

## Glossary

## A - C

<b>APPLIANCE</b>	A device or gadget that helps you do everyday things.
<b>ATOM</b>	A tiny part of something – everything is made of atoms.
<b>BACTERIA</b>	Small, microscopic organisms that can cause illness and disease and break down materials; some are friendly, useful bacteria.
<b>BATTERIES</b>	A small item that stores energy and in turn can power items like watches and radios.
<b>BIO FUEL</b>	A type of fuel made from animal and plant matter - unlike fossil fuels these plants and animals did not die millions of years ago but died more recently and are less polluting.
<b>BIOMASS</b>	Natural vegetation that can be burnt to produce energy.
<b>BRICK</b>	A hard block of baked clay used to build.
<b>BRICK LAYER</b>	A builder who works with bricks.
<b>CABLES</b>	Wires that carries electricity.
<b>CAVITY WALL</b>	A special type of wall that is made from two rows of brick with an insulating layer in the middle.
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	A quality or something that is different about a person or a thing.
<b>CLIMATE</b>	The weather conditions in a certain area.
<b>COAL</b>	A fossil fuel – a hard black mineral that can be burnt to make energy.
<b>COMMUNITY</b>	A group of people living or working in a certain area.
<b>COMPOST</b>	A type of garden fertiliser made from rotting plants or food.

## Glossary

## C - E

<b>CONDUCTS</b> (electricity)	Allows heat or energy to pass through or along.
<b>CONTAMINATED</b>	Dirty – mixed with something else that is not clean.
<b>CONVERTED</b> (electricity)	Changed the use of something or when energy changes from one form to another.
<b>CORRUGATED</b>	Shaped into ridges.
<b>CULTIVATED</b>	To prepare and use land for gardening or to grow crops.
<b>DECLINED</b>	To become smaller in number.
<b>DEMOLISHED</b>	Knocked or torn down.
<b>DONATE</b>	To give something away.
<b>DOUBLE GLAZING</b>	Windows made from two pieces of glass with an insulating layer between them.
<b>DOWN PIPE</b>	The pipe on the side of a building that collects rainwater and moves it down the building toward the drain or water butt.
<b>DRAINAGE</b>	The system of removing waste water.
<b>DRAUGHT PROOFING</b>	Method of making sure doors, windows etc do not allow hot air to escape, or cold to enter.
<b>DRILLED</b>	Holes dug into the ground by a machine (drill).
<b>EFFECTIVE</b>	Successful, working well.
<b>ELECTRICIAN</b>	A skilled tradesman who fits, maintains and repairs electrical equipment, including cables.

## Glossary

## E - F

<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	A flash of lightning in the sky is electricity formed naturally, but most of our electricity is made in generating stations – the power to give us heat, light and sound.
<b>EMERGENCY</b>	A sudden, serious situation that needs quick action.
<b>EMISSION</b>	Something that is released or 'given off'.
<b>ENERGY</b>	The power to make things work.
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary, needed.
<b>EVAPORATES</b>	Changes from liquid to vapour.
<b>FALLOW</b>	When crops have not been planted in a field so the soil can 'rest' and rebuild its nutrients.
<b>FARMER</b>	A person who works on a farm.
<b>FIBRE OPTIC</b>	A very thin strand of fibre or glass that conducts electricity.
<b>FIELD</b>	A space of land used to grow crops, farm animals or left fallow.
<b>FILTERING</b>	The process of cleaning or passing something through a filter.
<b>FLOORS</b>	Hard surfaces that people walk on.
<b>FLOAT GLASS</b>	The scientific name given to glass used in windows.
<b>FORESTATION</b>	A piece of land covered with trees.
<b>FOSSIL FUELS</b>	A natural fuel such as coal, oil or gas formed over millions of years from the remains of plants and animals.

## Glossary

## F - K

<b>FOUNDATION</b>	The hard, solid base that a building is built upon usually deep in the ground. The basis of something.
<b>FUEL</b>	Something that is usually burnt to make energy.
<b>FUSES</b>	Safety devices that stop too much electricity entering an object by burning up so the electrical current cannot pass.
<b>GARDEN</b>	A piece of land where flowers, vegetables and fruit are grown usually next to houses.
<b>GAS</b>	A type of fossil fuel that can be burnt to make energy.
<b>GENERATE</b>	Make electricity.
<b>GEOTHERMAL</b>	A type of energy generated by underground heat sources.
<b>GREEN ROOF</b>	A building roof made from living plants.
<b>GREENHOUSE GAS</b>	Gases (carbon dioxide and methane) that are trapped inside the earth's atmosphere, insulating the earth.
<b>GREY WATER</b>	Reusable waste water.
<b>HARNESS</b>	Collect and make use of.
<b>HYDROELECTRIC</b>	Water power that makes electricity.
<b>HYDROGEN</b>	A light gas that when mixed with oxygen makes water (H <sub>2</sub> O).
<b>INDUSTRIALISATION</b>	Developing industry in a country.
<b>INSULATION</b>	Stopping heat, cold or electricity from passing through an object.
<b>KINETIC</b>	A form of energy - movement.

