Eversley Primary School– Knowledge Organiser

Geography	Where does our energy come from?	Year 6	Spring

Key Vocabulary

Renewable energy	Energy that does not reduce in quantity when it is used.
Non-renewable energy	Energy that cannot be replenished and will eventually run out.
Fossil fuel	A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years

Key information

Energy cannot be created or destroyed but can be transferred from one store to another. For example, when generating electricity from solar panels, the light energy from the sun is transferred to electricity. Wind turbines and wave power transfer kinetic (movement) energy to electrical energy.

Fossil fuels:

- Include, coal, crude oil and natural gas.
- Are generated by the decomposed remains of plant and animal matter over millions of years.
- Are found by drilling into the Earth's crust.
- Contain hydrogen and carbon, which create energy when burnt.
- Are non-renewable, which means once they have been used, the amount that can be harvested is permanently depleting.
- Provide a huge amount of the energy that is used.

Diagrams and photos

Where does our energy come from?

Renewable

hydropower	wind power	geothermal energy	solar power	biofuel
Energy generated by the movement of water.	Energy generated by wind powering large turbines.	Energy generated by the heat from the Earth's core.	Energy generated by the sun and solar panels.	Energy generated from plant or animal waste.

Non-renewable

coal	crude oil	nuclear power	natural gas	
A black rock found deep underground which is used as fuel.	A naturally occurring liquid made millions of years ago, found underground.	Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat.	A highly-flammable mixture of gases found deep underground.	