1. The **ozone layer** high in the atmosphere is important because it…

   ☐ gives us oxygen to breathe

   ☐ makes it rain

   ☐ creates gravity

   ☐ blocks harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun

2. The **Montreal Protocol** was a global agreement to…

   ☐ phase out CFCs and other ozone-destroying chemicals

   ☐ burn more coal instead of oil

   ☐ build more factories in poorer countries

   ☐ cut greenhouse gas emissions by half

3. The **greenhouse effect** is when gases in the atmosphere…

   ☐ trap heat and keep the planet warm

   ☐ block all sunlight

   ☐ create oxygen

   ☐ cool the planet down

4. The biggest human source of carbon dioxide is…

   ☐ breathing out

   ☐ ocean waves

   ☐ burning fossil fuels

   ☐ volcanoes only

5. What is the difference between weather and climate?

   ☐ They mean exactly the same thing

   ☐ Weather is day-to-day; climate is the long-term average

   ☐ Climate is only about rain

   ☐ Weather lasts for centuries

6. Like any warm water, a warmer ocean holds less dissolved _____.

   _____

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_____

8. A species that naturally belongs in an area is called a _____ species.

   _____

9. When the very last member of a species dies, the species is _____.

   _____

10. High biodiversity makes an ecosystem more stable and better able to _____ shocks.

    _____

1. **blocks harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun**

   The **ozone layer** absorbs most of the sun's harmful UV rays, shielding life below.

2. **phase out CFCs and other ozone-destroying chemicals**

   The **Montreal Protocol** (1987) had countries agree to phase out CFCs – a rare global success.

3. **trap heat and keep the planet warm**

   The **greenhouse effect** is greenhouse gases trapping heat, keeping Earth warm enough for life.

4. **burning fossil fuels**

   Burning **fossil fuels** for energy and transport is by far the largest human CO2 source.

5. **Weather is day-to-day; climate is the long-term average**

   Weather is what happens on a given day; **climate** is the long-term average over decades.

6. **oxygen**

   Warmer water holds less **oxygen**, making life harder for fish and other sea animals.

7. **carbonate**

   Shells and coral are made of calcium **carbonate**, which dissolves more easily in acidic water.

8. **native**

   A **native** species evolved in the area and is part of its natural balance.

9. **extinct**

   A species is **extinct** once its last individual is gone – a permanent, irreversible loss.

10. **resist**

    Diverse ecosystems can **resist** disease, drought, and change better than simple ones – diversity is resilience.

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