

Y6 - Where does our energy come from?

Consumption—Using something up.

Vocabulary

Contour lines—A line on a map joining equal heights below or above sea level.

Dam- A barrier used to hold back water.

Emissions- The release of gas.

Energy source -Something that stores large amounts of energy, such as fuels, geothermal or solar devices.

Fossil fuel—A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.

Landscape- All the visuals of an area.

Non-renewable energy—Energy that cannot be replenished and will eventually run out.

Ocean tide- The rise and fall of water levels.

Offshore- Located in the sea, away from the land.

Onshore- Located on land.

Prime Meridian- The line of zero degrees longitude that defines all time zones.

Producer- A person or place that makes or supplies items or services.

Regenerate- To appear again once used.

Reliable- Something that is consistent.

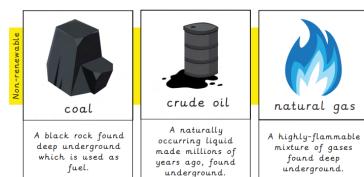
Renewable energy—Energy that does not reduce in quantity when it is used. Replenished- To bring something back to its original level.

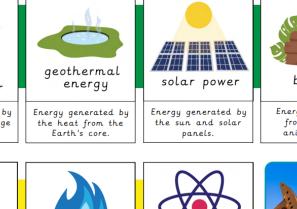
Time zone- An area that uses the same time.

Sea level- A baseline from which to measure the height of physical features.

Urban planner- Somebody whose job it is to plan new settlements.

				expr 1:11 50 2:14 2:550 KUR 2:50 KUR 2:50 KUR 2:50 KUR 2:50 KUR	
Renewable	hydropower Energy generated by the movement of water.	wind power Energy generated by wind powering large turbines.	geothermal energy Energy generated by the heat from the Earth's core.	solar power Energy generated by the sun and solar panels.	biofuel Energy generated from plant or animal waste.





nuclear power

Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat.

