

I've Got the Power!

What would the world be like with no power?

What are the main areas of energy use?

Is non-renewable energy or renewable energy better for us?



Vocabulary

Manufacturing is the process of making products, or goods.
Hydroelectric power is electricity that is produced by the movement of water.
An **electrical appliance** is a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task, which needs electricity to work.

Renewable energy is a natural source of energy that will never run out. Wind, the Sun and water are renewable energy sources that can be used to create electricity

In the Earth's atmosphere there are small amounts of gases known as **greenhouse gases** close Greenhouse gases. Gases such as water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane, in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat.. These include carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapour and methane.

Non-renewable energy includes coal, gas and oil. Most cars, trains and planes use non-renewable energy. They are made by burning fossil fuels to create energy. Renewable energy includes solar, hydro and wind energy. Wind energy is made when the wind moves the blades on a wind turbine.

A **carbon footprint** is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities, rather than any natural emissions.



Climate in Crisis

How can cities become more sustainable?

What is the main cause of global warming?

How does food affect our carbon footprint?

Vocabulary

Renewable energy is **sustainable**: it's collected from sources that naturally replenish, such as wind, waves and solar power.

Climate change (or **global warming**), is the process of our planet heating up. **Biodiversity** refers to the variety of life forms existing on Earth, encompassing the multitude of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity.

The highest carbon footprint per kilogram of food product comes from meat: **beef, lamb then dairy top the list**. Most food travels by boat not air. Wasting less food and lowering demand reduces carbon emissions.

Sustainable can be defined as meeting the needs of today without preventing future generations from meeting their needs.

The average person in a rich country consumes up to ten times more natural resources than the average person in the poorest countries.

