

Citizenship

Goals – What we want to achieve. Sometimes a ‘good’ outcome is judged to be morally correct regardless of how it was achieved – ‘the end justifies the means’.

Rights – How we are entitled to be treated. Examples: We have a moral right to expect a friend to keep a promise. We have a legal right to education. We have a human right to be treated fairly by others.

Responsibilities (also known as **duties** or **obligations**) – How we are expected to behave. Example: We have a moral responsibility to keep a promise.

Science – mostly about the environment

Science – Exploration of the natural world, using systematic processes. Science provides knowledge about what *can* be done.

Scientific evidence – Information, facts or knowledge that are obtained by scientific enquiry.

Fuel – A substance that undergoes chemical change, usually burning, to release energy (e.g. coal, wood, natural gas). Nuclear fuels undergo nuclear reactions to release energy.

Values – The beliefs that we think have the greatest worth. Our values may be based on our morals, our religious beliefs, our upbringing and our culture.

Ethics – The processes we use to help us decide on issues of right (good) and wrong (bad). Ethics helps us decide what *should* be done. (They can also refer to what we consider right or wrong in a particular area, e.g. environmental ethics, ethical investments.)

Morals – Beliefs about what is right and wrong. Example: One person may consider that it is always important to tell the truth. Another person may consider that normally you should tell the truth, but not if it’s going to result in someone being hurt.

Fossil fuels – Fuels which have been created over many millions of years from dead plants and animals (e.g. coal, oil, natural gas).

Renewable energy resources – Energy resources that can be replaced (**not re-used**) over a short period of time (e.g. waves, wind, solar power, sugar cane and other crops).

Non-renewable energy resources – Energy resources that cannot be replaced over a short period of time (e.g. fossil fuels).

Sustainable development – Ensuring a better quality of life for **everyone** now **and** for generations to come. This includes effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources.