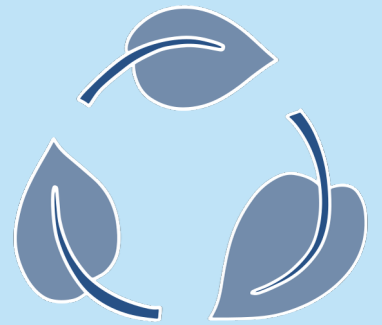


Study the previous vocabulary

1. Sustainable Living

Sustainable living involves adopting practices that prioritize the health of the environment, aiming to minimize negative impacts on ecosystems. This lifestyle considers the interconnectedness of ecological, social, and economic factors, emphasizing responsible resource use, waste reduction, and environmental conservation.



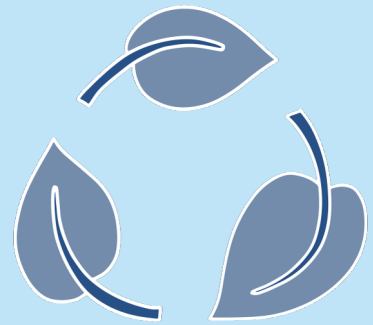
2. Environmental Damage

Environmental damage refers to the harm inflicted on the natural world due to human activities, particularly those that contribute to pollution, deforestation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. It underscores the negative consequences of unsustainable practices on ecosystems, wildlife, and the overall health of the planet.



3. Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, encompassing the richness and variability of plant, animal, and microbial species, their genetic differences, and the ecosystems they form. Sustainable living recognizes the importance of preserving biodiversity as it contributes to ecological balance, resilience, and the well-being of the planet.



4. Ecological Footprint

The ecological footprint measures the environmental impact of an individual, community, or organization in terms of land and resources required to support their lifestyle and activities. Adopting sustainable living practices aims to reduce one's ecological footprint, promoting more responsible and balanced resource consumption.



5. Green Spaces

Green spaces are areas characterized by the presence of vegetation, such as parks, gardens, and forests, within urban or rural environments. These spaces contribute to environmental health, offering benefits such as improved air quality, enhanced mental well-being, and the conservation of biodiversity. Sustainable living encourages the creation and preservation of green spaces for community and ecological health.