## Glossary

L - P

<b>LEAD</b>	A soft yet heavy metal.
<b>MATERIALS</b>	Anything that is used to build or make something.
<b>MANUALLY</b>	To do something by hand.
<b>MECHANICAL ENERGY</b>	The energy that can be generated by a machine.
<b>METAL</b>	A hard substance that melts when heated at high temperatures.
<b>MICRO ORGANISMS</b>	Tiny, living organisms that can only be seen under a microscope – bacteria is one kind of micro organism.
<b>NEIGHBOUR</b>	A person who lives next door or near to you.
<b>NON RENEWABLE</b>	Not able to be replaced after it is used.
<b>NUCLEAR POWER</b>	Power and energy made by heating and splitting atoms.
<b>NUTRIENTS</b>	A food or chemical that all living things need to grow.
<b>ODOURLESS</b>	Has no smell – some gases are odourless.
<b>OIL</b>	A fossil fuel that is buried deep in the earth and is burnt to produce energy.
<b>ORE</b>	A type of rock that contains minerals such as metal.
<b>PETROL</b>	A type of fuel that is burnt to give power to cars, buses and other vehicles.
<b>PHOTOVOLTAIC</b>	A type of solar panel that uses heat energy from the sun to make electrical energy.
<b>PIPES</b>	Hollow tubes that water or gas travel through.

## Glossary

## P - R

<b>PLASTIC</b>	A strong man-made material that can be heated and shaped.
<b>PLUMBER</b>	A skilled tradesman who fits and maintains water and gas pipes.
<b>POPULAR</b>	Liked or enjoyed by lots of people.
<b>PREVENT</b>	To stop something from happening.
<b>PROPERTIES</b>	A quality or characteristic of something.
<b>POWER</b>	The energy to do something.
<b>POWER POINT</b>	Electricity points set into walls where you can plug in electrical appliances.
<b>PURIFIED</b>	Cleaned by a filter process.
<b>PYLONS</b>	Tall structures that support cables carrying electricity across the country.
<b>RAIN</b>	Droplets of water that fall from clouds in the sky.
<b>RAIN GUTTER</b>	The open channel along the edge of a roof that collects rainfall and diverts it into the down pipe.
<b>RECLAIMED MATERIALS</b>	Used materials that are recycled and used again.
<b>RECYCLE</b>	Turning something that has already been used into another useful product.
<b>RECYCLING</b>	The process of turning something that has been used back into its natural state and making something new and usable out of it.
<b>REDUCE</b>	To use less.
<b>REED BED</b>	A natural filtration process with plants and stones used to clean water.

## Glossary

## R - S

<b>REFINING</b>	Separating fossil fuels into different layers for different uses.
<b>RENEWABLE</b>	Never completely used up, something that can be replaced or renewed.
<b>REPLACE</b>	To put something back or to put something new in the place of something old.
<b>RESERVOIR</b>	A type of lake where water is stored.
<b>REUSE</b>	To save and use again.
<b>ROOFING</b> (houses)	The shelter that covers the top of a building.
<b>SCRAP</b>	Something that is no longer useful.
<b>SEWAGE</b>	Waste water carried away in drains.
<b>SOLAR ENERGY</b>	Energy made by the heat from the sun.
<b>SOLAR PANELS</b>	Panels that use or harness the Sun's heat in order to heat water.
<b>STONE</b>	A hard, solid material.
<b>SUBSTANCE</b>	Something used to make things.
<b>SUPPLIER</b>	The person or organisation that provides (supplies) something.
<b>SUSTAINABLE</b>	Something that can constantly be made, or kept going easily or cheaply for the longer term.
<b>SUSTAINABLE LIVING</b>	Living in a way that doesn't cost the person or environment too much.
<b>SYSTEM</b>	Parts that work together or an organised way of doing something.

## Glossary

## T - Z

<b>THATCH</b>	Straw, reeds or grass used as a roofing material.
<b>TILES</b>	Thin pieces of hard, baked material used to cover a roof.
<b>TRADITIONAL</b>	Something that has existed for a long period of time, a custom or way of doing things.
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	A way of taking people or things from one place to another.
<b>TRIPLE GLAZING</b>	Three layers of glass each with an insulating layer between them that helps traps heat inside a building.
<b>VENTILATION</b>	The process of letting air enter.
<b>VINYL</b>	A type of plastic.
<b>WALLS</b>	A hard, strong outer structure of a building or the structure that separates internal rooms.
<b>WASTE</b>	Something that is not needed anymore or has already been used.
<b>WATER BUTT</b>	A container for collecting and storing rain water.
<b>WATER CYCLE</b>	The process of water circulation on earth.
<b>WIND TURBINE</b>	Huge blades turned by the wind that power motors and generate electricity.
<b>WOOD</b>	The substance that trees are made from.