

Geography – Are we damaging our world?

What are the threats to our planet?
How could we solve our climate challenge?
What are minerals and do we have an endless supply?
Where does our energy come from?
Why should we protect our oceans?

Key Facts

- Global warming – the planet is getting warmer. carbon dioxide levels have doubled in the last 20 years.
- Since 1970's — 60% invertebrates lost
80% insects decreased.
- minerals are naturally occurring.
- renewable energy is a source that comes from natural sources.
- non-renewable energy - a source that comes from unnatural sources. eg. coal, oil, gas.
- renewable energy is kinder to our planet as we are using things that don't run out.
- Oceans are vital to humans for trade, food, energy, jobs, transportation.
- MPAs (Marine Protected Areas) help protect areas of the oceans and their ecosystems.



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What should I already know?

Climate is not the same as weather. Climate describes a regular temperature and typical weather. Weather is changeable on a daily basis.
Natural resources are reserves that the earth stores or generates that we can use to create, make or generate things.
Minerals are naturally occurring - taught as part of rocks and fossils.
Coastline - taught as part of rocks and fossils.

Vocabulary

Climate change The climate (our weather) is changing and becoming more extreme.
Threat something that poses danger for something else.
Natural resources Things we dig out of the earth and have usually taken millions of years to form.
Renewables solar, wind, hydroelec.
non-renewables - all made from fossils.
Microplastics fragments of any type of plastic less than 5mm in length.
COP28 Climate change conference held in Dubai.
Manmade energy — electricity and hydrogen.
Fossil fuels - coal, oil, gas - all made from fossils.
Carbon emissions carbon dioxide is released when fossil fuels are burnt.