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Volunteers should be aware of the following pieces of information before delivering these lessons:

All lessons in this suite are designed to be delivered in a normal classroom setting, although facilitators could adapt them for use in an assembly.

Each lesson plan contains information about how it can be adapted to suit pupils with SEND provision.

Detailed lesson plans, slide decks, worksheets and knowledge organisers for each lesson can all be found on the STEM at SSE website.

Please share your pupils' work on social media, tagging @SSE on Twitter or @SSEplc on Instagram and using the #STEMatSSE tag.



ENERGY Lesson 1

POWER TO THE PEOPLE



Introduce yourself as the educator.



Briefly introduce yourself and explain who SSE are and what they do.



Do Now (5 mins)

Leave the following question on the board for pupils to engage with:

'What do you know about energy?'

Ask pupils to share their ideas aloud – the facilitator may refer them to examples of familiar features like transmission towers, wood poles, turbines and solar panels

KEY WORDS







Explain key words used in the lesson

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What is energy?

Energy gives..







Discuss how energy is what makes things move, act and perform a job

...the power to function every day

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Food Energy

Animals including **humans** get their energy from eating **food**



Explain that there are many types of energy (some of which will be brought up today)

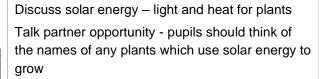
Discuss food energy – food provides vitamins, minerals, protein etc. for animals



Solar energy

Plants use energy from the Sun

The light and heat allows them to grow





Fuel energy

Most vehicles get their energy from different types of fuel e.g. cars, busses and

Discuss fuel energy – fuel for vehicles e.g. petrol and diesel



Discuss electrical energy – we can connect appliances and devices to electricity using cables or even wireless

Ask children if they can think of anything else that is powered by electricity at home or at school Talk partner opportunity – can pupils think of any other devices, gadgets or appliances which use electrical energy?







power stations

solar panels

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Explain that electricity is generated in many ways - briefly discuss a few examples e.g. by burning fuel in a power station, spinning turbines (wind or hydropower), solar panels

How do we access electricity?

This electricity then travels along wires held up by transmission towers or wooden poles to different places

- Homes
- Schools
- Shops

Can you name anywhere else?



Explain how electricity travels through wires suspended by towers or poles to different places Talk partner opportunity – can pupils think of the names of any other places which receive electricity e.g. museums, supermarkets and cinemas



Spot energy consumption in the following slides, In this example, a kitchen e.g. lights, oven, fridge, freezer, kettle, plant

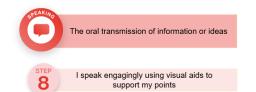
Talk partner opportunity – pupils can discuss the energy consumption first before sharing their ideas aloud with the class

There are 8 slides for this activity.



Introduce the main activity. Recording your daily energy consumption

Which essential skill are we developing?



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Explain that pupils will be presenting their timetables to the class and working on the essential skill of Speaking, in particular focusing on speaking engagingly by using visual aids to support their points.

Optional: describe an example of where you have demonstrated this skill step in your current role.



Daily energy consumption The state of the s

Look at the example of a daily energy consumption routine – go through the different things you might do throughout the day that consume energy

Talk partner opportunity – pupils can discuss the energy consumption at each stage first before sharing their ideas aloud with the class

| Daily energy consumption | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| 7 | • | 9 | | |

Create a shared daily energy consumption routine taking ideas from the class

Talk partner opportunity – pupils can discuss their own energy consumption throughout the day before contributing their ideas to the shared poster



Pupil Practise: Creating a storyboard (15 mins)

Assign pupils the task of recording their daily consumption routine in a story board

SEND pupils can focus on rearranging the pictures to sequence them in the correct order of consumption throughout the day *or* go through with a timetable they are familiar with (their visual timetable) and identify where there is energy consumption e.g. PE, snack time

Higher attaining pupils can think about their own personal lives and draw their individual every day actions

Review of learning: Presentations (15 mins)

Ask pupils to share their daily consumption

Ask pupils to share their daily consumption routine with the class using either their poster or a familiar timetable (e.g. a visual timetable)

