

### BRAIN TEASERS SEASON 3 LEARNING MATERIAL (GRADE 8 and 9)

| No | Term                                       | Meaning (Simplified)                                                                                                                                                       | Pronunciation                                            | Use in a Sentence                                                                                                     |
|----|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Paleoclimatology                           | The study of climates from previous eras of Earth's history, using proxy data like ice cores and sediment.                                                                 | /pā-lē-ō-klī-muh-tol-uh-jee/                             | Paleoclimatology helps us understand the natural range of Earth's temperature fluctuations before the industrial age. |
| 2  | Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)                  | Powerful, man-made greenhouse gases used in refrigeration and aerosols; regulated under the Kigali Amendment.                                                              | /hī-drō-flū-awr-ō-kahr-buns/                             | Though their use is decreasing, HFCs still pose a significant short-term warming threat due to their potency.         |
| 3  | Atmospheric Lifetime                       | The time a gas stays in the atmosphere before it is removed by natural processes or chemical reactions.                                                                    | /at-mus-feer-ik lif-tīm/                                 | Carbon dioxide has a very long atmospheric lifetime, meaning its warming effects last for centuries.                  |
| 4  | Climate Forcing                            | Any factor that changes Earth's energy balance and influences climate, whether natural (like sun changes) or human-caused.                                                 | /klī-mut for-sing/                                       | Changes in solar output are a natural climate forcing, but human emissions are currently the dominant one.            |
| 5  | Stratospheric Ozone Depletion              | The thinning of the protective ozone layer high in the atmosphere, caused by certain man-made chemicals.                                                                   | /strat-uh-sfeer-ik ō-zōn dih-plē-shun/                   | The global effort to phase out CFCs has helped reverse stratospheric ozone depletion.                                 |
| 6  | Earth System Science                       | The interdisciplinary study of Earth as an integrated, self-regulating system of interacting physical, chemical, and biological components.                                | /urth sis-tum sī-uns/                                    | Earth system science views the atmosphere, oceans, land, and life as constantly influencing each other.               |
| 7  | Adiabatic Cooling                          | The cooling of a gas as it expands without losing any heat to the surroundings (important for cloud formation).                                                            | /ā-dee-uh-bat-ik kū-ling/                                | As air rises and expands, it undergoes adiabatic cooling, leading to condensation and rainfall.                       |
| 8  | Milankovitch Cycles                        | Long-term, cyclical changes in Earth's orbit and tilt that influence the amount of solar energy reaching the planet, driving ice ages.                                     | /mi-lan-kuh-vich sī-kulz/                                | Current warming cannot be explained by the natural changes in Milankovitch Cycles.                                    |
| 9  | Thermohaline Circulation                   | The global-scale circulation of ocean water driven by differences in water density (temperature and salt content).                                                         | /thur-mō-hā-līn sur-kyuh-lā-shun/                        | Scientists worry that melting Arctic ice could slow the thermohaline circulation, impacting weather patterns.         |
| 10 | Trophic Level                              | The position an organism occupies in a food chain (e.g., producer, primary consumer, secondary consumer).                                                                  | /trof-ik lev-ul/                                         | Pollution can become more concentrated as it moves up through each trophic level.                                     |
| 11 | Common But Differentiated Responsibilities | A principle in climate policy stating that all countries must address climate change, but developed countries have a greater obligation due to their historical emissions. | /kom-un but dif-ur-en-shē-āt-id ri-spon-suh-bil-uh-teez/ | The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities is central to UN climate negotiations.                    |
| 12 | Climate Finance                            | Money from developed countries to help developing countries transition to clean energy and adapt to climate impacts.                                                       | /klī-mut fī-nans/                                        | Negotiating the total amount of climate finance needed each year is a major challenge at global summits.              |
| 13 | Non-Annex I Country                        | A term from the UN climate convention for developing nations that were not required to limit emissions in the early agreements.                                            | /non an-eks wun kun-tree/                                | The distinction between Non-Annex I and Annex I countries has evolved as major economies have developed.              |

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| 14 | Global Stocktake                         | A regular review process under the Paris Agreement to assess the world's collective progress toward meeting climate goals.                                | /glō-bul stok-tāke/           | The first official Global Stocktake provided a necessary wake-up call about the gap between goals and current action. |
