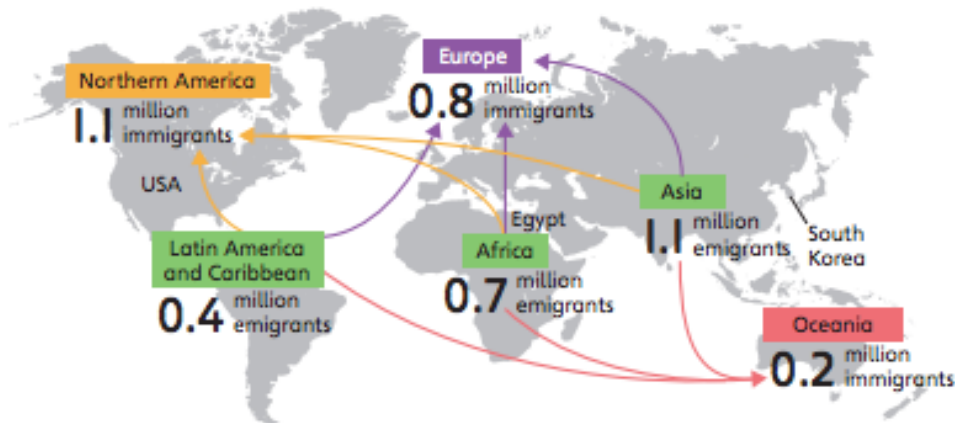


Migration



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Vocabulary	
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to
Illegal immigrant	Someone who has migrated to a new country without permission
Immigration	Coming to live permanently in a new country
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, often to find work or a better place to live
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another place
Pull factor	A factor that attracts a migrant to come to a new place
Push factor	A factor that pushes a migrant away from a place
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution (cruel treatment) or a natural disaster
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from
United Nations	An organisation that tries to prevent wars or conflict and helps countries be friendly to each other

Natural Resources

Vocabulary	
Clean energy	Energy processed in a way that does not cause pollution or release much carbon dioxide
Climate	General or average weather conditions over a very long period of time
Exports	Products that a country produces and sells to other countries
Fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas: fuels that are formed from the remains of plants and animals changed by millions of years of heat and pressure
Mining	Digging up natural resources so they can be used
Natural resources	Materials used by humans that are formed naturally
Non-renewable	Able to run out; not able to be reproduced effectively
Pollution	Harmful substances released into the environment
Renewable	Not able to run out; always available
Reserves	Quantities of a substance not yet used

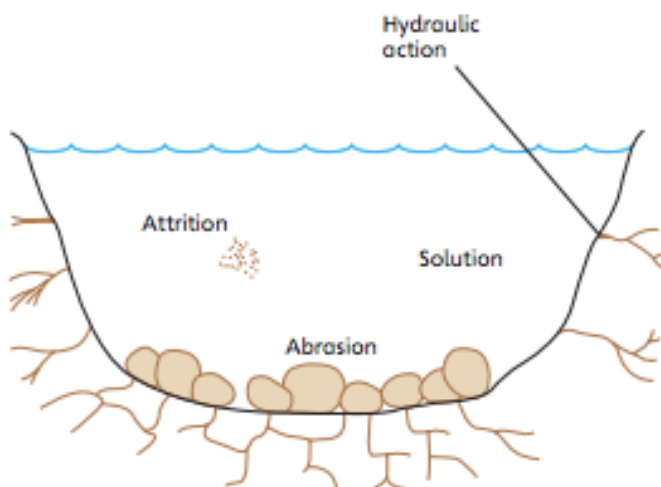
Ten important natural resources

Natural resource	What is it?	What is it usually used for?
Air	Mixture of gases	Breathing and photosynthesis
Coal	Fossil fuel: solid	Energy
Cobalt	Metal	Engines
Gold	Metal	Jewellery and electronics
Natural gas (mainly methane)	Fossil fuel: gas	Energy
Oil	Fossil fuel: liquid	Energy
Soil	Biomass	Agriculture
Uranium	Metal	Nuclear energy
Water	Liquid	Sustaining life on the planet
Wood	Biomass	Building homes and burning for fuel

Rivers

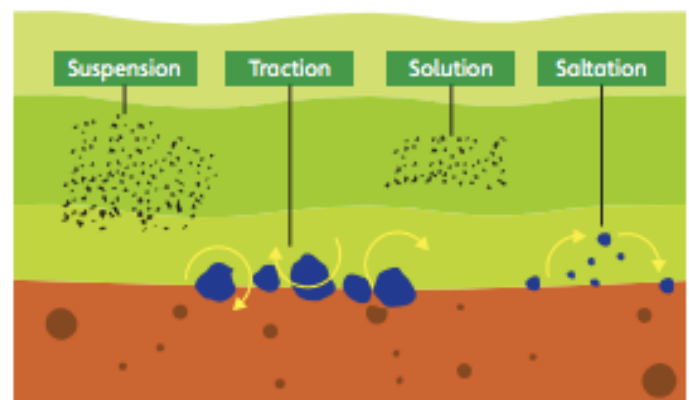
Vocabulary	
channel	Where a river flows
delta	A triangle-shaped area of marshy land found at the mouth of a river
deposition	The process of material being dropped
erosion	The process of land being worn away
mouth	Where a river joins the sea or a lake
pollution	The process of harmful substances being released into the environment
sediment	Bits of soil and rock eroded, transported and deposited by a river
source	Where a river starts
transportation	The process of material being carried
waste water	Water that has been used by people, e.g. for washing clothes

Erosion



Types of erosion
Attrition is when bits of rock crash together in the water and break up.
Abrasion is when bits of rock in the water rub against the riverbed and river banks.
Solution is when acids in the water dissolve rock.
Hydraulic action is when the power of the water breaks bits off the riverbed and banks.

Transportation



Types of transportation
Traction is when large rocks are rolled along the riverbed.
Saltation is where bits of rock bounce and jump along the riverbed.
Suspension is when small particles of sediment are carried along in the flow of the river.
Solution is when the smallest bits of sediment are dissolved into the water and carried along.