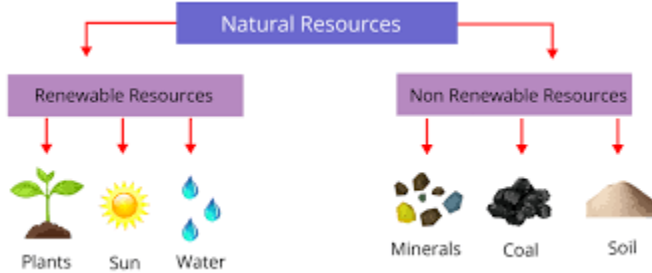


Renewable and non-renewable Energy Resources – Knowledge Organiser				
Vocabulary		Examples of Renewable Energy		Important information
Natural Resources	Materials or substances that occur in nature. Not man-made.	Geothermal Energy	The natural heat from inside the Earth (“geo” means earth and “thermal” means heat).	Since the Earth was inhabited, humans and other life forms have depended on things that exist in nature to survive.
Renewable resources	A natural resource that can be replaced when used.	Biomass Energy	The burning of plant and animal matter, such as wood, straw, sewage and waste food, to produce heat and electricity.	Humans do not create natural resources.
Non-renewable resources	A natural resource that will run out one day.	Tidal energy	Using the powerful flow of water that happens twice a day at the seaside to generate electricity.	The UK has a lot of natural resources, including fossil fuels for energy, crops for food, and livestock for food as well as clothes.
sustainable	Able to be continued at a good level over a good level of time.	Hydroelectric Energy	The use of energy from moving water, such as generating electricity by building dams.	Every item in your home was made from a raw material that came from a natural resource.
Fossil Fuels	Oil, coal and natural gas. Formed from the remains of plants, animals and other living things a long time ago. A non-renewable natural resource.	Solar Energy	The use of energy from the sun. The energy is captured to create heat, light and electricity.	Animals could be considered an example of both a renewable and non-renewable natural resource. They can reproduce to produce young offspring, but some animals could be hunted and become extinct.
Raw Material	An unprocessed natural resource. A basic material that can be used to produce something else.	Wind Energy	The use of wind to power machinery and make electricity using wind turbines.	There are concerns about the sustainable usage of many natural resources.
carbon Neutral	The term given to attempts to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.	<b>Examples of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources</b>		A large wind turbine can power 3,000 households.
Green Energy	Comes from natural sources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, plants, algae and heat. They are renewable.	 <pre> graph TD     NR[Natural Resources] --&gt; RR[Renewable Resources]     NR --&gt; NRR[Non Renewable Resources]     RR --&gt; P[Plants]     RR --&gt; S[Sun]     RR --&gt; W[Water]     NRR --&gt; M[Minerals]     NRR --&gt; C[Coal]     NRR --&gt; SO[Soil] </pre>		A few natural resources are regarded to be inexhaustible such as sunlight and geothermal energy. This means they will never run out.
Global	Referring to the whole world. A way of saying worldwide.			Air is inexhaustible but may not always be free from pollution.
Renewable Energy	Comes from natural sources that are replaced at a higher rate than they are used.			Today, over 80% of the total amount of energy used globally comes from fossil fuels.
Turbines	A machine for producing continuous power where a wheel or motor is made to revolve by a fast-moving flow of water, steam, gas or air.			0.01% of UK energy is generated by tidal power. As an island nation, over 20% of the electricity needed could be generated by tidal power.