**Перевод текста**

ИСКОПАЕМОЕ ТОПЛИВО

Ископаемое топливо или газовое топливо — это топливо, образующееся из природных ресурсов, таких как: анаэробное разложение погребенных мертвых организмов. Возраст организмов и получаемое ими ископаемое топливо обычно составляет миллионы лет, а иногда и превышает их 650 миллионов лет назад. Эти виды топлива содержат высокий процент углерода и углеводородный.

Ископаемые виды топлива варьируются от летучих материалов с низким соотношением углерода и водорода как метан, к жидкой нефти к нелетучим материалам, состоящим из почти чистых углерод, как антрацитовый уголь. Метан можно найти только на месторождениях углеводородов, ассоциируется с нефтью или в виде клатратов метана. Это общепринято что они образовались из окаменелых останков мертвых растений и животных путем воздействия тепла и давления в земной коре на протяжении сотен миллионов лет. Эта биогенная теория была впервые введена Георгом Агриколой в 1556 г.позже-Михаилом Ломоносовым в 18 веке.

По оценкам Управления энергетической информации, в 2007 г. первичные источники энергии состояли из нефти 36,0%, угля 27,4%, природного газа 23,0%, что составляет 86,4% доли ископаемого топлива в первичной энергетике потребление в мире. Не ископаемые источники в 2006 году включали гидроэлектростанции 6.3%, ядерные 8,5%, а другие (геотермальные, солнечные, приливные, ветровые, древесные, отходы) составляют 0,9 процент. Мировое потребление энергии росло примерно на 2,3% в год.

Ископаемые виды топлива являются невозобновляемыми ресурсами, потому что они занимают миллионы лет формируются, а запасы истощаются гораздо быстрее, чем создаются новые сформированный. Производство и использование ископаемых видов топлива вызывает озабоченность в области охраны окружающей среды. Один таким образом, глобальное движение в сторону производства возобновляемых источников энергии находится под угрозой способ помочь удовлетворить возросшие потребности в энергии.

Сжигание ископаемого топлива дает около 21,3 миллиарда тонн (21,3 гигатонны) углекислого газа в год, но подсчитано, что природные процессы могут только поглотите около половины этой суммы, так что чистый прирост составит 10,65 миллиарда тонн нефти. атмосферный углекислый газ в год (одна тонна атмосферного углерода эквивалентна до 44/12 или 3,7 тонны углекислого газа). Углекислый газ - это одна из теплиц газы, которые усиливают радиоактивное воздействие и способствуют глобальному потеплению, вызывая средняя температура поверхности Земли повышается в ответ на то, какой климат ученые сходятся во мнении, что это вызовет серьезные негативные последствия.

**Exercises to the text "Fossil Fuels"**

**3. Answer the following sentences:**

1. What is the other name for [fossil fuels](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809)? -gas fuels
2. What are [fossil fuels](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809) formed by? -are fuels formed by natural resources such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.
3. What do [fossil fuels](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809) contain? -These fuels contain a high percentage of carbon and hydrocarbons.
4. What carbon do volatile materials contain? –Methane
5. What carbon do nonvolatile materials contain? - anthracite coal
6. What is the percentage of fossil fuel primary source usage?-86.4% share for fossil fuels in primary energy consumption in the world.
7. What is the percentage of non-fossil fuel primary source usage? -Non-fossil sources in 2006 included hydroelectric 6.3%, nuclear 8.5%, and other (geothermal, solar, tide, wind, wood, waste) amounting 0.9 percent. World energy consumption was growing about 2.3% per year.
8. Are [fossil fuels](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809) renewable resources? -Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources
9. How many tons of carbon dioxide does the burning of [fossil fuels](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809) produce per year? -The burning of fossil fuels produces around 21.3 billion ton (21.3 gigaton) of carbon dioxide per year.
10. How many of this amount can natural processes absorb? -but it is estimated that natural processes can only absorb about half of that amount, so there is a net increase of 10.65 billion ton.
11. Does carbon dioxide enhance radioactive forcing and contribute to global warming? –Yes, Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that enhances radioactive forcing and contributes to global warming.

**4. Fill in the missed words and word combinations:**

1. Non-fossil sources in 2006 included hydroelectric 6.3%, nuclear 8.5%, and (geothermal, solar, tide, wind, wood, waste) amounting 0.9 percent.

2. A global movement toward the generation of renewable energy is therefore under way to help meet increased energy needs.

3. Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that enhances radioactive forcing and contributes to... warming.

4. Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources.

