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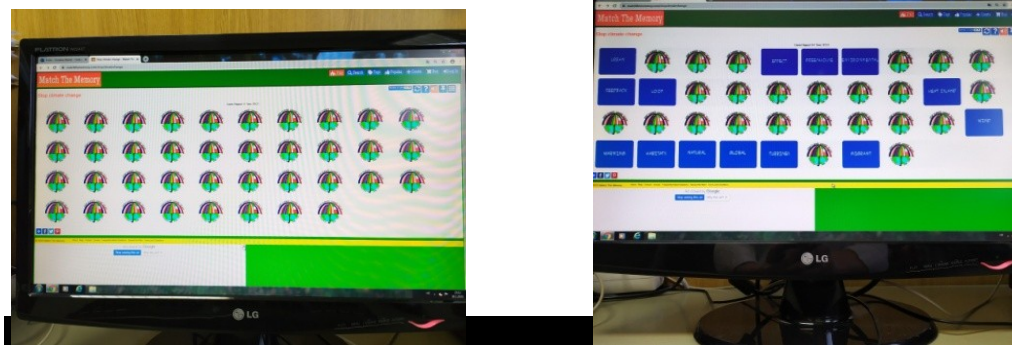
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Stop Climate Change – Together Europe Achieves More

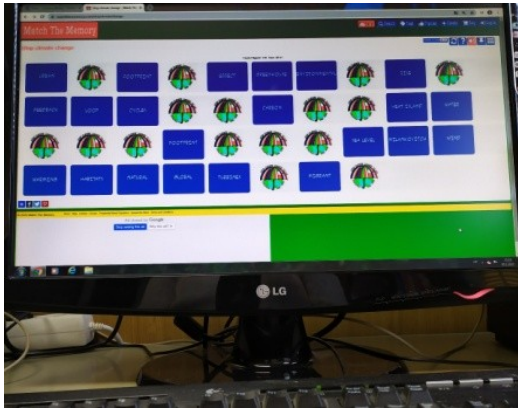


Memory game – Climate vocabulary

<https://matchthememory.com/stopclimatechange>



During lessons about climate change, endangered and invasive species, renewable sources of energy pupils learned new vocabulary. They had to match words and phrases to the descriptions. Pupils created an online memory game consisting of 19 expressions that can be played after lessons or at home to check the knowledge or from time to time to revise vocabulary.



CLIMATE	CHANGE
CARBON	FOOTPRINT
FEEDBACK	LOOP
WATER	FOOTPRINT
GLOBAL	WARMING
ICE CAPS	MELTING
NATURAL	HABITATS
FOSSIL	FUELS
CARBON	DIOXIDE
ENVIRONMENTAL	MIGRANT
GREENHOUSE	EFFECT
ENDANGERED	SPECIES
INVASIVE	SPECIES
MILANKOVITCH	CYCLES
SEA LEVEL	RISE
URBAN	HEAT ISLAND
RENEWABLE	ENERGY
NON-RENEWABLE	RESOURCES
WIND	TURBINES

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Carbon dioxide is a gas in the Earth's atmosphere. It occurs naturally and is also a by-product of human activities such as burning fossil fuels. It is the principal greenhouse gas produced by human activity.

Carbon Footprint

The total amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere each year by a person, family, building, organization, or company. A person's carbon footprint includes greenhouse gas emissions from fuel that an individual burns directly, such as by heating a home or riding in a car. It also includes greenhouse gases that come from producing the goods or services that the individual uses, including emissions from power plants that make electricity, factories that make products, and landfills where trash gets sent.

Climate Change:

any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns that occur over several decades or longer. This variation may be caused by both natural processes and human activity. Global warming is one aspect of climate change.

Fossil fuels

Natural resources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, containing hydrocarbons. These fuels are formed in the Earth over millions of years and produce carbon dioxide when burnt.

Global Warming

The recent and ongoing global average increase in temperature near the Earth's surface.

