Slums

Vocabulary	
Developers	People who make money by building houses or repairing older houses and selling them for a profit
Drug trafficking	Selling drugs (that are not legal) on a large scale
Extreme weather	Weather that is severe and unusual, for example hurricanes or intense droughts
Landslide	Natural event when a big area of soil and/or rock slides down a steep slope
Living conditions	Things that affect the way people live, such as access to clean water, reliable electricity and sanitation
Residents	People who live in a place permanently
Sanitation	Provision of clean water and sewage systems
Sewage	Dirty water and human waste carried away from houses in pipes and drains
Slums	Places in cities where living conditions are very poor because of lack of services and overcrowding
Working conditions	The environment that people work in: for example how safe it is, and whether there is good ventilation and good lighting

The world's five largest slums	
It is estimated that between 900 million and 1.6 billion people live in slums around the world.	
Slum	**Population**
Orangi Town (Karachi, Pakistan)	2.4 million
Neza (Mexico City, Mexico)	1.2 million
Dharavi (Mumbai, India)	1 million
Kibera (Nairobi, Kenya)	700 thousand
Khayelitsha (Cape Town, South Africa)	400 thousand

Rocinha favela (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	
Rio de Janeiro is home to 6.7 million people. Over 20% of people in Rio live in favelas.	
Population	Estimated: 150 thousand to 300 thousand
Location	On a steep slope in the southern part of the city
Area	Less than 2.5 km^2
Famous for	Improvements to quality of life of residents, but also gangs and crime

Dharavi slum (Mumbai, India)	
Mumbai has a population of 12 million people, and around 65% of them live in slums.	
Population	Estimated: 1 million
Location	In a central location of the city, on land that is now very valuable
Area	2.1 km^2
Famous for	Scenes from the film *Slumdog Millionaire*

Energy and Sustainability

Vocabulary	
economic/economy	Relating to how money and resources are used in a society
fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas etc – fuels that take millions of years to form
non-renewable energy	Energy sources that will run out, such as fossil fuels and nuclear energy
renewable energy	Energy sources that are replaced naturally and do not run out, such as solar and wind energy
sustainable	When something is good for people, the environment and the economy
technology	Tools and techniques that help solve problems
unsustainable	When something is not good for people, the environment and the economy

Renewable and non-renewable energy

All types of energy have advantages and disadvantages.

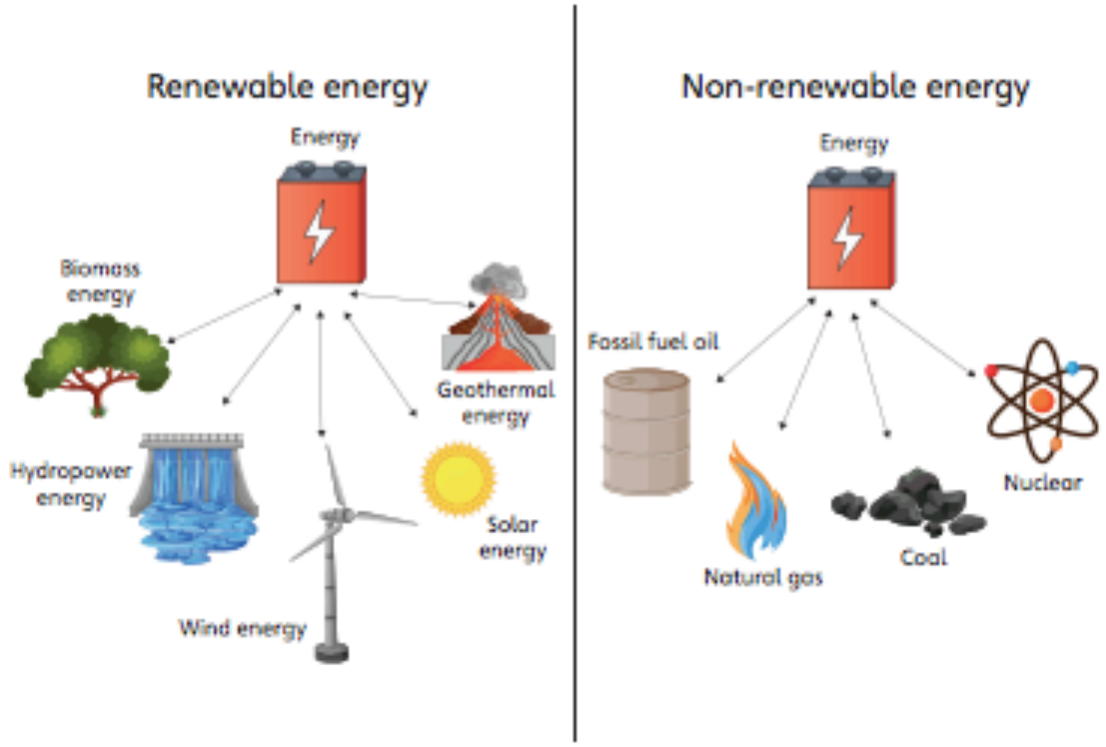
For example:

Solar energy

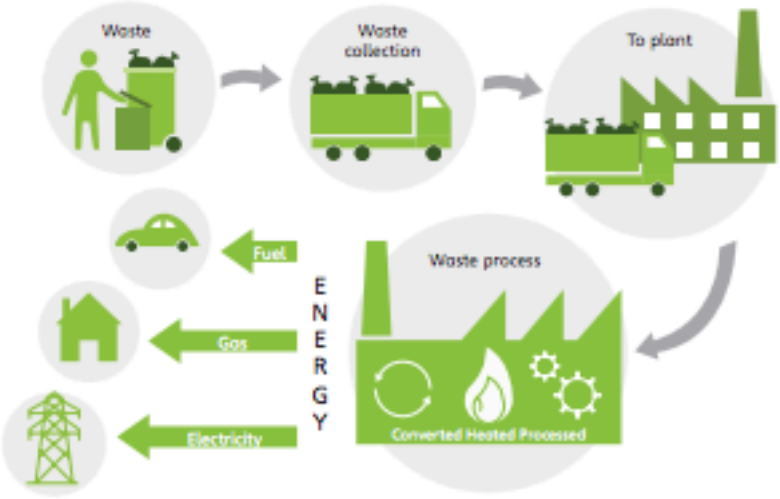
+ Little pollution; can be used in remote areas

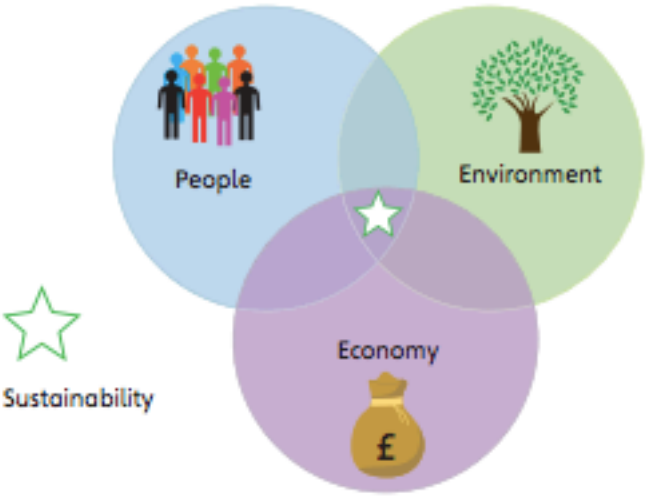
- Very expensive; require a lot of daylight

Countries can ensure their energy security by moving towards using more **renewable energy**.