5. Fossil fuels or gas fuels are fuels formed by natural resources.

6. Fossil fuels range from volatile materials with low carbon to nonvolatile materials composed of almost pure carbon.

7. Fossil fuels reserves are being depleted much faster than new ones are being formed.

8. In 2007 primary sources of energy consisted of petroleum 36.0%, coal 27.4%, natural gas 23.0%

9. It causes the average surface temperature of the Earth to rise in response.

10.It is generally accepted that they formed from the fossilized remains of dead plants and animals by exposure to heat and pressure in the Earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years.

11.Methane can be found in hydrocarbon fields.

12. Natural processes can only absorb about half of that amount.

13. The burning of fossil fuels produces around 21.3 billion ton of carbon dioxide per year.

14. The production and use of fossil fuels raise environmental concerns.

15. This biogenic theory was first introduced by Georg Agricola in 1556 and later by Mikhail Lomonosov in the 18th century.

16. World energy consumption was growing about 2.3% per year.

**5. Put the verb into appropriate form:**

to be, to exceed, to contain, to range, to include, to take, to raise, to produce, to enhance, to contribute, to cause

1. Carbon dioxide will cause major adverse effects.

2. Carbon dioxide enhances radioactive forcing.

3. Carbon dioxide contributes to global warming.

4. Fossil fuels take millions of years to form.

5. Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources.

6. Fossil fuels contain a high percentage of carbon and hydrocarbons.

7. Fossil fuels range from volatile materials to nonvolatile materials.

8. Fossil fuels or gas fuels are fuels formed by natural resources.

9. In 2007 primary sources of energy consisted petroleum 36.0%, coal 27.4%, natural gas 23.0%.

10. It causes the average surface temperature of the Earth to rise in response

11. Non-fossil sources in 2006 included hydroelectric 6.3%, nuclear 8.5%, and others (geothermal, solar, tide, wind, wood, waste) amounting 0.9 percent.

12. Sometimes it exceeds 650 million years.

13. The age of the organisms and their resulting fossil fuels is typically millions of years.

14. The burning of fossil fuels produces around 21.3 billion ton of carbon dioxide per year.

15. The production and use of fossil fuels raise environmental concerns.

16. There is a net increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide per year.

**6. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative:**

 1.[*Fossil fuels*](https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/resource/view.php?id=82809) or *gas fuels* are fuels formed by natural resources?

Fossil fuels or gas fields are fuels that are not generated from natural resources.

2.  How Old are the buried dead organisms?

The age of buried dead organisms and their results is not millions of y ears.

3.  it is more than 650 million years old?

it doesn't exceed 650 million years.

4.  Which types of fuel contain a high percentage of carbon and hydrocarbons?

The se fuels do not contain a high percentage of carbon and hydrocarbons.

5.  whether Fossil fuels range from volatile materials to non- volatile materials?

Fossil fuels do not range from volatile materials to non- volatile materials.

6.  Whether non- Volatile materials consist of pure carbon?

Non- volatile materials do not consist of pure carbon.

7 How many percent of primary energy sources were used in 2007?

In 2007, primary energy sources were not yet oil-36.0%, coal-27.4% and natural gas-23.0%.

8.  How many percent of the world's primary energy consumption is made up of fossil fuels?

The share of fossil fuels in global primary energy consumption was not 86.4%

9.  What non-Digested sources included in 2006?

Non- excavated sources in 2006 did not include hydroelectric, nuclear, and (geothermal, solar, tidal, wind, wood, and waste).

10. How many percent of the World's energy consumption grew per year?

Global energy consumption did not grow by 2.3% per year.

11.  Is Fossil fuel a renewable resource?

Fossil fuels are renewable resources.

12. How many years does it take to form them?

 They don 't take millions of years to form.

13. Are fossil fuel Reserves slowly being depleted?

Fossil fuel reserves are not being depleted quickly.

14. What causes concern in the field of environmental protection?

The production and use of fossil fuels does not raise environmental concerns.

15. Whether the Burning of fossil fuels produces a large amount of carbon dioxide per year?

Burning fossil fuels does not produce a large amount of carbon dioxide per year.

16. Often there is a net increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide?

Natural processes can not only absorb about half of this amount, so the net increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide occurs annually.

17. Is carbon dioxide a greenhouse gas?

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that enhances radioactive forcing and contributes to global warming

18. does carbon dioxide cause an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's surface?

Carbon dioxide does not cause an increase in the average surface temperature of the Earth in response to this.

19. This can cause serious negative consequences?

This will not cause serious negative consequences.