Greenhouse Effect

Trapping and build-up of heat in the atmosphere (troposphere) near the Earth's surface. Some of the heat flowing back toward space from the Earth's surface is absorbed by water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, and several other gases in the atmosphere and then reradiated back toward the Earth's surface. If the atmospheric concentrations of these greenhouse gases rise, the average temperature of the lower atmosphere will gradually increase.

Urban Heat Island

An urban area characterized by temperatures higher than those of the surrounding non-urban area. As urban areas develop, buildings, roads, and other infrastructure replace open land and vegetation. These surfaces absorb more solar energy, which can create higher temperatures in urban areas.

Renewable energy Renewable energy is energy created from sources that can be replenished in a short period of time. The five renewable sources used most often are: biomass (such as wood and biogas), the movement of water, geothermal (heat from within the earth), wind, and solar.

Feedback loop In a feedback loop, rising temperatures on the Earth change the environment in ways that affect the rate of warming. Feedback loops can be positive (adding to the rate of warming), or negative (reducing it). The melting of Arctic ice provides an example of a positive feedback process. As the ice on the surface of the Arctic Ocean melts away, there is a smaller area of white ice to reflect the Sun's heat back into space and more open, dark water to absorb it. The less ice there is, the more the water heats up, and the faster the remaining ice melts.

Invasive species

A non-native organism whose introduction within a particular ecosystem causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human, animal, or plant health.

Environmental migrant

A displaced person caused by climate change-induced environmental disasters.

Environmental migrants or **climate refugees** are people who are forced to leave their home region due to sudden or long-term changes to their local environment. These are changes which compromise their well-being or secure livelihood. Climate refugees may choose to migrate to another country, or they may migrate internally within their own country.

Milankovitch cycles

describe the collective effects of changes in the Earth's movements on its climate over thousands of years. The term is named after geophysicist and astronomer Milutin Milanković. In the 1920s, he hypothesized that variations in eccentricity, axial tilt, and precession of the Earth's orbit resulted in cyclical variation in the solar radiation reaching the Earth, and that this orbital forcing strongly influenced climatic patterns on Earth.

Sea level rise

Since at least the start of the 20th century, the average global sea level has been rising. Between 1900 and 2016, the sea level rose by 16–21 cm. More precise data gathered from satellite radar measurements reveal an accelerating rise of 7.5 cm from 1993 to 2017, which is a trend of roughly 30 cm per century. This acceleration is due mostly to human-

caused global warming. Between 1993 and 2018, thermal expansion of the oceans contributed 42% to **sea level rise**; the melting of temperate glaciers, 21%; Greenland, 15%; and Antarctica, 8%. Climate scientists expect the rate to further accelerate during the 21st century.

Water footprint

shows the extent of water use in relation to consumption by people. The water footprint of an individual, community or business is defined as the total volume of fresh water used to produce the goods and services consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business.

Non-renewable resources

(also called a **finite resources**) are resources of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a quick enough pace to keep up with consumption. An example is carbon-based fossil fuel.

A wind turbine,

also called a **wind energy converter**, is a device that converts the wind's kinetic energy into electrical energy

An endangered species

is an animal or plant that's considered at risk of extinction.

Natural habitat

The natural environment in which a species or group of species lives.

The word habitat is derived from the Greek word meaning home. A habitat is the natural environment, or physical environment in which a species lives.

It is an environment occurring naturally in forests, wetlands, deserts, grasslands and the Arctic tundra, which supports a particular species through a natural provision of water, shelter, an area conducive to birthing, and food.

Ice caps melting

As climate change causes temperature to rise, ice melts. Much of this ice is in the Arctic and Antarctic, but the planet as a whole is affected by changes in these polar regions as ice melts. If the Greenland Ice Sheet melted or moved into the ocean, global sea level would rise approximately 6.5 meters. If the West Antarctic Ice Sheet were to melt or move into the ocean, global sea level would rise approximately 8 meters.

Sources of information:

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