

Sustainability Superstars: Geography Flashcards

Learning objective: To understand the key concepts of sustainability, renewable resources, and our impact on the planet's future.

Read the front of the card to test your knowledge. Flip it over (or check the answer provided) to see if you are correct. Use these to quiz a partner or study independently.

What is Sustainability?

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

What is a renewable resource?

A natural resource that can be replaced or replenished naturally over a short period, such as sunlight or wind.

Give an example of a non-renewable resource.

Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, which take millions of years to form.

What is a 'carbon footprint'?

The total amount of greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide) that are generated by our actions.

Define conservation.

The protection, preservation, and careful management of the Earth's natural resources to prevent them from being exhausted.

Why is biodiversity important for a healthy planet?

A wide variety of plants and animals keeps ecosystems resilient, stable, and able to recover from changes.

What does it mean to 'reduce' in the context of waste?

To use fewer resources in the first place, which is the most effective way to help the environment.

Explain solar energy.

Power obtained by harnessing the energy from the sun using technology like solar panels.

What is the primary goal of recycling?

To turn waste materials into new products, reducing the need to extract new raw materials from the Earth.

How can buying locally-grown food help sustainability?

It reduces 'food miles,' which means less fuel is used to transport products from farms to shops.

Name one way Finn the dolphin would suggest we protect our oceans.

By reducing the use of single-use plastics to prevent pollution from entering marine habitats.