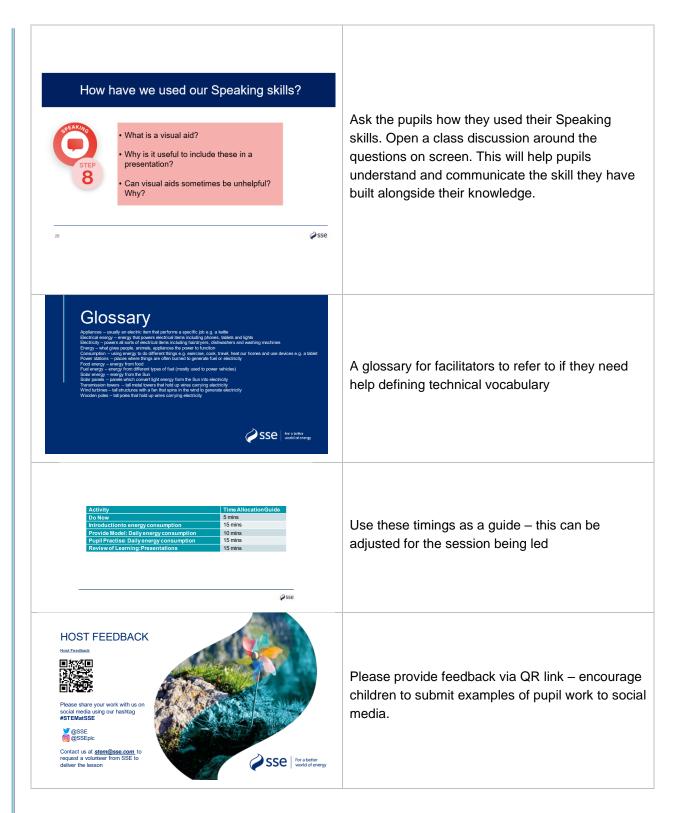
Encourage each pupil to share at least part of theirs

Recognise when pupils are using visual aids well:

- Can listeners see them?
- Are they relevant?
- Are they clear?
- Are they appropriate?

Presentations . 'When I wake up...' . 'First' . 'Secondly' . 'When I go to school...' . 'Then' . 'Next' . 'In the afternoon...' . 'After' . 'Later' . 'Meanwhile' . 'In the evening...' . 'Eventually' . 'Finally' . 'When I go to bed...'





A more detailed lesson plan can be found in the SSE 'Power Changers' Primary booklet.



TAKING CHARGE

Lesson 2



Introduce yourself as the educator



Briefly introduce yourself and explain who SSE are and what they do.



Do Now (5 mins)

Leave the following question on the board for pupils to engage with:

'How do we consume energy?'

Ask pupils to spot the energy consumption in the example setting – a kitchen e.g. lights, oven, fridge, freezer, kettle, plant

Pupils may also identify energy consumption in other settings e.g. at school or the wider world – pupils should discuss in talk partners before sharing aloud with the class

KEY WORDS



Explain key words used in the lesson





Reinforce how our everyday lives depend on consuming energy e.g. for electricity and fuel – explain that there are many different ways to generate energy, and that this lesson will cover *some* of them

Solar energy

Solar energy comes from the

The sun provides heat energy

Solar *panels* convert sunlight into *electricity*

These can be installed on our **rooftops** or in an open space creating a **solar park**

SSE began its first solar project in *England* in January 2022!



Discuss key features of solar energy

January 2022 – SSE announced its first solar project in Worcestershire, England!

https://www.sse.com/news-and-views/2022/01/sse-acquires-its-first-30mw-solar-project-in-its-role-as-the-uk-s-clean-energy-champion/



Wind energy

Wind energy comes from the *wind*. Wind *turbines* convert wind energy into *electricity*

The wind blows the blades around and this *movement* is converted into electricity

A group of wind turbines is called a *wind farm* – these can be *onshore* or *offshore*

SSE have windfarms across the world including the **UK & Ireland**

Discuss key features of wind energy

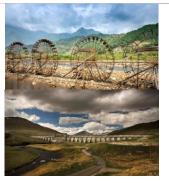
Hydropower energy

Hydropower energy comes from *moving water*, including dams, rivers and seas. Fast-flowing water spins *turbines* to generate *electricity*

Water wheels are placed in rivers to irrigate farmland

The **movement** of big **waves** at sea can also be used to spin these turbines

SSE also have *hydro power* stations across Scotland!



