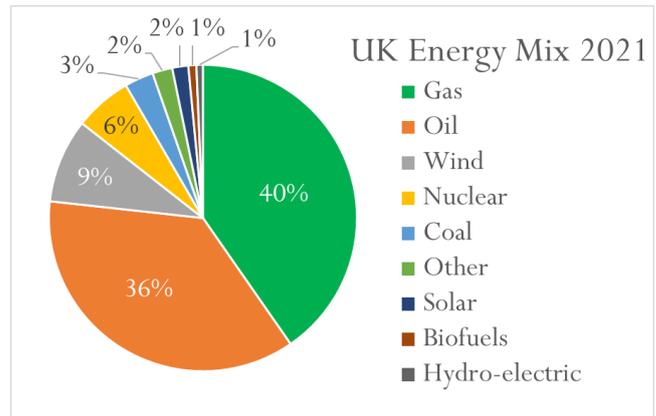


Tier 3 Vocabulary	
energy mix	the different types and proportions of energy
fossil fuels	coal, oil and gas which emit carbon dioxide when burned
net zero	carbon emissions are balanced out by absorbing carbon
renewable energy	energy that can be renewed and won't run out
greenhouse effect	global warming of the Earth due to greenhouse gases
afforestation	planting areas of trees



Use of renewable energy can cause **controversy**.

79% of the UK's energy comes from fossil fuels. The government wants to reduce this amount and achieve net zero by 2050.

Benefits of nuclear power	Costs of nuclear power
Once the reactor is running, power output is continuous.	It is very expensive to build a nuclear reactor.
Nuclear reactors do not emit carbon dioxide.	Radioactive waste needs to be processed and stored for a long time until it is safe.
Nuclear power stations contribute to net zero target.	There is a very small risk of a dangerous accident.
Nuclear power stations provide jobs for the local area.	It is very expensive to shut down and make safe an old nuclear reactor.

The energy sources that we use can impact climate change globally:



Sea ice is melting, raising sea levels and affecting habitats. Areas across the world are experiencing wild fires.

The Paris Agreement (2015) and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are two ways in which different countries are working towards reducing climate change.

