ANSWERS

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Q1.

WATER RECYCLING (J) TRICKLE IRRIGATION (D) GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT (H)

SEA WALL (C) LEVEE (E) AMPHIBIOUS HOME (A) PRECISION AGRICULTURE (B)

GREEN WALL / ROOF (F) ENERGY REFURBISHMENT OF BUILDINGS (I) CROP DIVERSIFICATION (M)

URBAN FARMING (K) EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (L) GREYWATER SYSTEMS (G)

CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Q1.

FOSSIL FUELS	RENEWABLES
COAL	WIND
OIL	NUCLEAR
NATURAL GAS	SOLAR
	GEOTHERMAL
	WAVE
	BIOMASS

Q2.

EU greenhouse gas emissions in 2018 were **23** % lower than in 1990. The EU economy continued to grow over the same period, by **61** %. The EU therefore appears on track to meet its target of a **20** % reduction in emissions by 2020.

However, every country in the world needs to reduce emissions and achieve climate neutrality (net zero emissions). The EU and its member countries are seeking to reduce emissions further by 2030 (to **40** % below 1990 levels), and eventually achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

ANSWERS

Q3.

Renewable energy now provides almost a third of the world's electricity. **FALSE**

The EU's greenhouse gas emissions reduced by more than 20% between 1990 and 2016. **TRUE**

More than four million people now work in the EU's 'green sector', meaning they have jobs that help improve energy and resource efficiency. **TRUE**

The EU imports more than half of its energy – around €700 million a day – from Russia. **FALSE**

Between 2014 and 2020, a quarter of the EU budget will be spent on climate-related action. **FALSE**

CLIMATE AND INDUSTRY

Q1.

~~ROAD TRANSPORT~~	CEMENT	CARDBOARD	STEEL	~~SHIPPING~~
ALUMINIUM	~~CONSTRUCTION~~	IRON	~~WASTE~~	OIL
POWER	~~AGRICULTURE~~	PAPER	GLASS	

Q2.

Do they still have to reduce their emissions? **YES**

Are they outside the EU ETS because they emit fewer greenhouse gases? **NO**

Could they potentially join the EU ETS one day? **YES**

Q3.

FEWEST	FEWER	MORE	MOST
BICYCLE SAILING BOAT HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGE	E-SCOOTER HYBRID CAR	REGULAR CAR TRACTOR TRAIN	PASSENGER AIRPLANE CRUISE LINER

ANSWERS

FORESTS – OUR CLIMATE PROTECTORS

Q1.
Because they remove carbon dioxide from the air and store it.

Q2.
Forests can also emit **GREENHOUSE GASES**, for example when they are cut down, decay, or when the soil underneath them is disturbed.

Humans are cutting down the world's forests at an alarming rate: up to 80 % of **TROPICAL** deforestation is done to clear land for **FARMS**, but trees are also being cut down to make products such as **TIMBER** and paper or to build roads and **MINES**.

As well as speeding up **CLIMATE CHANGE**, deforestation destroys the habitats of forest animals and changes **RAINFALL** patterns, causing droughts.

An area of tropical forest the size of **GREECE** is cut down every year.

TAKING ACTION

Q3.

- Try to throw away as little food as possible.
- Switch off the lights when you leave your room or home.
- Close your windows when you have the heating on.
- Buy locally grown and seasonal fruits and vegetables at the supermarket.
- When shopping for new household appliances, tell your parents to consider the energy efficiency above anything else.
- Reduce your waste and separate it for recycling.
- Recycle your electronic appliances when you no longer use them – they are full of harmful plastics and metals.
- Do compost – decomposing food is good for the soil.

ANSWERS

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Q2.

On 22 April 2016, **174** / ~~**195**~~ countries formally signed the Paris Agreement in ~~**PARIS**~~ / **NEW YORK** – by far the largest number of countries ever to sign an international treaty on a single day.

For the Paris Agreement to become law, at least ~~**45**~~ / **55** countries representing at least ~~**45**~~ / **55** % of global emissions had to formally ratify it.

The ~~**UNITED STATES**~~ / **EU** formally ratified the deal on 5 October 2016, triggering its entry into force on 4 November, less than a year after it was adopted.

Q3.

- Because sometimes they cannot afford to do it themselves.
- Because some of them suffer worse climate change impacts due to their geographical location (e.g. small islands).
- Because they have smaller economies, meaning they emit fewer greenhouse gases than everyone else.
- Because rich countries have a historical responsibility to pay now for emissions they caused since the Industrial Revolution.