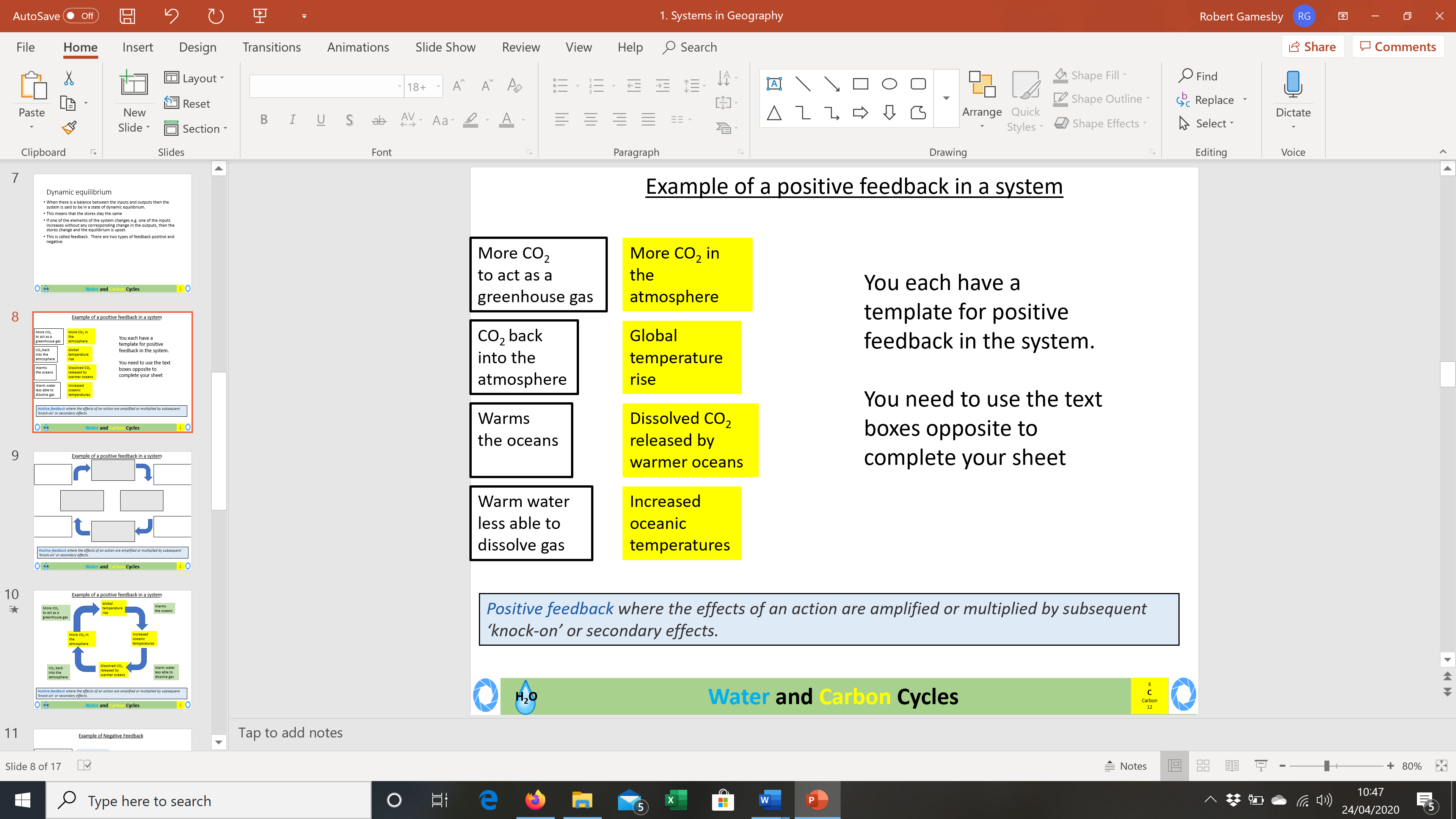
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| --- | --- | --- |
| System |  | 1. This occurs when inputs balance outputs so that the overall system does not change. |
| Inputs |  | 2. A part of the system where energy/mass is stored or transformed. |
| Outputs |  | 3. Change in the state of a system that counteracts or dampens that change. |
| Energy |  | 4. This is made up of a chain of open systems where the output from one open system forms the input into another. Rivers are a classic example of open cascade systems. |
| Store/component |  | 5. the addition of matter or energy to a system |
| Flow/transfer |  | 6. a set of interrelated components working towards some kind of process |
| System boundary |  | 7. Outer edge of system; the interface between one system and another. |
| Dynamic equilibrium |  | 8. are the kinds of things or substances composing the system. They may be atoms or molecules, or larger bodies of matter, e.g. sand grains, rain drops etc. |
| Positive feedback |  | 9. the removal of energy or matter from a system |
| Negative feedback |  | 10. What powers the system e.g. what causes the water to circulate within water cycle. |
| System element |  | 11. Change in the state of a system that causes the initial change to increase. |
| Cascading system |  | 12. A form of linkage between one store/component that involves movement of energy or mass. |

Example of a positive feedback in a system



Example of Negative Feedback

Start: Increased use of fossil fuels

negative feedback where the effects of an action are cancelled out by its subsequent knock-on effects.