| 15 | Mitigation Potential                     | The amount of CO2 emissions that can be avoided or reduced by implementing a specific action or technology.                                               | /mit-ih-gā-shun puh-ten-shul/ | Improving building insulation has a high mitigation potential because it saves a lot of energy.                       |
| 16 | Loss and Damage                          | A formal term in climate policy referring to the unavoidable, negative impacts of climate change that require financial compensation to affected nations. | /loss und dam-ij/             | Wealthy nations finally agreed to establish a fund to address Loss and Damage in vulnerable countries.                |
| 17 | Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) | A non-binding national climate action plan submitted by each country under the Paris Agreement detailing its targets for emission reduction.              | /en dee see/                  | Every five years, countries are expected to update and strengthen their Nationally Determined Contribution.           |
| 18 | Discount Rate                            | An economic tool used to assign a present value to costs or benefits that will occur in the future (important for long-term climate costs).               | /dis-kownt rāte/              | The debate over the proper discount rate is key to determining how much should be spent on climate action today.      |
| 19 | Externalities                            | Costs or benefits of a transaction (like pollution) that are not included in the market price of the good or service.                                     | /eks-tur-nal-ih-teez/         | Air pollution from a factory is a negative externality that society pays for through healthcare costs.                |
| 20 | Carbon Leakage                           | The shift of CO2-emitting industrial production from a country with strict climate policies to a country with lax policies.                               | /kahr-bun lē-kij/             | Policymakers design regulations carefully to prevent carbon leakage to countries with lower environmental standards.  |
| 21 | Baseload Power                           | The minimum amount of electric power needed to be supplied to the grid at all times.                                                                      | /bāse-lōde pow-ur/            | Nuclear and geothermal energy can provide reliable baseload power when solar and wind are offline.                    |
| 22 | Intermittency                            | The variability and unpredictable nature of power generation from sources like solar and wind due to weather conditions.                                  | /in-tur-mit-un-see/           | Overcoming the intermittency challenge is crucial for a 100% renewable energy grid.                                   |
| 23 | Demand-Side Management (DSM)             | Programs and actions by utility companies to encourage customers to reduce or shift their energy use.                                                     | /dih-mand sīde man-ij-munt/   | Time-of-use pricing for electricity is an example of Demand-Side Management.                                          |
| 24 | Power-to-Gas                             | A technology that converts electricity (often surplus renewable energy) into hydrogen or methane gas for storage or use in existing gas grids.            | /pow-ur too gas/              | Power-to-Gas offers a way to store excess energy from a very windy or sunny day.                                      |
| 25 | Direct Air Capture (DAC)                 | A technology that removes CO2 directly from the ambient air, rather than from a factory smokestack.                                                       | /dī-rekt air kap-chur/        | While expensive, Direct Air Capture technology is considered essential for achieving "net negative" emissions.        |
| 26 | Decentralized Energy                     | Power generation that occurs at or near the point of consumption, such as rooftop solar panels or small microgrids.                                       | /dee-sen-truh-līzd en-ur-jee/ | Decentralized energy systems increase a community's resilience during major grid outages.                             |
| 27 | Smart Grid                               | An electrical grid that uses digital communication technology to detect and react to local changes in energy use.                                         | /smaht grid/                  | The deployment of a smart grid improves efficiency and manages the flow of diverse energy sources.                    |

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| 28 | Carbon Intensity      | The amount of CO2 released per unit of energy produced, economic output, or product created.                                                    | /kahr-bun in-ten-sit-ee/        | As countries switch from coal to gas, their carbon intensity per kilowatt-hour decreases.                                   |
| 29 | Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) | A system where electric vehicles can send electricity back to the power grid during times of high demand.                                       | /v-two-g/                       | The Vehicle-to-Grid concept turns a fleet of electric cars into a massive, distributed energy storage system.               |
| 30 | Embodied Energy       | The total energy consumed by all the processes associated with the production of a building or product, from raw materials to final disposal.   | /im-bod-eed en-ur-jee/          | Builders are selecting materials with low embodied energy to reduce the environmental impact of new construction.           |
| 31 | Ecotone               | A transition area between two biological communities, where they meet and integrate (e.g., forest meets grassland).                             | /ek-ō-tōn/                      | Climate change can cause the ecotone to shift rapidly, disrupting the species that rely on it.                              |