Discuss key features of hydropower energy

Optional: SSE Virtual Hydro Tour

https://www.sserenewables.com/news-and-views/virtual-hydro-tour/



Coal energy

Coal energy is generated by burning coal from underground which releases smoke into the air

We burn the coal in **power** stations to generate electricity

Coal cannot be replaced and it will eventually *run out*

Discuss key features of coal energy



Gas energy

Gas energy is generated from *natural gas* which has been found deep underground

It is pumped into our homes and used to *cook* or burn in a boiler to *heat* our

One day the Earth's natural gas will run out



Discuss key features of gas energy



Oil energy

Oil energy is generated by **burning oil** that has been pumped up from underground

We burn oil at power stations to generate electricity which releases smoke into the air

We also burn oil to make **fuel** which powers **transport** such as cars and busses

Oil will eventually run out

Discuss key features of oil energy



Can you remember each energy source?









Resources which run out

are 'finite'

coal





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Ask children to look at the pictures to guess the source of energy - pupils should discuss in talk partners before sharing aloud with the class

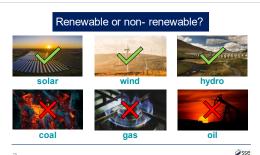


Explain how energy sources can be sorted into two groups - define renewable



Define non-renewable





Ask children to look at the pictures to guess whether the sources of energy are renewable or non-renewable - pupils should discuss in talk partners before sharing aloud with the class

What makes renewable energy so great?

- It will not run out e.g. wind, sun and waves
- It does not cause air pollution
- New technologies could produce more jobs
- People can make their own renewable energy and sell it
- It can power electric vehicles which do not release carbon emissions



Discuss the advantages of renewable energy



A wind turbine saw a solar panel and said "Hey, I'm a big fan!"

A joke celebrating the success of renewable energy!

How is non-renewable energy harmful?



- It uses up the Earth's natural **finite resources** which will run out
- It releases carbon emissions and other gasses causing air pollution making it harder to breathe
- making it harder to breathe

 Air pollution also makes the planet hotter than it should be this is called global warming
- It can leave toxic waste on land and in the sea
 Working in oil and coal mines is
- Working in oil and coal mines is often dangerous

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Discuss the disadvantages of non-renewable energy

Why might we still need non-renewable energy?

- It is sometimes cheaper
- It is usually quicker and faster at producing energy
- It doesn't require specific weather
 It can store energy which can
 be used in the future
- Lots of people's jobs are in nonrenewable energy



Discuss why we might need both renewable and non-renewable energy — explain how most of the world's electricity and fuel is generated using non-renewable sources because of this

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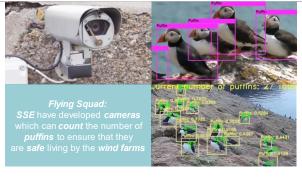




Discuss renewables in the UK & Ireland e.g. wind farms – talk about SSE's on and off-shore developments



Explain how SSE are conscious of local wildlife when they build their wind farms



Discuss the cameras which SSE have installed to monitor the puffins' wellbeing



Explain that wind farms can also be dangerous for engineers that need to climb high to check the turbines

Ask the class if they would feel confident climbing a piece of equipment so high – show of hands



Explain how SSE have developed drones and software to inspect the turbines virtually instead





Provide model: Guidelines for debate – slides 25-26 (15 mins)

Ask the children to imagine that someone from the local council (or authority depending on the area) has said the following:

"We plan to build more power stations for nonrenewable energy because it doesn't always rely on the wind always blowing and the sun always shining"

Refer to the image of smoke and carbon emissions entering the environment – refer back to previous slides on disadvantages of non-renewables if needed

Ask pupils to discuss how this makes them feel in talk partners and then get the class to vote with a hands up on whether we agree with him or not

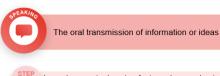
How can you persuade your local council to stop building more power stations for nonrenewable energy?

Imagine you are about to meet someone from the local council and need to convince them that this is a bad idea and that there are other options!



Explain guidelines for activity – explain that they will imagine they will deliver a persuasive speech to the local council to convince them against building more power stations for non-renewables

Which essential skill are we developing?



