Learning Organiser: What is the most valuable thing in the world and who owns it?

Key objective

Understand the importance of natural resources such as water and how they might be conserved and used more sustainably in the future.

Important things I will know and understand

What a natural resource is and why water is an example.

The difference between non-renewable and renewable natural resources.

The causes and effects of cholera.

Why Victorian cities regularly experienced cholera epidemics.

The purpose of a reservoir.

Why the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are a suitable location for reservoirs.

The physical and human features of the Cambrian Mountains.

How to identify and locate these features on Ordnance Survey maps.

How and why the Elan Valley in Mid-Wales has changed since 1908.

What virtual water consumption is.

The pattern of water consumption by countries around the world.

What water conservation is and how it might be achieved at home and at school.

Why water resources need to be consumed more sustainably.

Important geographical techniques I will use

Interpreting tabular data and constructing bar graphs, line graphs,
proportional divided bars, pictograms and histograms
Political, relief, rainfall distribution and choropleth maps, eight points of
compass, distance measurement using scale, four and six figure grid
references, OS 1:50000 maps.
Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS Google Earth Pro
Survey of water consumption – data collection, recording and presentation

Important locations I will study

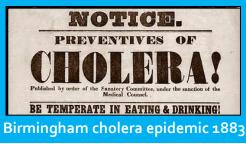


Victorian Birmingham



Cambrian Mountains, Wales

Important events I will understand



Important Concepts I will understand Environment the particular physical and human features which make places distinctive Natural resources things found in nature that are used by people Scale the size or extent of an area or place - local, regional, national, international and global Processes the natural events and human actions that bring about change in an environment Distribution the pattern of where physical and human features are located Interdependence how people and their environments are connected and rely upon each other the protection of environments to prevent Conservation their loss or destruction Sustainability improving the quality of life of people without having a negative impact on the environment Interdependence how people and their environments are connected and rely upon each other Settlement any place where people live such as a village or city Development the level of quality of life experienced by people living in different places Virtual water water that has already been used to manufacture clothes, food and consumer products

Learning Organiser: What is the most valuable thing in the world and who owns it?

Important vocabulary I will learn		
Renewable	energy from a source such as wind that is never used up (infinite)	
Non-renewable	energy from a source such as oil which will eventually be used up (finite)	
Disease	an illness or sickness with symptoms that prevent the body functioning	
Epidemic	an infectious disease that spreads over a very wide area	
Cholera	an infectious and often fatal disease spread by bacteria in contaminated	
	water	
Sanitation	having a clean water supply and safe way of disposing of sewage	
Mountain	a landform higher than 600m that rises above the surrounding land	
Reservoir	a large artificial lake created to supply water to towns and cities	
Valley	a saucer shaped hollow of land through which a river flows	
Precipitation	any kind of moisture that falls from the clouds e.g., rain, snow, dew	
Pattern	how objects are arranged or laid out on the Earth's surface	
Relief	the general height and shape of the land of a particular place	
Impermeable	a rock that will neither absorb water nor allow water to pass through it	
Consumption	the using up of a resource	

Important subject skills I will apply

Describing	giving an account of something.
Selecting	choosing the information most suitable and relevant.
Reasoning/ speculating	thinking and forming ideas about something without necessarily firm evidence to back it up.
Synthesising	bringing together a range of ideas and facts from different sources to develop an explanation.
Explaining	showing understanding of how or why something is the way it is.
Empathising	placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.

Important maps I will refer to

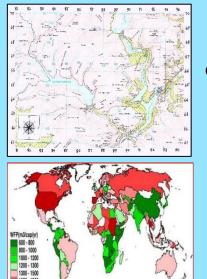


Average annual



Physical map of the UK

1500 - 180 1800 - 210



O.S. 1: 50,000 Map of Elan Valley

Water consumption by country



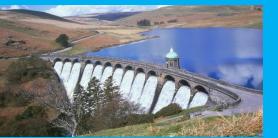
An NGO I will investigate



Virtual water consumption

WaterAid

Important human processes I will learn about



Reservoir building