

overriding	1. Забота	To assert	5. Проводить
Concern		To conduct	
Feasible		Urgency	
Equivalently	2/ Недостаток,	Drastic	6. Широко распространённый
Shortage		Widespread	
Trump card		Shift	
Objective	3. Цель	Famine	7. Ураган
Indicator		Hurricane	
sugarcane		To assume	
Barrage	4. Заграждение, плотина	To assume	8. {оронить}
literally		To bury	
Famine		To envision	

### ЗАДАНИЕ 2

1. важнейшая проблема экологии,	1. Lifestyle
2. привели к указанию,	2. hydrogen based economy
3. мы живем лучше и лучше	3. to end up pointing
4. , стиль жизни,	4. to do better and better
5. пути развития производства экономика,	5. the overriding environmental concern
6. основанная на гидро источниках энергии	6. industrial way
7. иметь расход энергии,	7. To run out of
8. находиться в условиях второго мирового кризиса	8. Energy direction
потребления нефти,	9. on almost any objective indicator
9. дефицит нефти,	10. Shortage of oil
10. основное направление энергетики,	11. To be in a second world oil crisis
11. израсходовать,	12. To have lost of oil
12. практически по любому объективному	13. to be of less import
показателю,	14. monumental research effort
13. иметь меньшее значение,	15. severe consequences
14. обрести стратегическое значение,	16. in many people's view
15. всеобъемлющие усилия по исследованию,	17. to assume the kind of strategic importance
16. жестокие последствия,	
17. с точки зрения многих людей.	

### ЗАДАНИЕ 3

1. Climate change and especially global warming has become the overriding environmental concern since	the 1990s.
	the 1980s.
	the 1960s.
2. The only solution of avoiding climate change is choosing	a fundamentally new energy direction.
	A new life style.
	a new methods of oil combustion.

3. To develop the necessary technologies to combat climate change will require	a monumental research effort.
	A new way of life.
	a new technologies.

4. In many people's view, climate change is linked to	drastic increases in temperature.
	to new technologies.
	to new climate.

ЗАДАНИЕ 4

1. To drill out	Заслуживающий доверия	6. Substantial	повторяющийся
	накапливать		Сильный
	бурить		Колебание
core	2. назад	Millennial	7. Масштаб
Backwards		Scale	
Fraction		profound	
Pollen	3. След	Implication	8. Последствие
Trace		Stretching	
Bubble		Broadly	
sediment	4. Огромный	Holocene	9. Делать реальным
overwhelming		To substantiate	
Pollen		Broadly	
Uncontroversial	5. Удерживать	Laughing gas	10. Веселящий газ
trap		To wrap	
Vapor		antropogenic	

ЗАДАНИЕ 5

1. More greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will lead to	an increase	in the temperature on Earth.
	an decrease	
	the stability	

2. About 80 percent of the extra CO <sub>2</sub> comes from	combustion of oil, coal and gas.
	deforestation.
	other land changes in the tropics.

3. The considerable part of the released CO <sub>2</sub> is absorbed again, and generally	by the oceans.
	by northern forest regrowth.
	by increased plant growth (plants use CO <sub>2</sub> as fertilizer).

4. Several types of gases, including water vapor, carbon dioxide	as greenhouse gases.
	as climate change gases.

(CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), laughing gas (N <sub>2</sub> O), CFC gases and ozone are known	as easy gases.
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5. The greenhouse gases	trap	some of the heat emitted by the Earth
	reflect	
	absorb	

6. The main concern of climate change is	global warming.
	global cooling.
	global stability.

1.

1. We have only used thermometers systematically and globally	over the past century and a half.
	many centuries ago.
	over past 20 years.

2. We can get a grip on the development of temperature by studying how it has affected other objects that we can measure today	– the so called proxy indicators.
	– the main indicators.
	– the unimportant indicators.

3. For instance, temperature has in many ways affected	the ice.
	the pollen.
	the land.

4. Equally, we can estimate temperature by looking at tree rings, because trees grow	wider rings in warm weather.
	wider rings in cold weather.
	more narrow rings in warm weather.

5. Throughout the past 1 million years there has occurred a series of	eight.	glacial/interglacial cycles, driven by the changes in earth's orbit around the sun.
	five	
	twenty	

6. We still live in the last interglacial period which began about 10,000 years ago	– the Holocene.
	– the Homo Sapience.
	– the Homoclimate.

7. When looking over the long 400,000 years of ice cores, the Holocene appears	the longest warm and stable period.
	the longest cold and stable period.
	the longest warm and unstable period.