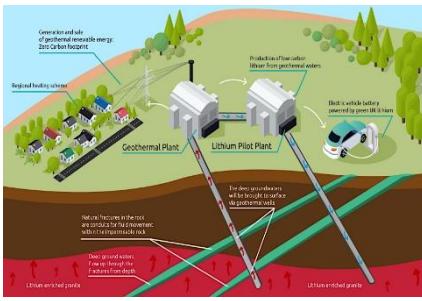


Key Vocabulary

conservation	The act of protecting Earth's natural resources for current and future generations.
Coral reef	An underwater ecosystem consisting of corals that create the reef.
Natural resources	Materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs.
ecosystem	A geographic area where plants, animals, other organisms, weather and landscape, team to form a bubble of life.
marine	Life and physical features related to or found in the sea.
Precious metals	Metals that may be rare or hard to extract, which is worth lots of money.
industry	The extraction and/or production of goods, services and resources.
energy	Power from using physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.
mining	The process or industry of obtaining coal or other minerals from a mine.
minerals	Naturally occurring substances with distinctive chemical and physical properties, composition and atomic structure.
push/pull factors	Reasons that "push" people away from their home; Reasons that "pull" people to a new home.

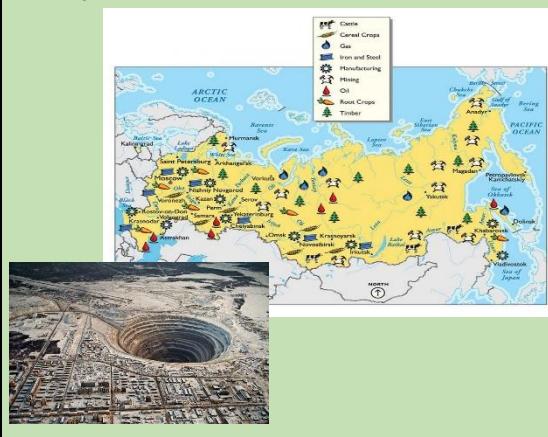


Did you know?

In Cornwall (UK), lithium is mined. This is used to make the batteries we use in our smartphones.

Key Knowledge: Russia

- Russia has large oil fields – many countries have relied on this oil and gas for a long time.
- Russia has the largest gas reserves in the world.
- Russia also possesses rich reserves of many precious metals: iron ore, platinum, titanium, copper, tin, lead, diamonds, phosphates, and gold.
- The enormous (mainly coniferous) forests of Siberia contain an estimated one-fifth of the world's timber.



Key Knowledge: Kenya

- Kenya is the sixth richest country in Africa.
- Although nowhere near as much as in Russia, nonetheless Kenya possesses a large range of natural resources.
- Their mineral resources include gold, soda ash (used to make cement), limestone, salt and gemstones.
- Unlike lots of European countries, including the U.K., Kenya does not import oil from Russia.

