature. Not man-made. |
| Renewable | A natural resource that can be replaced when used. |
| Non-renewable | A natural resource that can be replaced when used. |
| Fossil fuels | Oil, coal, and natural gas. Formed from the remains of plants, animals, and other living things a long time ago. A non-renewable natural resource. |
| Biomass energy | The burning of plant and animal matter, such as wood, straw, sewage, and waste food, to produce heat and electricity. |
| Geothermal energy | The natural heat from inside the Earth (“geo” means earth and “thermal” means heat). |
| Tidal energy | Using the powerful flow of water that happens twice a day at the seaside to generate electricity. |
| Hydroelectric energy | The use of energy from moving water, such as generating electricity by building dams. |
| Solar energy | The use of energy from the sun. The energy is captured to create heat, light and electricity. |
| Wind energy | The use of wind to power machinery and make electricity using wind turbines. |
| Pollution | Anything that makes the earth dirty and unhealthy. |



Curitiba is the greenest city on Earth. An architect named Jaime Lerner became mayor, and his first task was to transform a busy shopping street into a pedestrian area. Instead of building an expensive underground metro system, the planners designed an overground metro system, which was much cheaper and caused less disruption to build. The system uses special **bi-articulated buses**.

A graph to show the percentage (%) of fossil fuels consumed by a selection of countries in 2015



This is a photo of Bath. Research found Bath to be the UK's most sustainable city to work in.

Concept(s)

Human and Physical Geography

Place Knowledge

Locational Knowledge

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