| 32 | Bioindicator          | An organism whose presence, absence, or quantity reflects a specific environmental condition, such as pollution levels.                         | /bī-ō-in-dih-kā-tur/            | Frogs and other amphibians are excellent bioindicators for water quality because they absorb pollutants through their skin. |
| 33 | Species Migration     | The movement of animal or plant populations in response to a changing climate, often toward the poles or higher elevations.                     | /spē-sheez mī-grā-shun/         | Species migration can lead to new competition and disease transmission in the new area.                                     |
| 34 | Endemic Species       | A species that is native to and restricted to a specific geographical region (and therefore highly vulnerable to habitat loss).                 | /en-dem-ik spē-sheez/           | The preservation of island habitats is critical for protecting their unique endemic species.                                |
| 35 | Biodiversity Hotspot  | A region with a high level of plant and animal species that is also severely threatened by human habitation.                                    | /bī-ō-dih-vur-sih-tee hot-spot/ | Over 70% of the world's mammals live in just 36 identified biodiversity hotspots.                                           |
| 36 | Rewilding             | Conservation efforts aimed at restoring natural processes and wilderness by restoring missing species and removing human structures.            | /ree-wīld-ing/                  | The park's rewilding project reintroduced beavers to help manage the flow of rivers.                                        |
| 37 | In Situ Conservation  | The conservation of species in their natural habitat, which is the most effective approach for maintaining biodiversity.                        | /in sī-tū kon-sur-vā-shun/      | Establishing a marine reserve is an act of in situ conservation for sea life.                                               |
| 38 | Agroforestry          | A land management system that combines trees and shrubs with crops or livestock on the same piece of land.                                      | /ag-rō-for-us-tree/             | Agroforestry helps improve soil health, stores carbon, and provides diverse income for farmers.                             |
| 39 | Restoration Ecology   | The scientific study of repairing ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by human activity.                                  | /res-tōr-ay-shun ih-kol-uh-jee/ | The principles of restoration ecology were used to bring the polluted wetland back to life.                                 |
| 40 | Ecological Footprint  | A measure of how much land and water area is required to produce all the resources a person consumes and to absorb all the waste they generate. | /ek-uh-loj-uh-kul fūūt-print/   | Industrialized nations typically have a much larger ecological footprint than developing nations.                           |
| 41 | Salinization          | The process by which the salt content of soil or water increases, often making it unusable for agriculture.                                     | /sal-uh-nī-zā-shun/             | Coastal farmlands are increasingly suffering from salinization due to the intrusion of saltwater.                           |
| 42 | Gray Water            | Wastewater from non-toilet plumbing (showers, sinks, washing machines) that can often be recycled for irrigation.                               | /grā wah-tur/                   | The new building was designed to capture gray water to reduce its overall municipal water use.                              |

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| 43 | Non-Revenue Water                           | Water that has been produced and distributed but is lost before it reaches the customer, often through leaks or theft.                                                                          | /non rev-uh-nū wah-tur/            | Reducing non-revenue water is a critical step for improving water utility efficiency.                         |
| 44 | Stormwater Management                       | Methods used to control the flow and quality of water that runs off surfaces during a rainstorm.                                                                                                | /storm-wah-tur man-ij-munt/        | Installing rain gardens is a form of green stormwater management that filters pollutants.                     |
| 45 | Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) | A process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising ecosystem sustainability. | /i werm/                           | IWRM requires cooperation among farmers, industries, and local governments within a single watershed.         |
| 46 | Flue Gas Desulfurization                    | A process used in power plants to remove sulfur dioxide from the exhaust flue gases before they are released into the atmosphere (to prevent acid rain).                                        | /flū gas<br>dē-sul-fuh-rī-zā-shun/ | All new coal plants are required to install flue gas desulfurization equipment.                               |
| 47 | Hazardous Waste                             | Waste material that poses a substantial or potential threat to public health or the environment (toxic, corrosive, etc.).                                                                       | /haz-ur-dus wāst/                  | Strict protocols are in place for the disposal and transport of all hazardous waste.                          |
| 48 | Phytoremediation                            | The use of plants to clean up polluted soil and water by taking up or breaking down contaminants.                                                                                               | /fi-tō-ri-mee-dee-ay-shun/         | Sunflowers were planted in the old mine site as part of a phytoremediation project.                           |
