

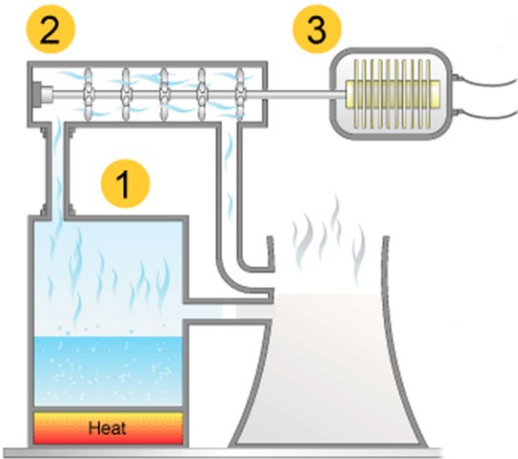


# Coleman Primary School

## Year 3 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

### An introduction to how electricity can be produced

Fossil Fuel Power Station

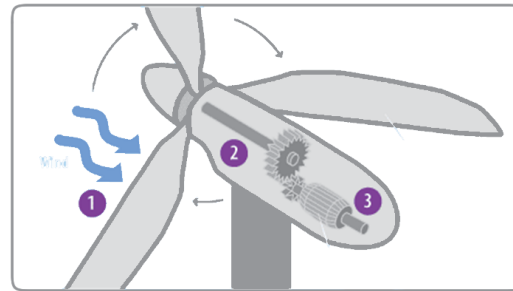


Fuel (eg coal) is burned to boil water to make steam

The steam makes a turbine spin

The spinning turbine turns a generator which produces electricity

Wind Turbine



Wind turns the blades

The blades turn the turbine

The turbine turns the generator which produces electricity

### Key Vocabulary: Sustainable Living

**deforestation:** cutting down trees and destroying forests

**Fairtrade:** paying people in developing countries a fair price for their produce

**fossil fuels:** a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed from the remains of living things

**pollution:** something that has been put into nature which is harmful

**power station:** a place where electrical power is produced

**red list:** a list of animals that are at risk of becoming extinct or whose numbers have fallen greatly

**resource:** something that can be used

**solar cooker:** a device which uses the energy of direct sunlight to heat or cook food or drink

**solar power:** the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity

**sustainable:** something which can be done for a long time

**unsustainable:** something which cannot be done forever eg because it will run out

**wind turbine:** a device that converts energy from the wind into electrical energy

### What you will know

To know what living sustainably means both on a personal and global level

To know how to live in a more environmentally friendly way

To know the different ways that electricity is generated

To know that some ways of power generation are better for the planet than others and therefore more sustainable

To know how we can make our school more environmentally friendly

To know the concept of fair trade and why it is important

To know some examples of sustainable projects

To know the physical and human geography of Nepal and how sustainability projects have helped to improve the lives of some of its inhabitants

### Geographical Skill Progression

**In Year 2 you were...** Using maps, atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans studied at this key stage; Using aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features: devising a simple map; and using and constructing basic symbols in a key.

**In Year 3 you will be...** Using maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; Understanding physical geography through studying a region in a non-European country (Nepal);