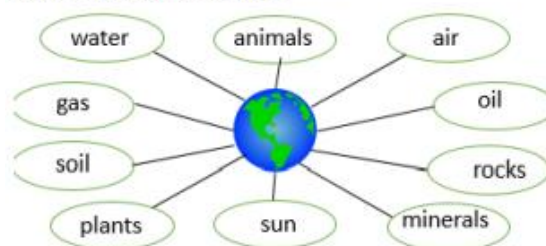


Year 5- Sustainability and Resources

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Settlement | Places where people live. When early settlers were looking for a site to begin their settlement they looked for some of the following features to make their life easier: flat land, to make building easier and safer. |
| Resources | Supplies that can be drawn on by a person or organisation in order to function and execute plans and projects. |
| Gigawatt (GW) | Measures generation output of a power station. |
| Nuclear | An energy source. |
| Pumped Storage | Hydropower (PSH) is a type of hydroelectric energy storage. |
| Renewal | A natural resource that can be replaced when used. |
| Non-Renewal | A natural resource that will run out one day. |
| Biomass | Organic matter that can be used as fuel, especially in a power station for the generation of electricity. |
| 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. |

Coal, oil, natural gas, air, water, wood, wind energy, iron, metals, soil, minerals.



What is Sustainability?

Sustainable development concerns the balance between meeting the needs of people in the present (well-being, health, economic development) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (that is, preserving ecosystems and natural resources). Sustainable development, therefore, entails environmental progress at the same time as economic, social and political progress. Sustainable development explicitly recognises that the economic, social and environmental dimensions are integrated when addressing problems such as poverty or climate change.