| 49 | Leachate                                    | The contaminated liquid that drains or "leaches" from solid waste in a landfill.                                                                                                                | /lee-chayt/                        | The leachate must be carefully collected and treated to prevent groundwater pollution.                        |
| 50 | Slurry                                      | A semi-liquid mixture of fine solid particles suspended in a liquid, often created in industrial processes or agriculture (like manure).                                                        | /slur-ee/                          | The industrial plant pipes the mineral slurry to a treatment pond for separation.                             |
| 51 | Anthropocene                                | The proposed current geological time period dominated by human activity's effect on Earth's systems.                                                                                            | /an-thruh-puh-seen/                | Many scientists argue we have entered the Anthropocene era, where humans shape the planet's fate.             |
| 52 | Climate Sensitivity                         | The amount Earth's average temperature will rise if atmospheric CO2 concentration doubles.                                                                                                      | /klī-mut sen-suh-tiv-i-tee/        | Understanding climate sensitivity is crucial for setting effective global warming limits.                     |
| 53 | Geologic Record                             | The history of Earth as recorded in the rocks, fossils, and layers of the planet's crust.                                                                                                       | /jē-uh-loj-ik rek-urd/             | The geologic record shows that the current rate of warming is far faster than past natural cycles.            |
| 54 | Radiative Forcing                           | The change in the balance between incoming solar radiation and outgoing infrared radiation.                                                                                                     | /rā-dee-uh-tiv for-sing/           | Scientists calculate the radiative forcing of greenhouse gases to assess their warming power.                 |
| 55 | Feedback Loop                               | A chain of events where the result of a process (like warming) either intensifies it (positive) or weakens it (negative).                                                                       | /feed-bak lūp/                     | The ice-albedo effect is a feedback loop where melting ice leads to more heat absorption and further melting. |
| 56 | Carbon Cycle                                | The continuous movement of carbon atoms through Earth's land, ocean, atmosphere, and living things.                                                                                             | /kahr-bun sī-kul/                  | Human activities are disrupting the natural carbon cycle by releasing stored carbon too quickly.              |
| 57 | Methane Hydrates                            | Frozen deposits of methane gas found under the ocean floor and in permafrost, which could release vast amounts of gas if thawed.                                                                | /meth-ayn hī-drātes/               | The destabilization of methane hydrates represents a major climate risk if deep oceans warm.                  |

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| 58 | Cryosphere                     | The parts of the Earth's surface where water is in solid form, including sea ice, glaciers, and permafrost.                         | /krī-ō-sfeer/                   | The rapid shrinking of the cryosphere is one of the most visible impacts of global warming.                              |
| 59 | Ice-Albedo Effect              | The positive feedback loop where melting white ice exposes dark land/water, which absorbs more solar energy, causing more warming.  | /is al-bē-dō ih-fekt/           | The melting Arctic sea ice highlights the danger of the ice-albedo effect.                                               |
| 60 | Stratosphere                   | The layer of the atmosphere above the troposphere, which contains the ozone layer.                                                  | /strat-uh-sfeer/                | While the lower atmosphere is warming, the stratosphere is actually cooling due to changes in its composition.           |
| 61 | Decarbonization                | The process of reducing and ultimately eliminating carbon dioxide emissions from human activity.                                    | /dee-kahr-buhn-ih-zā-shun/      | Achieving decarbonization by 2050 requires massive investment in clean technology.                                       |
| 62 | Intermittency                  | The quality of renewable energy sources (like wind and solar) that do not generate power constantly.                                | /in-tur-mit-un-see/             | Grid operators must manage the intermittency of solar and wind power with storage and backup sources.                    |
| 63 | Grid Modernization             | Upgrading the electrical transmission network to be smarter, more resilient, and capable of handling renewable energy.              | /grid mod-urn-ih-zā-shun/       | Grid modernization is necessary to move electricity efficiently from wind farms to cities.                               |
| 64 | Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) | Technology that traps CO2 emissions from large sources and stores them underground.                                                 | /kahr-bun kap-chur und stor-ij/ | CCS is a controversial but potentially useful technology for industrial facilities that are hard to decarbonize.         |
| 65 | Geothermal Energy              | Heat energy that comes from the natural heat inside the Earth's crust.                                                              | /jē-ō-thur-muhl en-ur-jee/      | Hot springs and volcanoes are surface manifestations of the Earth's huge potential for geothermal energy.                |
