



# Year 6

## PSHE

### Spring 1



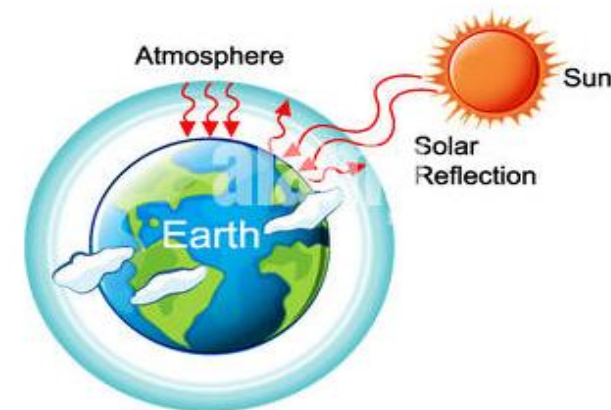
## How Can We Share Responsibility for Our Environment?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<i>atmosphere</i>	The envelope of gases that surround the earth or another planet
<i>biodiversity</i>	The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
<i>climate change</i>	A long-term change in weather patterns and temperatures.
<i>diverse</i>	A great deal of variety. Very different.
<i>ecosystem</i>	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
<i>energy</i>	Power made from physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat, or to work machines.
<i>environment</i>	The surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or creates.
<i>fossil fuels</i>	Materials such as coal, gas or oil that is burnt to produce heat or power.
<i>global citizen</i>	A person who takes on shared responsibility for the planet.
<i>global warming</i>	The heating up of the planet. The ongoing increase in global average temperature and its effects on Earth's climate system.
<i>greenhouse effect</i>	Trapping heat between the upper and lower atmospheres of a planet and making the planet warmer to an extent that cannot be explained by natural forces alone.
<i>non-renewable</i>	A natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption.
<i>pollution</i>	The presence or introduction into the environment of a substance that has harmful or poisonous effects.
<i>responsible</i>	Having an obligation to do something or having control over something or someone.



Our **environment** is important to us, as it is where we live and grow. To support life, our environment depends on clean air, land, soil and water. We need to manage our influences over these resources and protect them so the environment can continue to provide the benefits we rely on, now and in the future.

## The Greenhouse Effect



**Global warming** is the long-term heating of Earth's surface observed since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere.

**Climate change** refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases.

