

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE: GREEN ENERGY

KEY FACTS

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- Greenhouse gases act like a blanket, trapping the sun's warmth near the earth's surface, and affecting the planet's climate system
- Carbon dioxide, air pollutants and greenhouse gases trap the heat causing the Earth's temperature to rise
- Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and chlorofluorocarbon.
- Forests are cleared to make way for cities and farms
- Important inventions and industrial innovations, like the widespread use of electricity transformed the way we live
- Burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas) has become an important source of that energy
- Global warming leads to complex weather patterns that threaten food production, shifting wildlife populations and habitats to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding known as global climate change
- Renewable energy from natural sources are referred as clean energy or green energy (wind power, hydropower, solar energy and biofuels)
- Using clean energy in your home can reduce energy costs and carbon emissions leading towards a clean energy future
- To save energy and reduce greenhouse gases, turn off the lights, close doors so heat does not escape and walk and cycle often

BIODIVERSITY

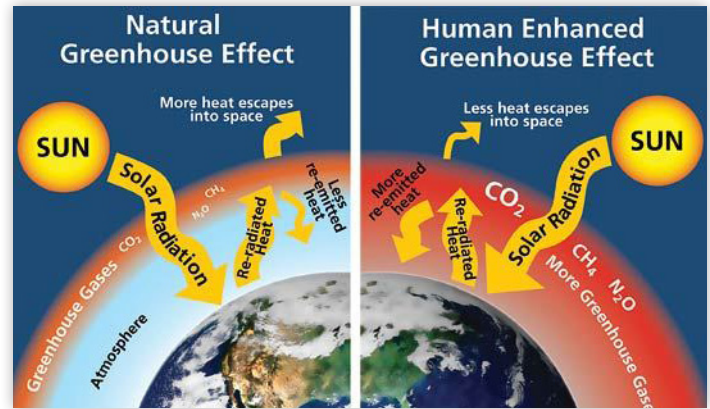


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WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



ASKING QUESTIONS



PREDICTING



**COLLECTING AND RECORDING
DATA**



PRESENTING FINDINGS



WRITING SCIENTIFICALLY

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



David Katoatou is a champion weightlifter who brought global attention to struggle of small island nations against climate change

KEY VOCABULARY



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- Air pollutants** – harmful or excessive quantities of substances introduced into air.
- Greenhouse gases** – gases that absorb infrared radiation.
- Atmosphere** – a layer of gases surrounding the Earth and held by gravity.
- Global warming** – a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
- Climate change** – a change in global or regional climate patterns.
- Renewable energy** – energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.
- Non-renewable energy** – also called fossil fuels, energy from a source that will not be replenished and will run out.
- Biodegradable** – capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms and thereby avoiding pollution.
- Carbon emissions** – the release of carbon into the atmosphere.