| 66 | Biofuel                        | Liquid fuel (like ethanol or biodiesel) made from organic matter, often crops like corn or sugarcane.                               | /bī-ō-fyūl/                     | While biofuels are renewable, they sometimes compete with food production for farmland.                                  |
| 67 | Small Modular Reactor (SMR)    | A type of nuclear power technology that is smaller, can be built faster, and is considered safer than traditional reactors.         | /smal mod-yuh-lur ree-ak-tur/   | Advocates suggest SMRs could provide reliable, low-carbon baseload power.                                                |
| 68 | Energy Density                 | The amount of energy stored in a given volume or mass (e.g., gasoline has a higher energy density than a battery).                  | /en-ur-jee den-sit-ee/          | The low energy density of current batteries is a challenge for long-haul electric trucking.                              |
| 69 | Green Hydrogen                 | Hydrogen fuel produced using renewable energy, resulting in no greenhouse gas emissions.                                            | /green hī-druh-jun/             | Green hydrogen is being explored as a clean fuel for shipping and heavy industry.                                        |
| 70 | Retrofitting                   | Adding new technology or features to an existing building or system to make it more energy-efficient.                               | /ret-rō-fit-ing/                | The city began retrofitting all its old public buildings with energy-efficient windows and insulation.                   |
| 71 | Climate Justice                | The view that climate change disproportionately affects the poor and marginalized, and that solutions must address this inequality. | /klī-mut jus-tis/               | Protesters demanded that government policy prioritize climate justice for vulnerable communities.                        |
| 72 | Environmental Racism           | The disproportionate impact of environmental hazards (like pollution) on people of color.                                           | /in-vī-run-men-tul rā-siz-um/   | Activists are fighting against environmental racism that places waste dumps near minority neighborhoods.                 |
| 73 | Greenwashing                   | When a company exaggerates or falsely claims that its products or practices are environmentally friendly.                           | /green-wosh-ing/                | The advertising campaign was criticized for being pure greenwashing because the company still relied on heavy pollution. |

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| 74 | Climate Treaty                                   | A formal, legally binding international agreement among countries to address climate change.                                                                   | /klī-mut tree-tee/                  | The Kyoto Protocol was an important, early climate treaty that set emission reduction targets.                        |
| 75 | Vulnerability Assessment                         | A study to determine how susceptible a region, sector, or community is to the negative effects of climate change.                                              | /vul-nur-uh-bil-ih-tee uh-ses-munt/ | The town performed a vulnerability assessment to plan for future heatwaves and flooding.                              |
| 76 | Resilience                                       | The capacity of a system, community, or ecosystem to survive, adapt, and recover from shocks like extreme weather.                                             | /ri-zil-yuns/                       | Building community resilience involves creating local food systems and strong social networks.                        |
| 77 | Precautionary Principle                          | The idea that if an action might cause harm, it should not be taken, even if scientific proof of the harm is not yet complete.                                 | /pri-kaw-shun-air-ee prin-suh-pul/  | Following the precautionary principle, the city banned the chemical despite debates over its long-term safety.        |
| 78 | Just Transition                                  | A framework that ensures workers and communities dependent on fossil fuel industries are supported when shifting to a cleaner economy.                         | /just tranz-ish-un/                 | Programs for retraining coal miners are part of a larger plan for a just transition.                                  |
| 79 | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) | The United Nations body that assesses the science related to climate change.                                                                                   | /i-p-c-c/                           | The latest report from the IPCC confirmed that human influence is unequivocally warming the planet.                   |
| 80 | Emissions Trading                                | A market-based approach to control pollution by issuing a set number of allowances that companies can buy, sell, or trade.                                     | /ih-mish-unz trād-ing/              | Emissions trading creates a financial incentive for companies to reduce their greenhouse gas output.                  |
| 81 | Ocean Acidification                              | The ongoing decrease in the pH (increase in acidity) of the Earth's oceans, caused by the uptake of atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> .                              | /ō-shun uh-sid-ih-fih-kā-shun/      | Ocean acidification makes it difficult for calcifying organisms, like corals and shellfish, to build their skeletons. |
| 82 | Blue Carbon                                      | Carbon stored in coastal and marine ecosystems, specifically mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses.                                                          | /blū kahr-bun/                      | Protecting mangrove forests increases the amount of blue carbon storage and protects coastlines.                      |