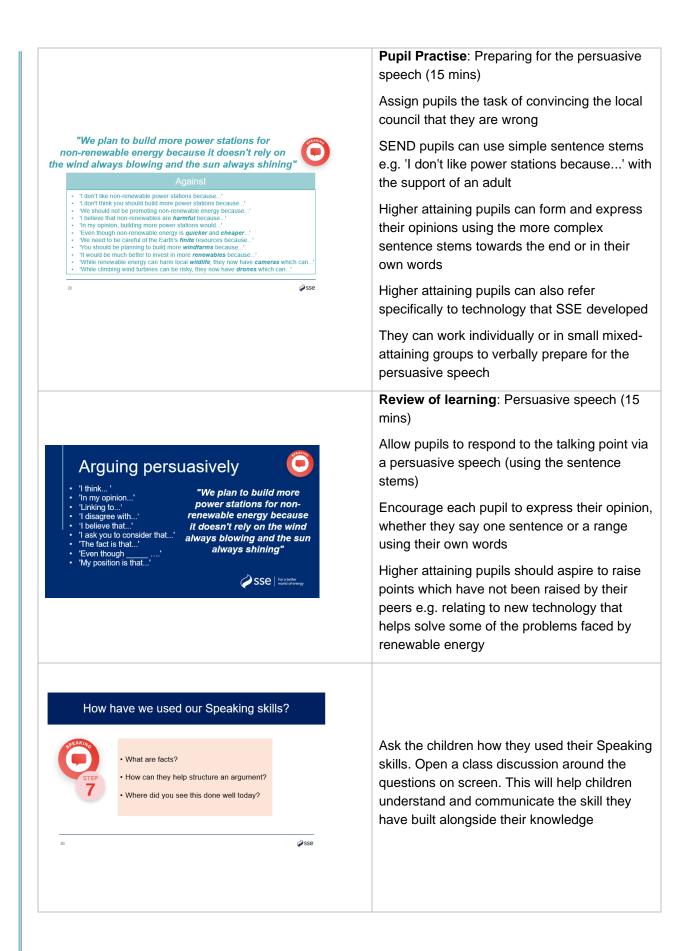
I speak engagingly using facts and examples to support my points

sse

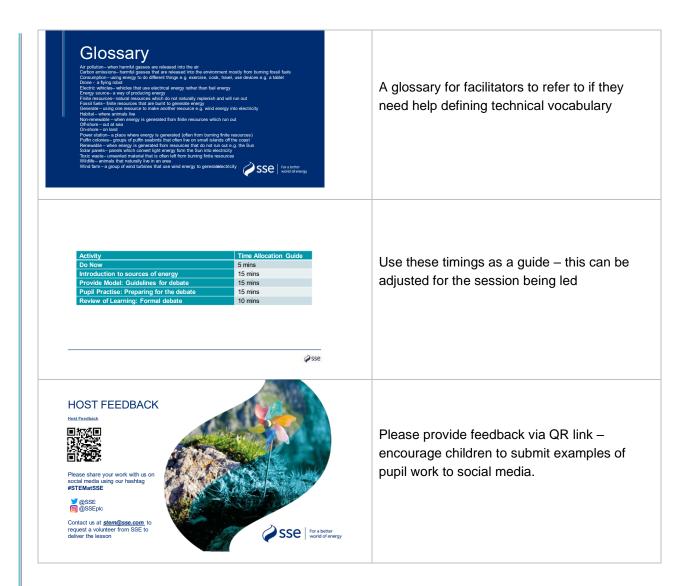
Explain to pupils that they will be using their Speaking skills during the speech and focus on speaking engagingly by using facts and examples to support their points.

Optional: Describe an example of where you have demonstrated with skills step in your own role.









A more detailed lesson plan can be found in the SSE 'Power Changers' Primary booklet.



FUTURE OF ENERGY

Lesson 3



Introduce yourself as the educator



Briefly introduce yourself and explain who SSE are and what they do.



Do Now (5 mins)

Leave the following question and pictures on the board for pupils to engage with:

'How does this make you feel and why?'

