

Student Workbook

Name

Class

School

Date

KQED

education network

Science ready to EXPLORE

www.kqed.org/ClueintoClimate

VOCABULARY

climate change

a change in long-term average weather patterns; can be natural or the result of human activities

climate model

a mathematical model based on data from global cycles that drive Earth's climate system that helps scientists predict changes in our planet's climate over time

ecosystem

a system made up of a community of living things interacting with their environment

global warming

an average increase in Earth's temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate

CLIMATE OVERVIEW

Fill in the blanks using the words provided

Climate Change describes the average patterns area over a long period of time destemperature, wind, and precipitation in an area at Over the past century, the climate has changed of Temperatures have gone up 1.2 to 1.4 degrees F expected to continue to rise. You probably won't on any particular day. Over long periods of time, many changes around the world.	cribes the t a particular time. on Earth. Fahrenheit and are notice this warming	
The Greenhouse Effect		
There are many factors that influence how climat factor is the amount of atmosphere. These gases trap the heat from the greenhouse effect and warming Earth. Without the would be too cold to support life. These gases inc and	_ in Earth's sun, causing the nese gases, Earth	
Greenhouse Gases People have been producing a much greater amount of these gases in the past 100 years. We produce greenhouse gases whenever we burn gas in our cars and burn coal to make electricity. With more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the is stronger. This makes temperatures on Earth go up.		
Ecosystems		
Climate change affects, or the living and nonliving parts of a particular environment. When the climate changes, animals and plants may change as well. Sometimes they have that allow them to survive in the new conditions. Sometimes they will move, or migrate, to another ecosystem. And sometimes, animals and plants will not be able to		
survive in the new climate, and they may become	<i>;</i>	
Word bank: adaptations carbon dioxide climate ecosystems extinct greenhouse gases methane weather	ouse effect	

VOCABULARY

greenhouse effect

Energy (radiation) from the sun passes through the atmosphere, where most of it is absorbed by Earth. Some infrared radiation (heat) is reflected back into space. Greenhouse gases act like a blanket, trapping some of this infrared radiation and warming Earth and its atmosphere, a process called the greenhouse effect.

hydrologic cycle

the continuous process by which water is circulated throughout Earth and its atmosphere; another term for the water cycle

suitable habitat

an area where a given species can live because the area's temperature and precipitation levels meet the survival needs of the species

CLIMATE OVERVIEW CONTINUED

Fill in the blanks using the words provided

The Water Cycle				
Climate change affects the water cycle in many ways. First, when the				
		, or water entering the		
atmosphere, happe	ens more quickly. Ir	n some places, this can cause		
the land to dry out a	and can cause a	Warmer air		
contains more		In some places, this leads to		
more	, or rai	In some places, this leads to n or snow falling. When this		
happens, storms ca	an be bigger than r	ormal, and flooding may occur.		
Warmer temperatur	res also affect how	water gets stored in its frozen		
form in or When more snow and ice melt, sea levels can rise, and may occur. In addition,				
many people rely o				
	during sum	nmer months. If climate change		
		the snowpack melts, the		
		will change too.		
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Word bank:				
drought	evaporation glaciers	flooding		
fresh water	glaciers	precipitation		
reservoirs	snowpack	water vapor		
F				
Energy Nonrenewable end	ergy comes from for	ossil fuels like,		
Nonrenewable end		_ and from uranium, which is		
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PEER REVIEW

Once an experiment is done, the work of science isn't over. Other scientists look at what has been done, a process called **peer** review. They check to make sure that the experiment was well designed and that the data were analyzed correctly. For the findings to be accepted, other scientists need to get the same results when they do the experiment. In other words, they need to replicate the results.

Review one of your classmate's experiments. Do you think their experiment and findings make sense? Why or why not?

S STEM LITERACY

Selected Parts of the Scientific Process:

- Scientists develop a question about how the world works.
- Scientists make a **hypothesis**—an educated guess or proposed explanation—about how something works.
- Scientists design an experiment to test their hypothesis.
- Scientists collect data from their experiment.
- Scientists analyze the results from their experiment and revise their experiment if necessary.
- Scientists draw conclusions from their experiment and communicate their results.

Design Your Own Experiment

Question:	
Hypothesis:	
Data and Observations:	
Results:	
Conclusions:	
Notes	

SCIENCE MEDIA

Make a list of types of science media.



How reliable are your sources about science? Pick an article, radio story, video, or website to analyze below:
Media:
Who made this?
Why did they make it?
What information or perspective is not included?
Who benefits from this piece? Who could be harmed?
Notes

TAKING ACTION

Here are some examples of ways to reduce your impact on climate change:

- Travel by foot, bike, or skateboard instead of car.
- Replace your old lightbulbs with compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) that use less energy.
- Recycle your paper, metal, and plastic.
- Bring your own bags to the grocery store.



CLIMATE CAREERS

I'm a science journalist. I write about climate change.

I'm a botanist. I study how different plants move when the climate changes. I'm a paleoclimatologist. I study ice cores in the Arctic to find out about what Earth's climate was like long ago.

I'm a meteorologist. I study hurricanes.

I'm an atmospheric chemist. I study how gases interact in the atmosphere. I'm an oceanographer. I study how climate change affects ocean ecosystems.

I'm a biologist. I study climate change and the rain forest.

I'm a geologist. I look for sources of geothermal energy. I'm a computer scientist. I create climate models.

I'm an economist. I predict how climate change affects trade and economic development.

I'm an astronomer. I study the sun's effects on climate.

I'm an agricultural scientist. I study how climate affects the growth of crops.

Here are some examples of climate careers. Which of these careers is most interesting to you? Why?

TAKING ACTION

Here are some other examples of ways to reduce your impact on climate change:

- Plant trees in your yard.
- Use a power strip for your TV and chargers, and turn it off when you don't need it.
- Use public transporttation or carpool.
- Teach others what you've learned, so they can make informed choices.

G GLOBAL IMPACT

How will climate change affect different parts of the world? Use this space to record notes about changes around the globe.
Notes

CLIMATE PLEDGE

Pick three things you plan to do to reduce your impact on climate change. How will you help?
In order to reduce my impact on climate change, I pledge to:
1
2
3
Your Signature