| 83 | Trophic Cascade                                  | A chain of ecological events that starts at the top of a food chain and works its way down.                                                                    | /trof-ik kas-kāde/                  | The extinction of a top predator could trigger a trophic cascade and disrupt the entire ecosystem.                    |
| 84 | Eutrophication                                   | Excessive richness of nutrients in a body of water, frequently due to runoff, causing dense growth of plant life and death of animal life from lack of oxygen. | /yū-trō-fih-kā-shun/                | Farm runoff caused the lake's eutrophication, leading to a massive algal bloom.                                       |
| 85 | Bioremediation                                   | The use of living organisms, like microbes or plants, to remove pollutants from a contaminated site.                                                           | /bī-ō-ri-mee-dee-ay-shun/           | After the oil spill, crews used bioremediation to help break down the petroleum into harmless compounds.              |
| 86 | Keystone Species                                 | A species that has a disproportionately large effect on its natural environment relative to its abundance.                                                     | /kē-stōn spē-sheez/                 | The beaver is a keystone species because its dams create wetlands that support many other life forms.                 |
| 87 | Endemic Species                                  | A species that is native to and restricted to a specific geographical area.                                                                                    | /en-dem-ik spē-sheez/               | The warming climate poses a serious threat to the endemic species found only on that isolated mountain range.         |
| 88 | Non-Point Source Pollution                       | Pollution that comes from many different, scattered sources (like agricultural runoff or urban streets) rather than a single pipe.                             | /non poynt sors puh-lū-shun/        | Preventing non-point source pollution requires community-wide efforts like better storm drain management.             |

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| 89  | Water Table           | The level below the ground where the soil and rock are permanently saturated with water (i.e., the top of the groundwater).             | /wah-tur tā-bul/              | Excessive pumping for irrigation has caused the water table in the region to drop significantly.            |
| 90  | Overexploitation      | The unsustainable use of a natural resource, often leading to its depletion.                                                            | /ō-vur-eks-plōy-tā-shun/      | Overexploitation of the forest, mainly through illegal logging, destroyed the primate habitat.              |
| 91  | Tipping Point         | The critical moment when a small change pushes a system into a sudden, large, and often irreversible new state.                         | /tip-ing poynt/               | Scientists are researching the tipping point at which the Amazon rainforest may convert to savanna.         |
| 92  | Climate Migration     | The movement of people from their homes because of the permanent or long-term impacts of climate change.                                | /klī-mut mī-grā-shun/         | Increasing drought in the south is leading to greater climate migration toward the coasts.                  |
| 93  | Climate Refugee       | A person who has been forced to leave their home region due to climate-related changes or disasters.                                    | /klī-mut ref-yū-jee/          | The term climate refugee is often used to describe those displaced by extreme weather and sea level rise.   |
| 94  | Disaster Preparedness | The actions taken to plan and prepare for how to respond to, recover from, and minimize the damage of a natural or human-made disaster. | /dih-zas-tur pri-pair-id-nus/ | The state invested in disaster preparedness by upgrading its emergency alert system and evacuation routes.  |
| 95  | Risk Assessment       | The process of identifying potential hazards and analyzing what could happen if they occur.                                             | /risk uh-ses-munt/            | The government used a risk assessment to determine the likelihood of future coastal flooding.               |
| 96  | Managed Retreat       | An adaptation strategy that involves intentionally moving buildings and infrastructure away from hazards, such as eroding coastlines.   | /man-ijed ri-treet/           | Managed retreat is a difficult but necessary conversation for communities facing chronic sea level rise.    |
| 97  | Food Security         | The state where all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.                   | /fūūd sih-kyoor-ih-tee/       | Climate change impacts on agriculture pose a serious threat to global food security.                        |
| 98  | Bioaccumulation       | The buildup of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in an organism's body over its lifetime.                                          | /bī-ō-uh-kyū-myoo-lā-shun/    | Mercury from coal plants can cause bioaccumulation in fish, making them unsafe to eat.                      |
| 99  | Drought Resilience    | The ability of a community or system to withstand periods of low rainfall without major disruption.                                     | /drowt ri-zil-yuns/           | Water recycling programs help boost the city's drought resilience.                                          |
| 100 | Geoengineering        | Large-scale, deliberate intervention in the Earth's climate system to try and counteract global warming.                                | /jē-ō-en-juh-neer-ing/        | Geoengineering, such as spraying aerosols into the atmosphere, is a highly controversial and risky concept. |