



Key Vocabulary

1	Sustainability	Meeting today's needs and protecting the environment and resources for the future.
2	Development	The process of change to make people's lives better.
3	Urbanisation	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
4	Freshwater	Water that is fresh or not salt- we need freshwater to drink and survive.
5	Energy	The power from something such as electricity or oil that can do work, such as providing light and heat
6	Recycle	Making unwanted clothing in to something new i.e jeans to shorts
7	Reduce	Buy high quality clothing which will last for longer
8	Reuse	If there is a rip or hole in your clothing, fix it by hand sewing or adding a patch
9	Reuse	If you no longer want an item of clothing, donate it to a sibling/friend/charity shop.
10	Ecosystem	A community of animals, plants and microorganisms, together with the habitat where they live. A Biome is a large scale ecosystem.
11	Deforestation	Clearing a wide area of trees so that the land can be used for other uses.
12	Biodiversity	The range of animals and plants in a given area..
13	Resource	Anything that is useful to people.
14	Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy	Renewable - from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power. Non-renewable - from sources that will run out or will not be replenished for thousands or even millions of years. Such as coal, gas, oil.
15	Landfill	the disposal of waste material by burying it
16	Greenhouse effect	The retention of heat in the atmosphere caused by the buildup of greenhouse gases.
17	Climate change	A long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns.
18	Global warming	The rise in the average temperature of the Earth's surface.
19	Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the effects/ impacts of climate change.
20	Mitigation	Action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of effects/ impacts of climate change

Sticky Knowledge

1	The T-shirt is one of the most popular items of clothing in the world, and around two <i>billion</i> of them are sold every single year.
2	It takes 2, 000 LITERS of water to make ONE t-shirt and about 20, 000 to make ONE pair of jeans.
3	Clothing production is the third biggest manufacturing industry after the car and technology industries. Textile production contributes more to climate change than international aviation and shipping combined.
	Fashion accounts for 20 to 35 percent of microplastic flows into the ocean.
4	12.8million tons of clothing items are sent to landfill each year.
5	In a year, over 18 million tonnes of rubbish is taken to a landfill site in the UK.
6	The wheelie bin was invented in the 1970s by a German company called Schneider and were first introduced to the UK in the 1980's.
7	Three out of four kinds of crops that produce fruit and seeds for human consumption depend at least in part on bees and other pollinators.
8	Plants and flowers reduce pollution in the environment by reducing the amount of carbon monoxide in the air by giving off oxygen
9	Habitats of all kinds are being destroyed by climate change.
10	Energy produced by solar panels was the major reason the national grid went without coal power for 24hours for the first time since the Industrial Revolution, in April 2017.
11	The UK has a lot of natural resources, including fossil fuels for energy, crops for food, and livestock for food as well as clothes.
12	Plastic was introduced in the early 1900s but only became a mass-produced material with endless uses after WWII. By the 1990's we started using plastic for everything from food containers, to games, toys, shoes, carrier bags and more. Plastic takes millions of years to decompose fully, and so the problem lies with what happens to all this plastic when we are finished using it?

Key Questions for the Topic

1	What is sustainability?
2	How are humans causing change in the world around us? How are humans affecting the ecosystems around the world?
3	What are resources? How can they be classified?
4	Can our energy be sustainable?
5	What is climate change? How is it caused?
6	How will climate change affect the planet?
7	What can be done to reduce climate change?
8	What choices can you make to be more sustainable?



**Prior Vocabulary**

1	Fossil Fuel	A natural fuel such as coal formed in the geological past.
2	Tourism	The commercial organization of people visiting places of interest.
3	Agriculture	The practice of farming, cultivating soil and growing crops.
4	Demographic	A particular area of population
5	Cardinal	The set of directions involving N S E W
6	Landscape	The visible features of an area of land.
7	Hemisphere	Half of the earth usually divided into northern and southern.
8	Latitude	The distance north or south of the earth's equator.
9	Longitude	The distance East or West of the earth's equator.
10	Settlement	Where people establish a community on a previously uninhabited place.
11	Continent	The world's main areas of land.
12	Equator	A line dividing the earth into north and south.
13	Fieldwork	Practical work conducted by a research not in an office or laboratory.

Prior Knowledge

1	The order of the planets in the solar system, starting nearest the sun, are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Pluto used to come last but it has since been downgraded to a dwarf planet and is not included anymore
2	Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky planets. They are mostly made up of metal and rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.
3	The earth is made up of four different layers: The crust, Mantle, Inner core and Outer core.
4	Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
5	Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
6	The Chilterns go across four English counties: Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.
7	Chalk streams are fed from groundwater held in the chalk that makes up the Chiltern Hills, and this gives them some unusual features.
8	There are 7 continents that make up our world. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
9	Compasses use 8 directions: N NE NW S SE SW E W
10	Ordnance survey maps use a four figure grid reference system

Future Learning

1.	In Key Stage 3 you will develop your spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East.
2.	Physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present.
3.	build on your knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field.
4.	Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs

