Geography	UK Energy - DME	Year 9	Term 2

Week 1: Key Terms

- Energy: power created from physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines
- Renewable Energy: any naturally occurring, source of energy
- Non-renewable Energy: energy created by fuel that can not be replaced
- Emission: something that is given off , such as a carbon dioxide
- Sustainability: refers to the idea that human activity should be guided by the principle that the welfare of the environment and of future generations should be always considered.
- Interdependence: how living and non-living things depend on one another
- Green Energy: Clean sources of energy

Week 2: UK Historical Uses of Energy

- Historically, the UK relied on coal mining
- The UK had a large amount of coal in the Midlands, Wales and the North of England
- Coal mines are now closed in the UK
- In the 1950s the UK also started to use nuclear energy
- In the 1960's the UK turned to oil and natural gas
- The UK had a large amount of coal and natural gas in the North Sea
- Primary energy still accounts for 10% of Britain's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- For a long time, the United Kingdom's intensive use of fossil energy resources ranked it among the world's largest producers of greenhouse gases

Week 3: Different Sources of Energy Part 1

Fossil Fuels

- Oil, coal and natural gases are fossil fuels
- Fossil fuels are non-renewable
- They are used for transport, heating, electricity generation
- Fossil fuels release CO2, which is a greenhouse gas
- Fossil fuels have a high impact on the Impact on environment

Nuclear Fuel

- Nuclear fuels are non-renewable
- It is used for electricity generation
- Nuclear fuels create radioactive waste , this needs to be disposed of safely
- Nuclear power stations are very expensive to build and need a great deal of maintenance
- If nuclear power stations are not well maintained they can be dangerous

Week 4: Different Sources of Energy Part 2

Biofuel

- Biofuel is renewable
- Biofuel can be used for transport, heating, electricity generation
- Biofuel is carbon neutral
- Biofuel has little or no effect on the environment.
- Growing biofuels can take up land that could be used for farming.

Wind Power

- Wind power is renewable
- Wind power is used for electricity generation
- Wind power takes up large areas that could be used for farming.
- Windmills change the landscape

Week 5: Different Sources of Energy Part 3

Hydroelectricity

- Hydroelectricity is renewable
- Hydroelectricity systems include large dams
- Large areas of land need to be flooded to build dams, this damages local habitats

Solar Energy

- Solar energy is renewable
- Solar energy can be used for electricity generation and heating
- Solar energy is dependent on the weather and only available during daylight
- Solar energy had very little impact on the environment

Week 6: Reducing Energy Consumption

- Energy conservation can be as simple as turning off lights or appliances when you do not need them
- Buying energy efficient devices reduces the amount of energy consumption
- Changing the lightbulbs in your house, to energy efficient lightbulbs reduces energy consumption
- Smart meters reduce energy consumption
- Taking public transport or walking where possible reduces your carbon footprint
- Buying locally sources food reduces your carbon footprint