

SUSTAINABILITY

KEY LEARNING:

Pupils understand what sustainability entails and how they might approach applying those principles to their own lives. It is important for young geographers to grasp that sustainability is not just confined to how we interact with the environment. It also has equal relevance to many aspects of their life, especially in the context of personal and social wellbeing.



KEY VOCABULARY

Sustainable;
Unsustainable; Reusable;
Solar; Turbine;
Rechargeable;
Conservation; Recycle;
Health; Diet; Exercise;
Resource; Electricity;
Power station;
Transport; Community;
Wellbeing; Social;
Interaction; Values;
Behaviour; Lifestyle;
Minerals; Energy; Ocean;
Wind; Tides; Waves;
Fishing; Forestry; Finite;
Infinite; Economic
activity; Waste;
Biodiversity; Global;
Procurement;
Conduction; Element;
Resistance; Electrons;
Energy; Generator;
Turbine; Gas;
Greenhouse gases;
Greenhouse effect;
Carbon dioxide; Pollution;
Atmosphere; Reflection;
Space; Infrared;
Radiation; Fossil fuels;
Glacier; Ice sheet;
Global warming;
Sustainable
development;
Government; Community;
Field; Marsh; Hill;
Settlement; Scrape;
Management; Charity;
Deforestation; Fuel;
Erosion; Silt; Solar
cooker.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SCRAPES



Scrapes are shallow depressions with gently sloping edges, which seasonally hold water. They create obvious in-field wet features that are very attractive to wildlife.

They support a wide variety of invertebrates and can provide important feeding areas for breeding wading birds and their chicks.

KEY QUESTIONS:

- What does sustainable actually mean?
- How are our local supermarkets supporting sustainability?
- Why are we seeing more wind and solar farms in the countryside?
- How is sustainable development helping the lapwing out of the red?
- How can Sunita and her family live more sustainably?

WIND AND SOLAR FARMS - RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY



A SOLAR COOKER - CONVERTING THE SUN'S RAYS TO HEAT ENERGY

