**Unit 2: Changing Climate Geo-lingo**

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| **2.1 What evidence is there to suggest climate change is a natural process? [a] Evidence for climate change** |
| **[p48]** | Age of the Earth: Period of geological time we are currently in:Epoch we are currently in:(3) (3) we are currently in one of these: When temperature varies a lot, this geography word is used: fThis ‘g’ is what colder periods are called:This ‘i’ is what the warmer periods are called, we are living in one at the moment:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago, \_\_\_% of E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was covered in i\_\_\_\_\_In the past, temps were between \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ degrees warmer/cooler |
| **[p49]** | In the last 450,000 years there have been \_\_\_\_ (number) interglacials Since \_\_\_\_\_ temp increase has been very …….Scientists blame this on H.A. H.A. = In 1880 average temperature was:In 2020 average temperature is likely to be:Range (max – min):  |
| **[p50]****[p51]****[p52]****[p53]** | Evidence of climate change:1a: Drilling down for an IC: IC =Light coloured snow laid down in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, darker in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1b: Check the gases trapped in the snow. Bubbles of trapped gas are called i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, some are h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eg 160, telling us the temps were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eg 180, telling us the temps were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then. The more \_\_\_\_ bubbles there are, the warmer it was.Comparing \_\_\_\_ cores with \_\_\_\_\_ cores helps us to check data r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2: SIP in the Arctic is also evidence of change. SIP = SIMa happens in Winter. SIMa = ?SIMi happens in Summer. SIMi = ?Over time these have been getting s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_% smaller every \_\_\_\_ years3. GTD = Over 1000 w.s. collect the data. WS = BUT: 1000 doesn’t represent everywhere on Earth and maybe these don’t give a f\_\_\_\_ record4. Evidence in P’s & D’s. P = D = These provide qualitative data not q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data |
| **2.1 Climate Change … natural or not?** |
| **[p54]** | Scientist named M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ says Earth w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & t\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it spins on its \_\_\_\_\_. Also spoke of ‘OPE’. OPE =Believed that S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temps in the N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could trigger an i\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_ if c\_\_\_\_\_ enough |
| **[p55]** | DS on the sun are called SS. DS = SS = These increase/decrease the energy from the sun Released by V\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eruptions = d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This attracts/blocks sunlight.Volcanic eruptions are more/less frequent in modern times |
| **[p56]****[p57]****[p58]****[p59]** | **N.G.E.** stands for…..g\_\_\_\_\_ trap heat from sun’s r\_\_\_\_\_; without this ‘blanket’ temps would be - \_\_\_\_ instead of + \_\_\_\_\_.**E.G.E.** stands for……..Humans have added more \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the atmosphere, making the blanket thicker, causing temps to 🡹/🡻The 4 GG’s are [list here]Give e.g.s of what humans do to put these in the atmosphere\_\_\_\_% of scientists agree humans are adding to climate change.This type of country is most to blame: LIDC // EDC // ACThis country emits the highest amount of gases:These two places have the highest per person emissions:  |
| **2.1 What evidence is there to suggest climate change is a natural process? [c] Why is climate change a global issue?** |
| **[p60]****[p61]****[p61]****[p64]****[p62]** | **Social impact**: 100 million CCRs due to RSL’s**Economic impacts**: loss of livelihood eg acidic water affects f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fails; damage to infra\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (washed away or buckled in heat); infected floodwater can cause d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like cholera. 🡹 m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spreads malaria.**Environmental impact:** D.I’s eg the Ms; DI = M =[p64] E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_% of species by 2050 🡹 in c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water; 🡹 frequency of TS’s. TS = 🡹 frequency of dr\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_P\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_ in the ArcticMost at risk areas are: Af\_\_\_\_\_\_; Asia & S\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ability to grow food will change … 🡹/🡻 , overall average across globe will 🡻1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people will not have enough w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; also affects f\_\_\_\_\_\_. Not having enough means we are water & food INSECURE |
| **2.1 Impacts of climate change: UK** |
| **[p66-****p68]** | Temps will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future; summers will be d\_\_\_\_\_ and winters w\_\_\_\_\_\_ - might lead to f\_\_\_\_\_ fl\_\_\_\_\_\_Impacts:**Soc:** heatwaves cause d\_\_\_\_\_ & i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; hosepipe \_\_\_\_\_**Ec**: £120 billion of coastal in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is @ risk; will need to 🡹 spend on CD’s. CDs = Glob Warm = 🡻 energy bills; 🡹 tourism & farming of fruits eg melons and grapes**Env:** Low lying land will be ? Coastal areas will face \_\_\_\_\_ erosion. |