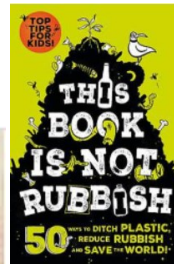
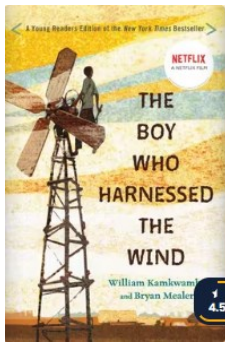
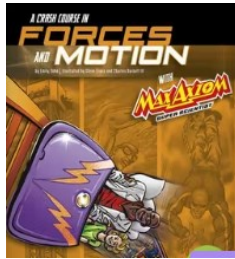


Theme Overview

“Full of Beans” is a thematic unit, with a key focus on geography and conservation. We will begin by learning about different types of beans, how and where beans are grown and their nutritional value. We will go on to look at beans as a source of energy, before moving on to learn about energy sources generally, both renewable and non-renewable. A business enterprise element enables them to create and sell their own product.

Recommended Reading...



Access books online for free through Hampshire School Library Service. Ask your child's teacher for their barcode/login information.

What we should know

Types of Beans

Beans are grown all over the world. They grow best in full sun, planted in well-drained and warm soil. Beans are one of the world's oldest cultivated crops. There is evidence of bean cultivation going back 7,000 years! Well-known types of beans that are grown include broad, green, butter (lima), black, kidney and chickpeas.

Cacao/cocoa (chocolate) beans and coffee beans are used to make some of our favourite food and drink.

Beans are high in fibre, protein and carbohydrates, which means they are a great source of energy.

Key Bean Facts

Beans are part of the legume family of vegetables. Legumes are plants with double-seamed pods containing a single row of seeds.

There are two main types of beans: green/snap (the pod can be eaten) and shell/dried (just the seeds are eaten).

Beans are one of the healthiest foods we eat because they are naturally low in fats and provide important nutrients.



Key Energy Sources

Food energy is measured in calories (kcal).

Fossil fuels (formed from the remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years ago), like oil and gas, provide us with large amounts of energy, but also cause pollution.

Countries in the Middle East, such as Kuwait, have developed into the richest countries in the world because of their oil supply.

Nuclear power is created from the release of energy from nuclear reactors. These reactors usually use uranium or plutonium.

Only a small amount of fuel is needed to produce the energy. Nuclear power produces around 10% of the world's electricity.

It is a cheap way to produce electricity, but nuclear waste is highly radioactive and accidents and leaks can be deadly and their effects last for a long time.

Natural resources—such as solar, wind and water - also provide us with energy, but they are sustainable and are much better for the environment. However, they are expensive to set up, solar energy is only produced in daylight hours and the wind does not always blow!

Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child

Calorie: a unit of energy, often used as a measurement of the amount of energy that food provides

Cultivation: growing crops on land

Consumption: the action of using up a resource

Energy: the power from something such as electricity or oil that can do work, such as providing light and heat

Fuel: a material, such as coal, gas or oil, that is burned to produce heat or power

Nutrients: a substance that is necessary for healthy growth and development

Plutonium: a radioactive metal

Pollution: damage caused to water, air, etc. by harmful substances or waste

Radioactive: releases dangerous energy

Sustainable: causing little or no damage to the environment and doesn't use up natural resources

Uranium: a radioactive material

Concept Flow

- To learn about different types of beans
- To know how and where in the world beans are grown and how to plan an experiment to grow beans
- To know about different energy sources and where they come from
- To learn more about renewable and non-renewable energy and the advantages and disadvantages of each source
- To learn how to save energy and the effect this will have on the environment (local/national/global level)



Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.