What Is Global Warming?

We call the result global warming, but it is causing a set of changes to the Earth's climate, or long-term weather patterns, that varies from place to place. As the Earth spins each day, the new heat swirls with it, picking up moisture over the oceans, rising here, settling there. It's changing the rhythms of climate that all living things have come to rely upon. What will we do to slow this warming? How will we cope with the changes we've already set into motion? While we struggle to figure it all out, the face of the Earth as we know it—coasts, forests, farms and snow-capped mountains—hangs in the balance.

The "greenhouse effect" is the warming that happens when certain gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat. These gases let in light but keep heat from escaping, like the glass walls of a greenhouse.

First, sunlight shines onto the Earth's surface, where it is absorbed and then radiates back into the atmosphere as heat. In the atmosphere, "greenhouse" gases trap some of this heat, and the rest escapes into space. The more greenhouse gases are in the atmosphere, the more heat gets trapped.

Levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) have gone up and down over the Earth's history, but they have been fairly constant for the past few thousand years. Global average temperatures have stayed fairly constant over that time as well, until recently. Through the burning of fossil fuels and other GHG emissions, humans are enhancing the greenhouse effect and warming Earth.

Scientists often use the term "climate change" instead of global warming. This is because as the Earth's average temperature climbs, winds and ocean currents move heat around the globe in ways that can cool some areas, warm others, and change the amount of rain and snow falling. As a result, the climate changes differently in different areas.

The average global temperature and concentrations of carbon dioxide (one of the major greenhouse gases) have fluctuated on a cycle of hundreds of thousands of years as the Earth's position relative to the sun has varied. As a result, ice ages have come and gone.

The rapid rise in greenhouse gases is a problem because it is changing the climate faster than some living things may be able to adapt. Also, a new and more unpredictable climate poses unique challenges to all life.

1. V0CABULARY. Find a synonym in the text for these words: (1 mark)	
a) TWIST	
b) TO DEAL SUCCESFULLY WITH	
c) STANDARD	
d) TO MAKE BIGGER	

2. Choose the best option. (1 mark)

- The "greenhouse effect" is when the Earth's atmosphera let the gases escape into space.
- The "greenhouse effect" is a phenomenon in which the heat is trapped by the gases.
- The "greenhouse" gases have never been in the Earth's atmosphera before.
- The name of "greenhouse effect" is due to the colour of the gases in the atmosphera.



3. GRAMMAR. Complete the following sentences. (2 marks)a) The global warming is said
b) If we go on with GHG emissions
c) Scientists
d) The Earth's surface
4. Complete with one or more adequate words. (1 mark) Scientists
5. Answer the following questions in your own words. a) Make a list of the main consequences of the global warming (25-50 words). (2 marks)
b)How do you think governments should react to this "threatening disaster"? (50-75 words). (3 marks)

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO HOCKEY

Hockey, or more precisely field hockey, is a relatively unknown sport. However it is played all over the world and is one of the oldest modern sports.

The origins of hockey date back to Ancient Egypt 4000 years ago. The first evidence of the sport in England is a medieval stained-glass window of a hockey player at Canterbury cathedral. The rules of most modern sports were set down in England and hockey was no exception. However, it wasn't until the 19th century that the rules of this game were written and the first hockey association was created.

It was the British upper class who created the first hockey clubs, keeping it as an elite sport played in exclusive clubs. The first hockey club was formed in Blackheath, London 1840. By the mid-19th Century hockey was more popular than football/soccer at Oxbridge. British merchants and army officers took the sport all over the world.

One British officer who used the sport to keep the soldiers fit was Colonel John Hockey who was stationed in Nova Scotia in the mid-19th Century. However 'hockey' is not an eponym based on the colonel's surname because *hockie* was recorded in the Galway Statutes back in 1527. The fact that the Colonel John's family was called 'Hockey' was just a coincidence. There is an Old French word *hoquet* (=curved stick) but the connection between the two words has not been convincingly established.

1. VOCABULARY. Find words or expressions in the text of the following: (1 mark)

l.	law or custom which controls behaviour or action
).	reserved to the persons concerned
٤.	propagate, disseminate
1.	maintain one's physical condition

2. Choose the best option (1 mark)

- a. The first time that hockey was played was in Canterbury cathedral.
- b. The rules of hockey were found in Ancient Egypt 4000 years ago.
- c. At the beginning hockey was played by middle and lower classes.
- d. By the mid-19th Century football was not so popular as hockey.



(2 marks)	ır own words.
a. The first hockey clubs	-
b. A medieval stained-glass window	_
c. Blackheath	
d. Hockey is played all over the world in spite of	
4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word or expression (1 mark)	
Women's hockey	
Women's hockey is as well known men's is it developed later that men's and it can't be played in some countries like Pakistan, of players all over the world, and it's been an official Olympic sport the UK and the United States hockey is mainly sport.	there are lots 1980. In
Hockey is not a professional sport, it still keeps the romanticism of amateur compeverybody plays for fun and there is no other interest the itself.	
5. Where does the word hockey come from? Answer the question using inforthe text. (25-50 words) (2 marks)	mation from
6. Write a short essay about the advantages and disadvantages of being a fan professional sportsman/woman. (50-75 words) (3 marks).	mous