

Autumn 1 Unit: Natural Resources – Can We Meet the Earth’s Needs?		
Expected Outcomes Define renewable and non-renewable resources. Identify where key global resources are found and how they are used. Analyse the impacts of resource exploitation and consumption. Evaluate sustainable management strategies.		
Developmental Focus Opportunities Linked Activity: “Resource Rescue” Simulation Game Communication and Language: Debate resource use in different countries (developed vs developing). Physical Development: Build a global resource map using objects and textures (e.g. water, coal, metal tokens). Personal, Social and Emotional Development: Reflect on fairness and access to resources across the world. Literacy: Write a persuasive letter campaigning for renewable energy use. Mathematics: Interpret graphs showing energy use and water consumption. Understanding the World: Compare countries' energy mixes and resource footprints. Expressive Arts and Design: Design sustainable city infographics or campaign posters.		
Key Learning Points		Powerful Knowledge
What are natural resources and how are they classified? Resource distribution and inequalities. Consequences of resource overuse (e.g. water scarcity, deforestation). Case studies: oil in the Middle East, water in sub-Saharan Africa, wind/solar in the UK.		Natural resources are finite and unevenly distributed. Human activity can cause resource depletion and environmental damage. Sustainable management is essential for future generations.
Subject-Specific Vocabulary		Reading Opportunities
Renewable Non-renewable Fossil fuels Sustainability Resource depletion	Conservation Carbon footprint Water scarcity Extraction Energy mix	Energy Island by Allan Drummond (renewable energy case study in Denmark) WWF and Oxfam reports on sustainability (simplified versions) News articles on resource conflicts (e.g. lithium, oil pipelines) Case studies from National Geographic Learning
Possible Misconceptions		Cross-Curricular Links
Renewable energy is always completely clean and sustainable.		Science: Renewable energy, fossil fuels

Resources are unlimited and evenly available. All countries use resources at the same rate. Only rich countries cause environmental damage.	Maths: Resource consumption graphs English: Argument writing, debate Citizenship: Global citizenship and environmental ethics
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