Enough For Everyone

Natural resources are substances or materials that are produced by the environment. They can be used to make clothes, heat our homes, feed us, and even transport us around the world.

Non-Renewable Resources

Gas 	This fossil fuel is a mixture of gases which you cannot see, taste or smell. It is burned to create energy, releasing carbon into the atmosphere.
Coal 	Coal was formed millions of years ago from plants. It is a shiny, black rock mined from underground and then burned for energy. It is a fossil fuel that creates air pollution.
Petroleum 	A liquid found underground which we sometimes call oil. Oil can be thick and black or watery. It is burned to create energy, releasing carbon into the atmosphere.
Uranium 	Uranium is a mineral found in rocks underground. We split uranium atoms to release energy in nuclear power plants.

Renewable Resources

Water 	Dams trap water from seawater at high tide and from rivers. Turbines are turned when the water is released.
Solar 	Solar panels catch energy from the sun's rays and turn it into electricity.
Wind 	Huge wind turbines are placed in areas of strong winds such as marshes or o the top of hills. The wind turns the blades, which creates electricity.
Heat 	Geothermal energy is type of heat energy made and stored in the Earth. Water and/or steam carry the geothermal energy to the Earth's surface.

United Kingdom

Agricultural Resources

Many resources are linked to farming which include:

- *crops* (e.g. wheat and barley)
- *livestock* (e.g. cows, pigs, sheep and chickens which produce dairy, eggs, meat and fabric)

Geological Resources

These are found underground and include:

- *minerals* (e.g. china clay)
- *metals* (e.g. tin)
- *fossil fuels* (e.g. gas and oil)

In recent years, the United Kingdom has made more use of renewable resources such as wind and solar.

The National Grid makes sure that gas and electricity reach people's homes.

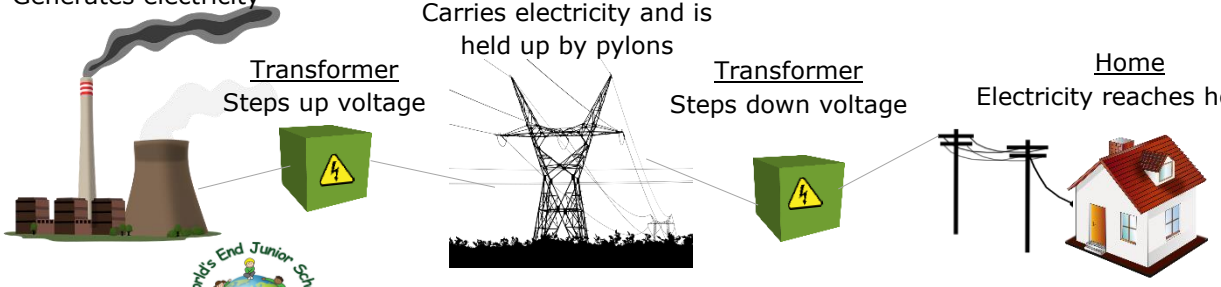
Power Station
Generates electricity

Transformer
Steps up voltage

Transmission Lines
Carries electricity and is held up by pylons

Transformer
Steps down voltage

Home
Electricity reaches homes



Key Vocabulary

renewable	a form of energy that will not run out
non-renewable	a form of energy that will one day run out
abundance	when there is plenty of something
scarcity	when there is not much of something
fossil fuels	underground resources that contain carbon
extraction	to remove something from the ground
mining	removal of natural materials from a mine
fracking	injecting liquid into rock to extract oil/gas
conservation	prevention of wasteful use of a resource
pollution	to release a poisonous or harmful substance
export	to make then sell something to another country
import	to buy something from another country
recycle	convert waste into a reusable material
conserve	Use as few resources as possible
deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees
global warming	increase in Earth's temperature from pollution

Conserving Resources

It is important to conserve food, water, and energy supplies because it is good for the planet and for future generations. We can do this by:

- Using resources as wisely/efficiently as possible
- Conserving resources by using as little/few as possible.

Increased pollution is causing global warming. As our planet heats up, extreme weather, floods and droughts are more likely to occur. These in turn affect the farming and food production and access to drinking water. These effects can have a knock-on effect around the whole world.