

Eco-Warriors

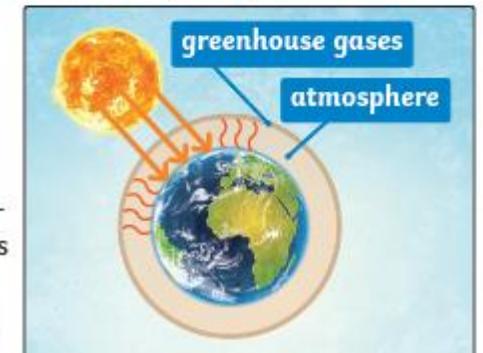
Key Vocabulary	
renewable	A resource that is replaced naturally and so can be used repeatedly, e.g. oxygen, water, wood.
non-renewable	A resource that is used faster than it can be naturally replaced. These resources will one day run out, e.g. coal, oil.
greenhouse gas	Gases in Earth's atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect by preventing the Sun's heat from escaping back into space, e.g. carbon dioxide.
greenhouse effect	An effect whereby the Sun's heat is trapped within Earth's atmosphere by the layer of greenhouse gases , which surround Earth. This leads to a continuous rise in temperature, causing changing ecosystems and more extreme weather events.
climate change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate that affects average temperatures and weather patterns.
carbon footprint	A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide that is released into Earth's atmosphere as a direct result from the activities of a person, company or organisation.

Key Knowledge

Litter and **pollution** can be dangerous for humans and **biodiversity**. Some animals may mistake litter for food and eat it. Litter can also trap and injure animals if they get tangled in it. Fumes from factories and vehicles can cause respiratory problems.



Everyday tasks like washing your hands and using the car require energy. **Non-renewable** energy sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, produce large amounts of carbon dioxide when they are burned. Carbon dioxide is a **greenhouse gas** that builds up in the Earth's atmosphere over time and contributes to the **greenhouse effect** and **climate change**. Making new products and packaging also requires energy so often produces carbon dioxide. A **carbon footprint** is the measure of these carbon emissions that are released from daily activities. Following the 3Rs – **reducing waste**, **reusing** items and **recycling** – can help lower your **carbon footprint**.



Key Knowledge

The amount of **waste** produced around the world is increasing. **Waste** comes in many different forms and includes food, packaging, clothing, single-use items and electronics (e-waste).

Waste is sometimes buried below ground at **landfill** sites where it will eventually **decompose** or it can be burnt at an energy recovery facility.

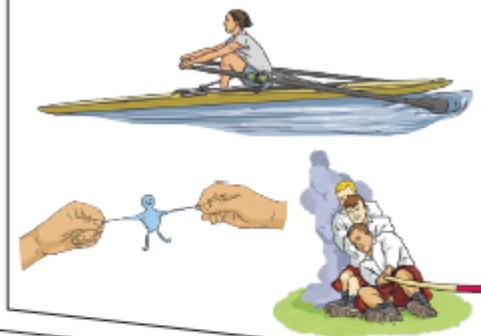
Waste can contribute to many different environmental issues including **pollution**, use of **non-renewable** resources, habitat loss and **climate change** through the production of **greenhouse gases**.

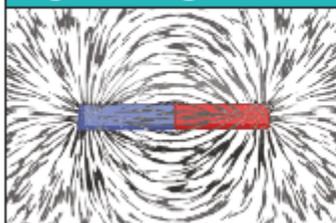
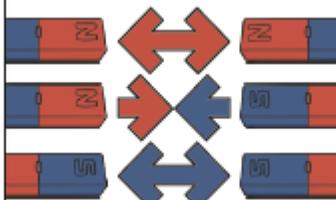


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Key Vocabulary	
magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic .
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet .
poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet .
repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away. For example, when a north pole is placed near the north pole of another magnet , the two poles repel (push away from each other).
attract	Attraction is a force that pulls objects together. For example, when a north pole is placed near the south pole of another magnet , the two poles attract (pull together).

Key Vocabulary	
forces	Pushes or pulls.
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
surface	The top layer of something.

Pushes	Pulls
	
<p>Forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.</p>	

Key Knowledge		
	<p>Like poles repel. Opposite poles attract.</p>	
<p>A magnetic field is invisible. You can see the magnetic field here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.</p>		<p>The needle in a compass is a magnet. A compass always points north-south on Earth.</p>