**Geography, 9th grade**

**CHALLENGE 1**

There are studies which argue that we have an overpopulation problem in the world. Do you think that’s true?

What steps must be taken on the planet to achieve a relationship between people and nature that allows a dignified life for all people and animals?

**CHALLENGE 2**

The residue is any substance or object emitted by its keeper. Think not only of the garbage we personally generate, but also of the smoke coming out of a car or a factory.

Some economists and reporters say that a lot of our "recycled" e-waste goes to landfills in Africa. And they say the same thing with Rtps. Is that true?

What effect does this kind of practice have on the African population, if any?

**CHALLENGE 3**

The textile industry is one of the most polluting in the world and generates an unattainable amount of waste.

Why is this industry generating so much waste? In which countries does this pollution occur most?

Who are the companies responsible for this damage?

What kind of relation has this reality with your life?

What can we do to combat this damage to the planet?

What companies do you know here in Santiago that make clothes without destroying the planet?

**CHALLENGE 4**

Only 3 per cent of the water on planet Earth is safe for human consumption, the remaining 97 per cent is salt water from the seas and oceans. Of this freshwater, 79 per cent is in the form of ice, 20 per cent in groundwater and only 1 per cent is surface freshwater. As you can see, safe drinking water is a very scarce asset.

On average, each Spaniard drinks between 1 and 2 litres of water per day, between 35 and 70 litres of water when a washing machine is installed. Between 8 and 20 liters, dishes are washed with dishwasher and up to 100 if that action is made with your hands. Cooking, between 6 and 8 liters at a time. In the shower, depending on how long it takes, use between 35 and 70 liters. Each bath: 200 liters. Brushing your teeth without turning off the tap means about 30 liters of water every day. Closing it 1.5 liters. Toilet water costs 8 to 10 liters.

There are economists who talk about water control being the big reason for future wars. Is that so? Why is water a resource for some people to think about killing? Where are the largest water reserves on the planet? Who controls that water?

What can we do to change this dynamic of defeating that can lead to war?

**CHALLENGE 5**

Thirty-three per cent of the world’s food is wasted or dumped along the food chain. Every year, 1.3 billion tons of food end up in the garbage. It is a food that could feed more than 900 million hungry people.

Just in Spain, 7.7 million tons of food are wasted every year. We are the seventh most food-wasting country in the European Union.

In short, one third of the food we produce is wasted, one in eight people in the world is hungry, while in the first world, one in seven is obese.

Where is that food wasted?

Why does one part of the world die of hunger while another part dies of obesity or an unhealthy diet?

What can I do at home to waste less food?

What about restaurants?

**CHALLENGE 6**

Organic farming is an agricultural production system that provides consumers with fresh, tasty and authentic food, respecting the life cycles of growth. Besides, organic farming uses ecological techniques that minimize human impact. To achieve this, farmers follow certain common ecological practices, such as crop rotation, which limit the use of synthetic pesticides and antibiotics for livestock, prohibit the use of Gmos, the selection of disease-resistant and disease-adapted plant and animal species. region, reproduction in open spaces and the use of resources near the crop or breeding area.

What are the benefits to the planet of organic crops?

What can I do to promote the consumption of organic products?

What organizations do I know in Santiago that can help me to buy organic products or help to promote this form of production?

**CHALLENGE 7**

The resources (minerals, metals, gas, oil, wood, water, etc.) from which we obtain (manufacture) our goods and consumer products are limited. The decline or depletion of these resources endangers the development of future generations. It also means that, in our current needs, the prices of our consumer products increase because it is more expensive, due to its scarcity, to obtain the necessary raw materials.

Non-renewable resources are natural resources that cannot be produced, cultivated, regenerated or reused in sufficient quantities to maintain the amount consumed. In other words, it is non-renewable resources that, when consumed, are depleted and cannot be replenished.

Sustainable consumption is the acquisition of sustainable goods and products.

What are sustainable products?

What data do we need to consider to know if a product is sustainable?

Is it sustainable to make electric cars?

Is it possible to build underground transport (subway) in cities?

Is the construction of skyscrapers in our cities sustainable?

What can we do to contribute to the sustainability of the planet?