

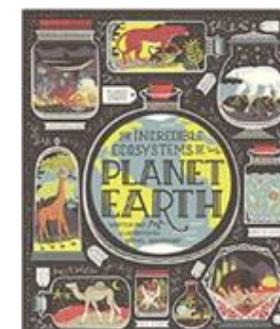
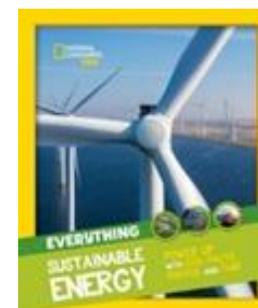
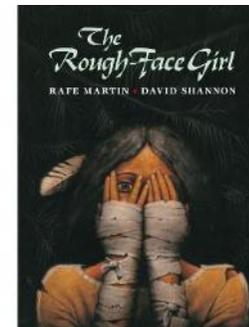
# Year 6 Autumn 1: How can we protect our planet?

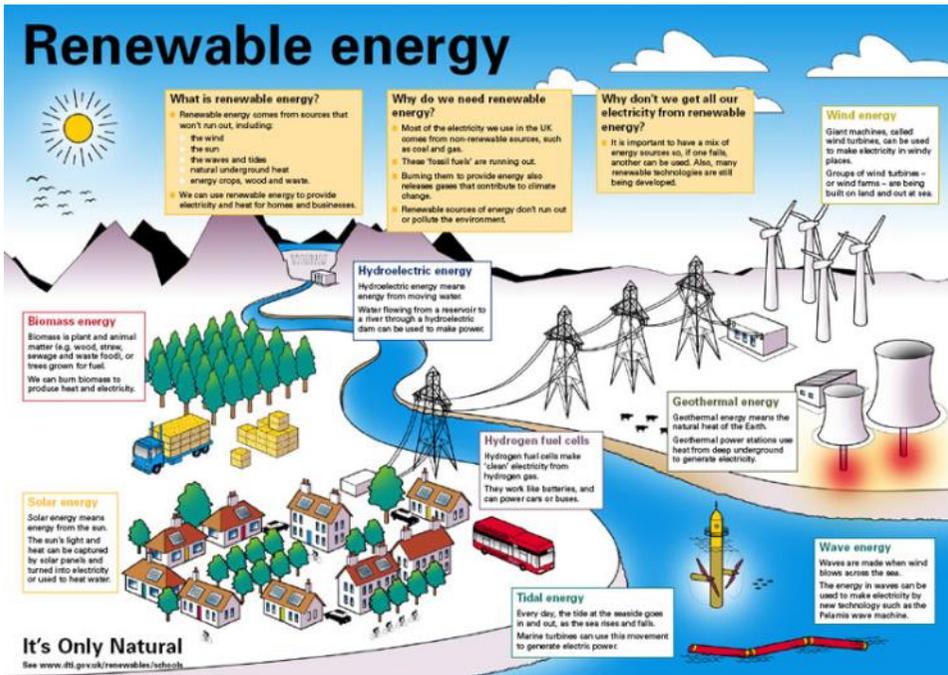
<b>Natural Resources</b>	A natural resource is anything that people use that comes from nature. Some of these are: Freshwater, Air, Fossil fuels, Metals, Minerals, Soil, Wood. Natural resources are distributed on the Earth unevenly, which means that there are different amounts of them in different places. Humans need natural resources to survive. Many of the natural resources are used to produce energy.
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	Some natural resources are limited, which means they will run out at some point. Other natural resources can be replaced, and we call them renewable. Nuclear energy is used in nuclear power plants to create heat and then electricity. The metal that is used during the process is a limited resource. The need for natural resources and energy is increasing. To protect the Earth, people are exploring new, more sustainable ways of sourcing energy. Here are some examples of renewable energy sources: solar, wind, hydropower, tidal.



Key Vocabulary	
<b>energy</b>	Energy is the ability to do work. Energy makes things move. It makes machines go. Energy also makes living things grow.
<b>non-renewable</b>	<p>Non-renewable resources are natural resources that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cannot be produced, grown, or generated quickly enough to sustain their consumption.</li> <li>- Include energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas.</li> <li>- Cannot be easily replenished or replaced.</li> </ul> <p>Examples of renewable energy sources include wind, sunlight, moving water, and Earth's heat</p>
<b>renewable</b>	Renewables are made from natural resources on our planet, like wind, water, and sunlight. They are incredibly valuable energy sources, also known as "clean energy" as they do not pollute the environment.
<b>sustainability</b>	Sustainability is the idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations.
<b>environment</b>	The environment refers to everything around us, including the air, soil, water,

## Key texts





## Science

- To know that light appears to travel in straight lines.
- To know that light travels in straight lines and understand that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
- To know that light travels in straight lines and to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
- To know how simple optical instruments work e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirrors, magnifying glasses.

## Geography

- To discuss the impact of exploitation of resources.
- To identify renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.
- To investigate the impact of renewable energy sources.

## Art

- I know what Romanticism is as an art form.
- I know how to create a landscape using collage.
- I know that you can create depth by layering up pictures.
- I know that we can use art as a form of communication or message.
- I know how to display a piece to add enjoyment to the aesthetic.

## Maths

- To understand the place value of numbers to 1,000,000.
- To round, order and compare integers.
- To use the formal methods to add, subtract, multiply and divide.
- To understand multiples, factors and prime numbers.

## Spelling

- Suffixes
- The sh sound spelt ti or ci.
- Year 5/6 Statutory Spelling Words

## Computing

- To explain the importance of internet addresses.
- To recognise how data is transferred across the internet.
- To explain how sharing information online can help people to work together.
- To evaluate the different methods of online communication.

## RE

- To know how Hindu belief is expressed collectively.
- To know how Hindu worship celebration builds community.
- To know ways in which Hindu worship and celebration engage with/affect the natural world.