

# Climate Change: The Human Impact

## Activity 1: Climate Change Quiz

**Ages: 11+**

**Time: 15–20 mins**

### **Aims**

To introduce the human as well as physical impacts of climate change and the notion that the countries that are most affected are generally the least responsible for creating the problem.

### **You will need**

The quiz question sheet and answer sheet (*Climate Change Quiz Questions* and *Climate Change Quiz Answers*)

### **What to do**

You could distribute copies of the quiz questions to pupils and ask them to work in pairs to discuss each question and circle their answers. Alternatively you could read out the questions and ask pupils to respond by raising hands or moving to different parts of the room in order to indicate their answers. Go through the answers and discuss with the pupils.

# Climate Change Quiz Questions

**1. Scientists think that in the next 100 years global warming will cause water levels in oceans to:**

- A. Decrease at least 100 cm
- B. Stay the same
- C. Increase by between 15 and 95 cm

**2. Kenya is the world's fourth largest tea producer and its second biggest exporter. If temperatures rise by 2°C, what would happen to tea growers in Kenya?**

- A. They'd be able to grow more tea in more parts of the country
- B. Many of the areas where they grow tea would become unsuitable for tea growing
- C. They would be able to grow better quality tea

**3. What are scientists warning might become bigger problems in Britain in the next 50 years, as the climate warms?**

- A. Scorpions
- B. Sharks
- C. West Nile Virus (a disease spread by the bite of a mosquito)
- D. All of the above

**4. How many people were left homeless by the November 2007 Cyclone Sidr in southern Bangladesh?**

- A. 100,000
- B. 500,000
- C. 1,500,000
- D. 3,500,000

**5. How will climate change affect the level of malaria in South Africa?**

- A. The area where malaria can develop will double
- B. The number of people at risk will increase from 2.2 million to 7.2 million
- C. It will wipe out malaria once and for all
- D. Both A and B are correct

**6. What do you think is the average contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of a person living in the UK, every year? (The figures are for 2004)**

- A. 4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>
- B. 7 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>
- C. 9.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>
- D. 20 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

**7. How many times more energy does someone in the UK use than someone living in Cambodia in Southeast Asia?**

- A. 241 times more energy
- B. 190 times more energy
- C. 50 times more energy

**8. If all the people in the world lived and consumed as we currently do in the UK, how many planets would be needed to support life on Earth?**

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.4
- C. 3.0

**9. If everyone in the UK shared a lift to school with their friend's mum or dad, how many kilograms of carbon could they each be saving a year?**

- A. 350 kg a year
- B. 730 kg a year
- C. 780 kg a year

**10. Taking a carrier bag with you to the shops, rather than collecting them in a drawer in the kitchen, would save how much carbon per shopper?**

- A. 25 kg a year
- B. 15 kg a year
- C. 5 kg a year

## Climate Change Quiz Answers

**1. Scientists think that global warming in the next 100 years will cause water levels in oceans to:**

**C.** Many scientists believe that global warming will cause the water in our oceans to go up between 15 and 95 cm in the next 100 years, owing in part to the melting of the Earth's ice. This would mean serious habitat loss and upheaval for coastal people, some islands and low-lying countries would even disappear.

**2. Kenya is the world's fourth largest tea producer and its second biggest exporter. If temperatures rise by 2°C, what would happen to tea growers in Kenya?**

**B.** Many areas would become drier and hotter which would make conditions unsuitable for growing tea. In Kenya, 400,000 small farmers grow 60 per cent of the tea – these farmers couldn't afford to pay for new irrigation systems to adapt to climate change. So their source of income could disappear.

**3. What are scientists warning might become bigger problems in Britain in the next 50 years as the climate warms?**

**D.** A report from the Energy Saving Trust warned of all three, as well as the possibility of termites and poisonous spiders becoming increasing problems.

**4. How many people were left homeless by the November 2007 Cyclone Sidr in southern Bangladesh?**

**D.** Cyclones happen when the temperature of the sea increases, so they are more likely to occur as global warming increases. If we don't take action to reduce climate change, cyclones will become much more frequent.

Due to improved early warning systems Cyclone Sidr caused fewer deaths than previous cyclones. However the damage caused to homes and livelihoods was still very severe.

**5. How will climate change affect the level of malaria in South Africa?**

**D.** Global warming will increase the number of floods, rising temperatures and drought, all of which are factors in disease transmission. Floods and rising temperatures both encourage malaria to develop. The knock-on effect of increased malaria is potentially huge – increased pressure on an already stressed healthcare system and a burden on education, with numbers of teachers and pupils diminished.

**6. What do you think is the average contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of a person living in the UK, every year? (The figures are for 2004)**

**C.** In the UK, we need to reduce our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 5.4 tonnes per year per person to help secure a future without catastrophic climate change. 4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> is the individual 'carbon budget' in the UK. That means every person in the UK should aim to cut down to 4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year to reduce climate change. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> per person, per year in the USA were 20 tonnes.

**7. How much more energy does someone in the UK use than someone living in Cambodia in Southeast Asia?**

**A.** The average person in Cambodia uses 241 times *less* energy than the average person in the UK. Because people in Cambodia use a lot fewer resources, they produce a lot less carbon.

**8. If all the people in the world lived and consumed as we currently do in the UK, how many planets would be needed to support life on Earth?**

**C.** 3 whole planets the size of Earth with the same precious eco-system!

**9. If everyone in the UK shared a lift to school with their friend's mum or dad, how many kilograms of carbon could they each be saving a year?**

**B.** 730 kg a year! Your parents could make a similar carbon saving by working at home for a week each year instead of driving to the office.

**10. Taking a carrier bag with you to the shops, rather than collecting them in a drawer in the kitchen, would save how much carbon per shopper?**

**A.** 25 kg a year! It's a really easy way to help lower your carbon footprint. And you can show off how ethical you are with a stylish Fairtrade cotton shopping bag!