

Year 6, Summer 1, Geography



Sharing the World

Previous Learning

- In Year 5, we learnt the term globalisation and how trade became global
- In Year 5, we learnt about the primary, secondary and tertiary stages of production

Key Vocabulary

natural resources- materials or substances produced by the environment
commodity- a raw material or product that can be bought or sold
supply chain- the sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity
supply and demand - the more people want something, the more demand there is and the more money that can be charged by them

1

LI: To know what natural resources are and how they are collected.

There are two types of natural resources - agricultural (crops, food and livestock) and geological (fossil fuels, metals, clay etc.)

Extracting natural resources has led to the destruction of habitats, deforestation, increase in pollutants and decrease in soil quality.

2

LI: To understand the importance of natural resources to the world economy.

Natural resources are not evenly distributed throughout the world. Countries trade their natural resources to ensure that their needs can be met.

Major natural resources found on the planet are oil, coal, iron ore, gold, diamonds, copper, coffee, wheat, cotton, and natural gas.

3

LI: To revise the global supply chain.

Oil is one of the most important natural resources in the world. We consume billions of litres of oil everyday.

Oil provides us with energy and fuel to power machinery and in addition it is vital in producing many products such as headphones, candles, computers and deodorants!

4

LI: To understand the central role of oil in the modern world.

World events may affect the price of natural resources. The price of fuel has increased because the price for crude oil, which is used to make petrol and diesel, has risen.

The UK is to phase out Russian oil by the end of the year. Russia is one of the world's largest oil exporters.

5

LI: To understand how natural resources are traded.

The term commodity means a raw material or agricultural product that can be bought and sold.

Natural resources are extremely valuable and there are a complex series of international relationships based on the trading of them.



6

LI: To understand why countries might invest abroad to access natural resources.

Africa has a lot of natural resources including arable land, water, oil, natural gas, minerals, forests and wildlife.

In recent years China has invested heavily in a number of different African countries and a number of different sectors.



7

LI: To understand why non-renewable natural resources need to be conserved.

Many natural resources that society has depended on are non-renewable, meaning there is only a finite amount on the planet and supply will eventually run out. Renewable resources include solar energy, wind, falling water, the heat of the earth (geothermal) and plant materials (biomass).

8

LI: To know the importance of recycling natural resources.

Approximately 600 million tonnes of material is recycled every year. This generates more than \$200 billion a year.

Using recycled materials directly reduces pressure on natural resource extraction, and less energy is consumed.



9

10. To explore diamonds as a natural resource.

Diamonds are a very expensive natural resource and are found under the ground or on the ocean floor. They are then sorted, cut and polished, manufactured and sold in jewellery.

Different countries are involved with different stages of the diamond trade and profits are not fairly distributed

Future Learning

- In KS3, you will learn about economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors
- In KS3, you will use Geographical Information Systems to view, analyse and interpret data

Test your knowledge!

- What impact does mining have on the environment?
- Why do countries like China invest abroad?
- How are natural resources distributed across the world?
- Why has the price of petrol recently increased?