Ask pupils to share their ideas aloud – the facilitator may prompt them by asking how they would feel if they experienced a fire, flood or drought









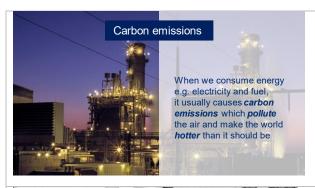
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Explain key words used in the lesson

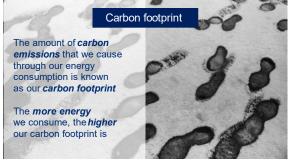


Reinforce how our everyday lives depend on consuming energy e.g. electricity for household appliances and fuel for transport

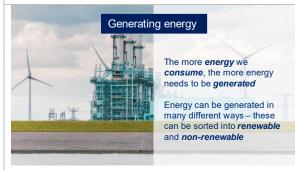




Explain that the energy we consume causes carbon emissions which pollute the air and make the Earth hotter than it should be



Explain that the amount of energy we consume is known as our carbon footprint



Explain that there are many different ways to generate energy and that they can be sorted into renewable and non-renewable

Remind them that each method has a different impact on the world



Explain how renewable energy sources are generally better for the environment as they do not rely on the world's finite resources or cause many carbon emissions e.g. wind, solar and hydropower



But we still need non-renewable energy sources like gas and oil to generate enough energy for evervone

However, fossil fuels involve burning finite resources which release lots of carbon emissions into the environment

Explain how we still need non-renewable energy sources to generate enough energy for everyone, but that they release a lot of carbon emissions into the environment





Explain that almost all the world's energy is generated using non-renewable energy sources like fossil fuels

Talk partner opportunity – pupils should discuss what the three main fossil fuels are before sharing with the class

The impact of carbon emissions

Too many carbon emissions cause climate change and global warming

Climate change and global warming involve severe weather over a matter of years

This **affects** all **living things**, but how?



Explain how too many carbon emissions make it harder to breathe and warmer than it should be – discuss the effects this has on humans, other animals and the weather



Present pictures of climate change and global warming

Talk partner opportunity – pupils should discuss what climate change and global warming entail before sharing aloud with the class

How do we lower carbon emissions?

It is now more important than ever to *lower* the amount of carbon in our environment

The main way that carbon is *removed* from the air is naturally via the growth of *plants* - plants soak up carbon to produce food

Discuss how carbon is naturally removed from the environment (plants)

The need for trees

The main plants which soak up carbon from the environment are *trees*.

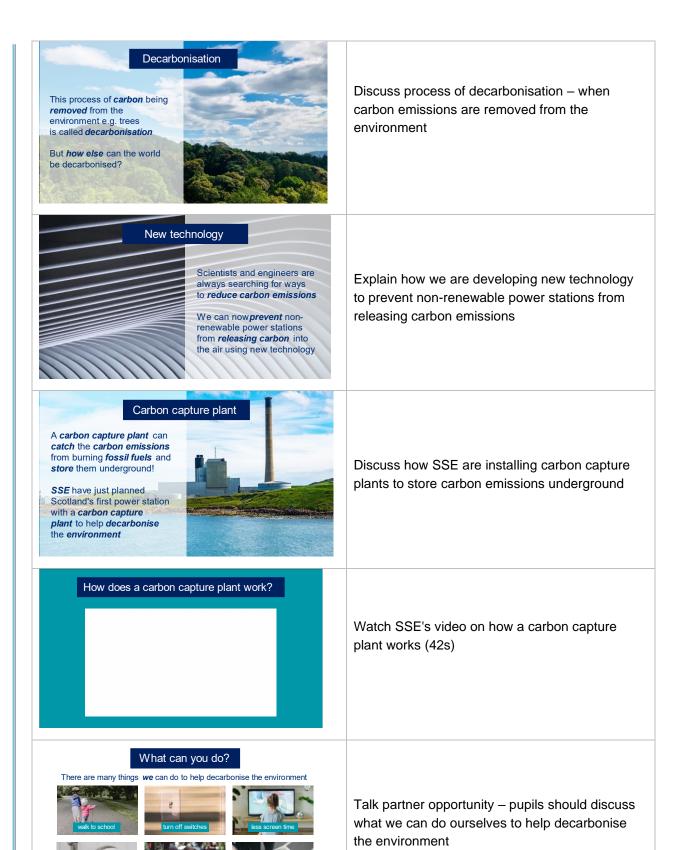
But we are running out!

We **chop down** trees for all sorts of reasons including to make farmland, wood and paper. It is important we plant more trees and are not wasteful with paper products!



Explain that the Earth is running out of trees as they are chopped down for many purposes







Technology in our homes

We are now using **technology** in our homes to **manage** our **energy consumption**.

