How NASA Builds Resilience with Climate Models

1) CHOOSE THE CORRESPONDING MAIN IDEA FOR EACH PARAGRAPH OR SENTENCE:

Understanding and quantifying how the climate system will change, and predicting its impact on communities in different regions around the world, remains a massive scientific undertaking.

One way to address this issue and predict the impacts of climate change is using climate models.

Models allow us to test how the climate responds to changes, such as the impact of CO_2 emissions on Earth's systems or changing precipitation patterns, and examine the potential impacts of different policies.

Climate models can then support decision-making across communities spanning the humanitarian, public health, energy, water, and agricultural sectors, enabling better crop forecasting, water resource management, and disaster management activities.

These models can also address pressing questions such as what environments are likely to produce severe weather, how to prepare infrastructure to ensure climate resilience, and how our decisions today can affect how Earth's climate may change in the future.

2) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS INTO SPANISH:

Climate change:	
Soil moisture:	
drought	
flooding	
the Earth system	
release of greenhouse gases	
wildfires	
severe weather	
hurricanes	
damage costs	
the performance of crops worldwide	
food shortages	
climate models	
support decision-making	
crop forecasting	
water resource management	
disaster management activities	
climate resilience	

3) LISTEN TO HOW THESE WORDS ARE PRONOUNCED AND REPEAT THEM.

<u>Climate change:</u>	
<u>Soil moisture:</u>	
<u>drought</u>	
<u>flooding</u>	
<u>the Earth system</u>	
<u>release of greenhouse gases</u>	
<u>wildfires</u>	
<u>severe weather</u>	
<u>hurricanes</u>	
<u>damage costs</u>	
<u>the performance of crops worldwide</u>	
<u>food shortages</u>	
<u>climate models</u>	
<u>support decision-making</u>	
<u>crop forecasting</u>	
<u>water resource management</u>	
<u>disaster management activities</u>	
<u>climate resilience</u>	