Moss Park Key Knowledge

There are a number of environmental threats to our planet and damage caused by humans e.g. polluting our oceans

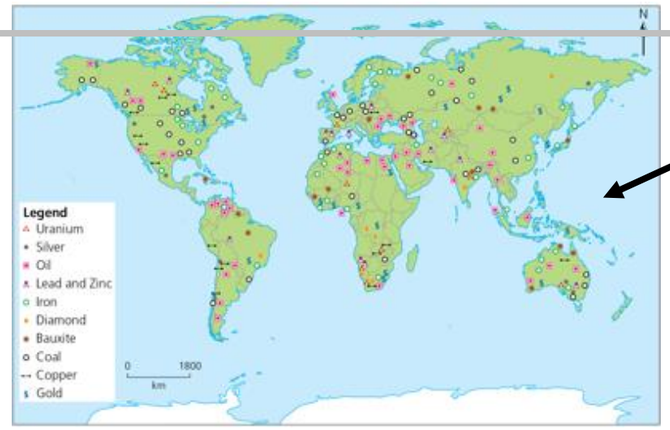
Minerals make up Earth's rocks, sands, and soils

Two energy categories - renewable and nonrenewable

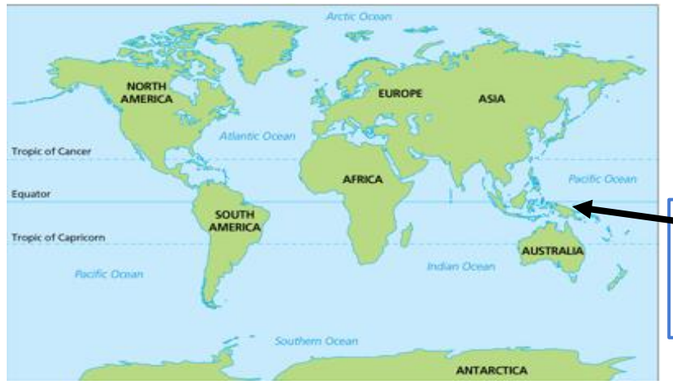
The carbon cycle is a process where carbon dioxide travels from the atmosphere into living organisms and the Earth, then back into the atmosphere

Humans rely on the oceans for many reasons including transportation, food, climate and jobs

Sustainability means using natural resources in a way that we could keep doing for a long time



This map shows the minerals listed and where they can be found across the world. Other minerals include: seashells, diamonds, rubies, pyrite (fool's gold), table salt, aluminium, steel, gravel, brick, sand and stone.



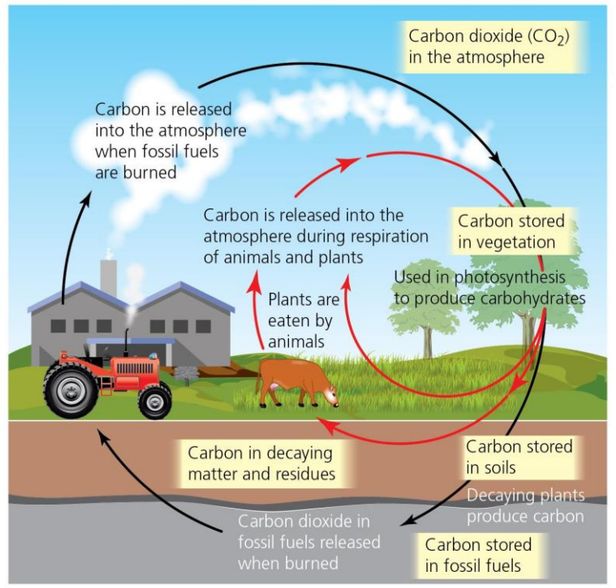
Do you remember all the continent and ocean names? Test yourself!

5 words to remember

biodiversity: an area rich in life (human, plant and animal, but particularly non-human)
endangered: wildlife that is at risk due to habitat destruction, or being harmed or hunted
environmental issues: things to consider relating to how humans and the natural world and spaces interact, for example *There is a new housing development in an area where the protected newt lives; should the houses be built?*
habitat destruction: losing specific areas that support human and animal life
river: a natural watercourse, flowing towards a sea, ocean or lake

Write a description of the carbon cycle, under the headings: 'Carbon use and release' and 'Carbon storage and decay'. Use the diagram to the right to help.

Do you think you can explain the difference between wind power, biomass, wave energy, geothermal energy, hydroelectricity, tidal energy and solar energy? Have a go!



Do you know what all these types of energy are? This is our energy mix.

Gas: 38.5%
Wind: 26.8%
Nuclear: 15.5%
Biomass: 5.2%
Coal: 1.5%
Solar: 4.4%
Imports (mixed source): 5.5%
Hydro: 1.8%
Energy storage: 0.9%

www.nationalgrideso.com/news/britains-electricity-explained-2022-review