**Environment**

**Alphabetic order**

* **Acid rain**
* **Activist**
* **Air pollution**
* **Athmosphere**
* **Become extint**
* **Biodegradable**
* **Biodiversity**
* **Carbon dioxide**
* **Carbon emissions**
* **Carbon footprint**
* **Climate change**
* **Congested roads**
* **Conservation**
* **Conservation biology**
* **Conservation genetics**
* **Conservationist**
* **Conserve energy**
* **Cut down (on):** Reduce, use less of something.
  + *The Company wants to cut down on its emissions next year*
* **Deforestation**
* **Desertification**
* **Drought:** a long period when there is little or no rain
* **Ecosystem**
* **Ecological balance**
* **Ecological footprint**
* **Ecological restoration**
* **Emissions**
* **Endangered species**
* **Environmental degradation**
* **Environmental impact**
* **Environmentally friendly**
* **E-waste**
* **Extinction**
* **Flood:** When a place is covered with water
* **Fossil fuels**
* **Fumes**: [strong](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/strong), [unpleasant](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/unpleasant), and sometimes [dangerous](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/dangerous) [gas](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/gas) or [smoke](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/smoke)
* **Global warming**
* **Green energy**
* **Greenhouse effect**
* **Greenhouse gasses**
* **Greenwashing**
* **Hazardous waste:** a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment.
* **Hole in the ozone layer**
* **Landfill:** a place where garbage is buried / waste that is buried in the ground in large amounts
* **Marine pollution**
* **Natural resources**
* **Non-renewable energy**
* **Nuclear energy**
* **Organic**
* **Ozone layer**
* **Ozone depletion:** refers to the reduction in the concentration of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere.
* **Overpopulation**
* **Plastic bags**
* **Plastic pollution**
* **Pollution**
* **Rainforest depletion**
* **Recycling**
* **Release carbón dioxide**
* **Renewable energy**
* **Renewable energy sources**
* **Renewable resources**
* **Reforestation**
* **Reuse**
* **Rising sea levels**
* **Soil pollution**
* **Solar energy**
* **Solar farm**
* **Solar panels**
* **Sustainable**
* **Sustainability**
* **Sustainable agriculture**
* **Sustainable development**
* **Toxic waste**
* **Unsustainable**
* **Urbanization**
* **Waste disposal:**
* **Waste management**
* **Water pollution**
* **Wetland conservation**
* **Wildlife conservation**
* **Wind energy**
* **Wind farm**
* **Wind turbines**

1. **Problems:**

* **Acid rain**
* **Air pollution**
* **Deforestation**
* **Desertification**
* **Environmental degradation**
* **Flood**
* **Fossil fuels**
* **Global warming**
* **Hazardous waste**
* **Hole in the ozone layer**
* **Marine pollution**
* **Overpopulation**
* **Plastic bags**
* **Plastic pollution**
* **Pollution**
* **Rainforest depletion**
* **Soil pollution**
* **Water pollution**

1. **Preservation and Conservation:**

* **Biodiversity**
* **Conservation**
* **Conservation biology**
* **Conservation genetics**
* **Conservationist**
* **Ecological balance**
* **Ecosystem**
* **Environmental impact**
* **Endangered species**
* **Natural resources**
* **Reforestation**
* **Renewable resources**
* **Reuse**
* **Sustainable**
* **Sustainability**
* **Sustainable agriculture**
* **Sustainable development**
* **Wetland conservation**
* **Wildlife conservation**

1. **Energy:**

* **Carbon dioxide**
* **Carbon emissions**
* **Carbon footprint**
* **Conserve energy**
* **Energy**
* **Non-renewable energy**
* **Nuclear energy**
* **Renewable energy**
* **Renewable energy sources**
* **Solar energy**
* **Solar farm**
* **Solar panels**
* **Wind energy**
* **Wind farm**
* **Wind turbines**

1. **Other Useful Terms:**

* **Activist**
* **Become extinct**
* **Biodegradable**
* **Composting**
* **Congested roads**
* **Cut down (on)**
* **Decay**
* **Ecological footprint**
* **Ecological restoration**
* **Emissions**
* **Environmentally friendly**
* **E-waste**
* **Extinction**
* **Fumes**
* **Green energy**
* **Greenhouse effect**
* **Greenhouse gases**
* **Greenwashing**
* **Ozone layer**
* **Ozone depletion**
* **Recycle**
* **Toxic waste**
* **Unsustainable**
* **Urbanization**
* **Waste management**

Probably the biggest threat to the environment is global warming. Let's look at the causes and what we can do about it. Burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. These gases then get trapped in the atmosphere. This layer of gases traps in heat radiating up from the earth. This causes the planet to get hotter. We call it the greenhouse effect because it is similar to how a greenhouse works by trapping the heat from the Sun.

So, the earth is getting hotter. What can we do to solve this problem? We can reduce the amount of greenhouse gases that we put into the atmosphere. There are many things we can do to help. Here are a couple: we should use energy-saving light bulbs, and we can drive more efficient cars. So, burning fossil fuels leads to global warming. But what are the negative effects of higher temperatures, and what should we do to help the environment?

Global warming: ice caps are melting. As a result, sea levels are rising. We should use renewable energy. Deserts are growing. We should plant more trees. This chart shows the cause and effect of global warming. Burning fossil fuels releases gases into the atmosphere. These gases then get trapped in the atmosphere. This layer then traps heat. As a result, the earth gets hotter. This causes the ice caps to melt, so sea levels begin to rise.

Environmental problems: whatever environmental problems are there. Oceans are polluted. We should save water in the home. Air pollution causes health problems. We should use public transport. Wildlife is losing its habitat. We should protect the rainforests. Landfills emit greenhouse gases. We should reduce, reuse, and recycle (the 3 R's). These are probably the greatest things we can do to help protect the environment: reduce. It would be better for the environment if we reduce the amount of things we buy and use. It would also save us money. Reuse: we should reuse things when we can. Don't use disposable shopping bags. Instead, take a reusable bag. Recycle: help the environment by recycling your waste. We can recycle paper, plastic, metal, and glass.

Here's a homework assignment:

Homework:

Answer these questions by putting your answers in the comments, and I'll check your answers.

What do you do to help prevent pollution?

What can large cities do to improve their air quality?

Are you worried about global warming?

What are some things which you recycle?

What is the most important issue facing the environment today?

1. **Cut down:** to do or use something less.

* We need to cut down on our carbon emissions to mitigate climate change.
* It's time to cut down on single-use plastics and switch to reusable alternatives.
* Let's cut down on our water consumption by taking shorter showers and fixing leaky faucets.
* The government is implementing policies to cut down on deforestation and protect our forests.
* We should all make an effort to cut down on waste by recycling and composting.
* Cutting down on energy consumption can help reduce our ecological footprint.
* Companies are exploring ways to cut down on packaging waste and promote sustainable practices.
* By using public transportation or carpooling, we can cut down on air pollution from vehicles.
* It's important to cut down on the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture to protect the environment.
* Let's plant more trees to cut down on carbon dioxide levels and improve air quality.