People have developed devices which allow more control over how much energy we use e.g. electricity for our appliances and gas for heating



Explain that we can use technology in our homes to help decarbonise the environment





Once the same amount of *carbon emissions* which are *released* into the environment are *removed*, we have achieved *Net Zero*

Net Zero is when the **carbon emissions** in the environment are **no longer harmful** to living things

Discuss how we can achieve Net Zero



Provide model: Recording your daily energy consumption

Balancing the Carbon Cycle



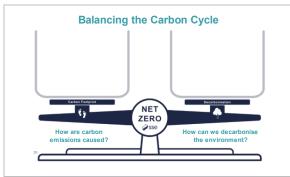
Explain what the carbon cycle is and how it needs to be balanced to achieve Net Zero

Discuss what sorts of things cause carbon emissions e.g. travelling via different modes of transport, using devices, cooking and generating energy from non-renewable sources

Discuss what sorts of things decarbonise and remove carbon emissions e.g. walking instead of travelling by car, carbon capture plants, trees and smart technology

Optional: Create flashcards from the additional resource and show how real-life balancing scales can be balanced by putting things that release and remove carbon emissions on either side





Model completing the Carbon Cycle worksheet using ideas from the class

Higher attaining pupils might think of other technology not mentioned in this lesson e.g. electric vehicles which can be powered by renewable energy as opposed to non-renewable energy



Explain to pupils that they will be developing their Problem-Solving skills as they explore problems by thinking about the pros and cons of possible solutions.

Optional: Describe an example of where you have demonstrated with skills step in your own role.



Pupil Practise: Carbon cycle (15 mins)

Assign pupils the task of completing their own carbon cycle balancing scales to demonstrate how to achieve Net Zero

SEND pupils can focus on cutting and sticking the pictures on the additional resource into the correct side

Higher attaining pupils can think of their own ideas including those not included in this lesson e.g. electric vehicles

Review of learning: Carbon cycle (15 mins)

Pupils should present their carbon cycles to the class and share how we can help decarbonise the environment to achieve Net Zero

Those who are unable or unwilling to present can actively participate in the audience and challenge their peers if they think something has been placed on the wrong side of the balancing scales

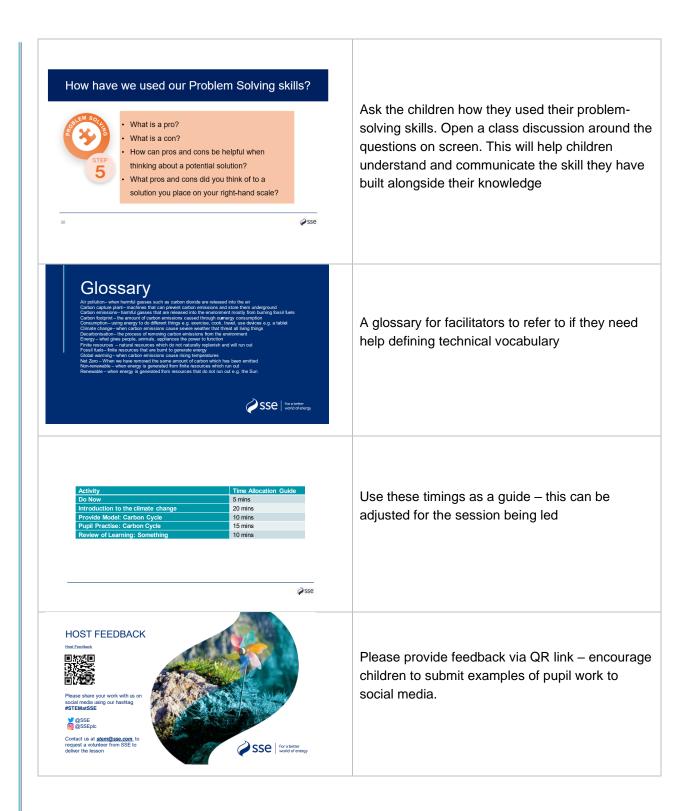


- 'To help decarbonise the planet, we can...'
- 'To balance the carbon cycle, we can...
- 'To achieve Net Zero, we can...'
 'To be carbon-negative, we can...'
 - How can we balance the carbon cycle to achieve

net zero?







A more detailed lesson plan can be found in the SSE 'Power Changers' Primary booklet.