

Vocabulary

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| Sustainable | When something is good for people, the environment and the economy. |
| Unsustainable | When something is not good for people, the environment and the economy. |
| Renewable energy | Energy sources that do not run out, such as solar and wind energy. |
| Non-renewable energy | Energy sources that will run out, such as fossil fuels and nuclear energy. |
| Fossil fuels | Coal, oil and gas. These fuels formed millions of years ago. |
| Pivotal | Of crucial importance |
| Development | The process of improvement. |
| Abode | Where someone lives. |
| Economic | Relating to money |
| Unprecedented | Never done before or known before. |
| Biodegradable | When something is able to break down in the soil. |
| Controversial | When something divides opinion and people have very different views about it. |
| Technology | Tools and techniques that help solve problems. |

Renewable and Non-renewable Energy

All types of energy have advantages and disadvantages.

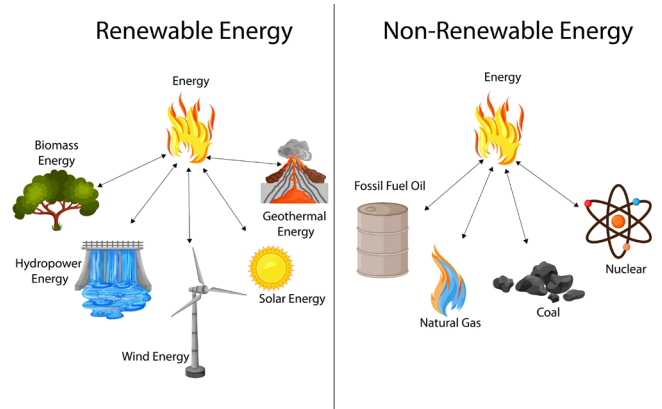
For example:

Solar energy

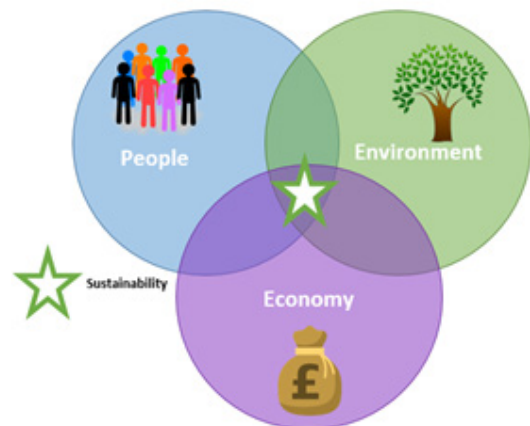
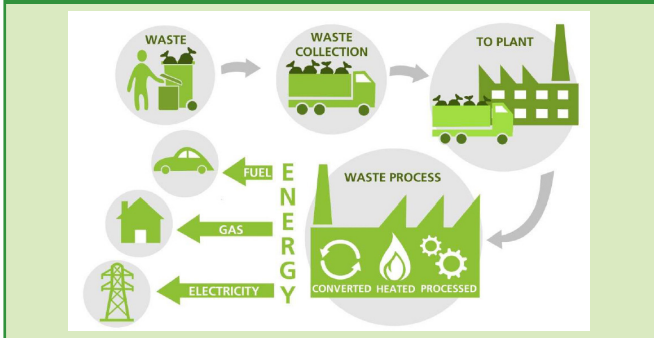
+ Little pollution; can be used in remote areas

- Very expensive; require a lot of daylight

Countries can ensure their energy security by moving more towards renewable energy.



Waste to Energy



Curitiba, Brazil



Freiburg, Germany