Waste to energy





Curitiba, Brazil

Freiburg, Germany

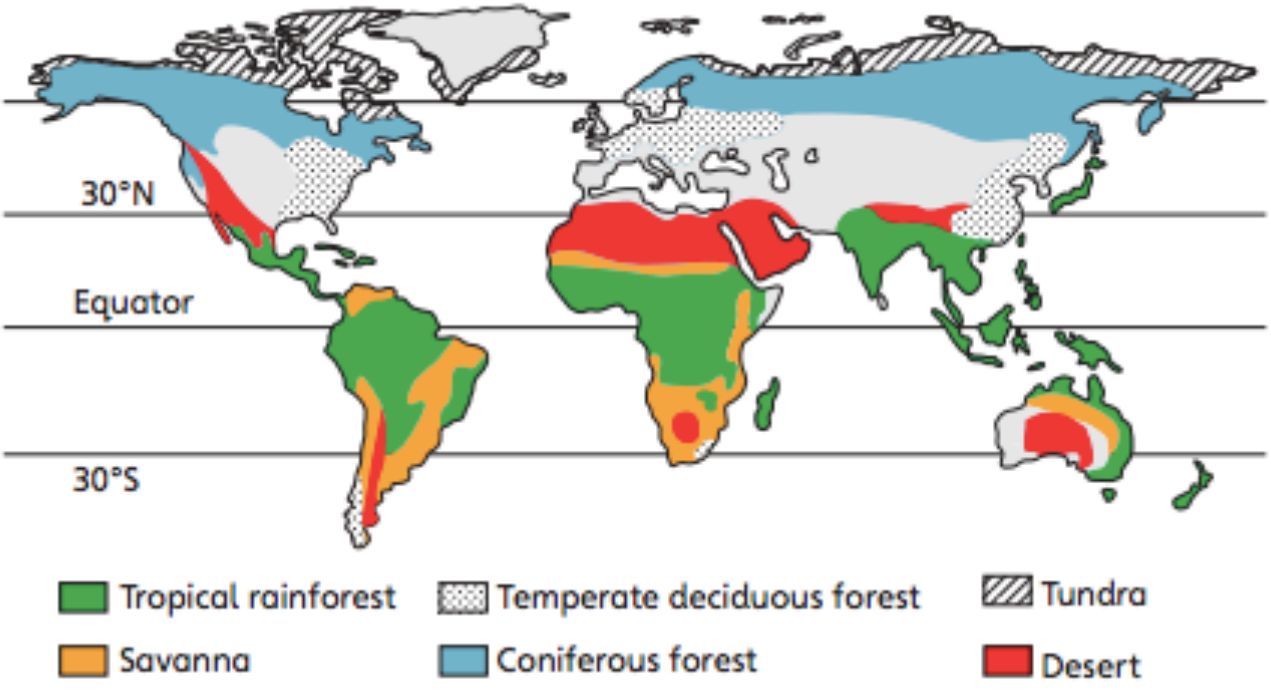
Biomes

1	Tropical rainforest	• Hot all year (25–30 °C) • Wet all year (2,000 mm of rainfall a year or more) • Dense forests with several layers of trees	
2	Savanna	• Hot all year (25–35 °C) • 500–1,000 mm of rainfall a year with a dry season (no rain) • Grasses, some shrubs and some trees that can cope with drought	
3	Desert	• Very hot during the days in summer (35–40 °C) • Very low rainfall (250 mm a year or less) • Very few plants: only those that can survive without rainfall	
4	Temperate deciduous forest	• Four seasons: hot in summer (25 °C) and cool in winter (5 °C) • Rainfall all year (around 1,000 mm) • Deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves for winter)	
5	Coniferous forest (taiga)	• Mild summers (10–20 °C) but very cold winters (below 0 °C) • Low rainfall (500 mm a year or less), usually in summer • Evergreen trees (trees that keep their leaves throughout winter)	
6	Tundra	• Cold winters (below −30 °C) and cool summers (around 10 °C) • Low rainfall (around 200 mm a year) • Very few plants: only those that can survive freezing temperatures and drought	

Vocabulary	
Adapted	Well suited to living in a particular biome
Biome	Very large region containing the same sort of climate, plants and animals
Climate	General or average weather conditions over a long period of time
Drought	Long period when there is much less rain than usual, leading to there not being enough water
Extinct	No longer alive as a species
Fossil fuels	Resources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, that contain a lot of carbon and release it when they are burnt
Greenhouse gases	Gases like water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the atmosphere, warming it up
Permafrost	Layer of the ground under the surface that is permanently frozen
Wildfires	Fires that spread very quickly through forests and grasslands

drought

wildfire



A map showing where the six major biomes are across the world.