


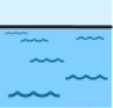
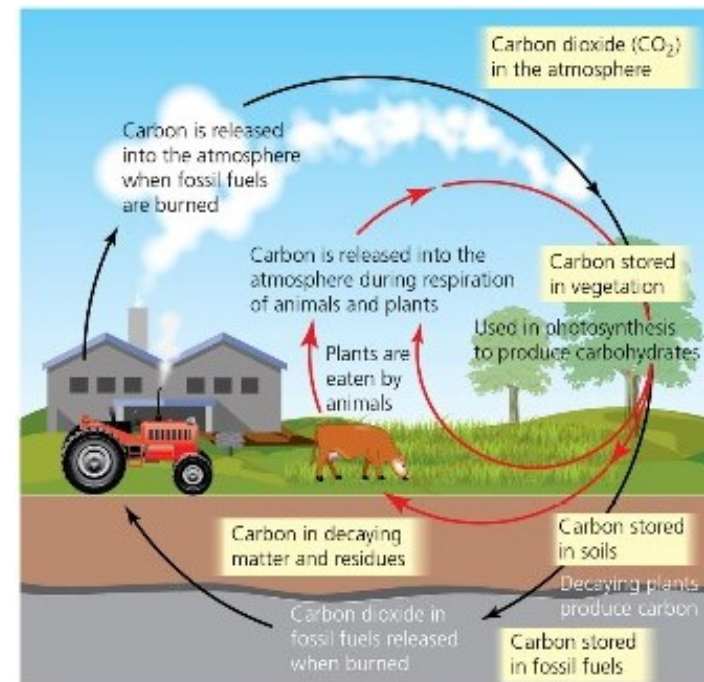


Protecting The Environment

Year 6 - Spring

 endangered	A species which is at risk of becoming extinct
 extinction	The dying out or disappearance of a species from earth.
 conservation	The protection of things found in nature.
 marine	Relating to or found in the sea
Renewable resource	A resource that can be used repeatedly and does not run out because it is naturally replaced e.g. solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and biomass energy
Non renewable	A natural substance that is not replenished with the speed as which it is consumed; it will run out e.g. fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, coal).
Biomass	Any material made by plants and animals that we can convert into energy.
Geothermal	Heat that comes from inside the earth. It is an alternative energy source that can be used for cooking, bathing and heating. It can also be converted into electricity. Geothermal energy is available anywhere on the Earth's surface.

- Scientists are providing increasingly compelling evidence of environmental change and stress. Around the world glaciers and ice sheets are retreating, the overall health and diversity of wildlife is declining, human numbers are increasing and natural resources are over-exploited. These are worrying trends and many people believe we need to take firm action to address these problems.
- Humans rely on the oceans for many reasons including transportation, food, climate/weather regulation and jobs.
- The biggest threats to our oceans are: pollution, climate change, over-fishing, extraction of oil and habitat destruction.
- A Marine Protected Area (MPA) is a space in the ocean where human activities are more strictly regulated than the surrounding waters.



The Carbon Cycle

Common minerals are coal, oil, sea-shells, diamonds, rubies, pyrite (fool's gold), table salt, gold, copper, aluminium, iron, steel, gravel, brick, sand and stone..