Reading Practice – Part 3.

Matching headings

Choose the correct heading (I-IX) for paragraphs A, B, C and D in the passage below.

I Changing temperatures
II The greenhouse
III Global warming
IV Use of a greenhouse
V Werne's research
VI Earth's atmosphere
VII Our choices
VIII Effects of carbon dioxide
IX Climates around the world

A. A greenhouse is a house made entirely of glass: both walls and roof are glass. One of the main purposes of a greenhouse is to grow tomatoes, flowers and other plants that might struggle to grow outside. A greenhouse stays warm inside, even during winter. Sunlight shines in and warms the plants and air inside. But the heat is trapped by the glass and cannot escape. So, during the daylight hours, it gets warmer and warmer inside a greenhouse, and stays quite warm at night too.

B. The Earth experiences a similar thing to a greenhouse. Gases in the atmosphere such as carbon dioxide do what the roof of a greenhouse does. During the day, the Sun shines through the atmosphere. Earth's surface warms up in the sunlight. At night, Earth's surface cools, releasing the heat back into the air. But some of the heat is trapped by the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. That is what keeps our Earth a warm and comfortable 59 degrees Fahrenheit, on average.

C. However, gas molecules, called greenhouse gases, which absorb thermal infrared radiation, are rising and this is what is altering the climate system. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases act like a blanket, absorbing IR radiation and preventing it from escaping into outer space. The greenhouse effect, combined with increasing levels of greenhouse gases,

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produces climate change on a global scale, which is expected to have profound implications for all countries around the world.

D. Many scientists agree that the damage to the Earth's atmosphere and climate is past the point of no return or that the damage is near the point of no return. In Josef Werne's opinion, an associate professor at the department of geology & planetary science at the University of Pittsburgh told Live Science, we have three ways to move forward. Firstly, to do nothing and live with the consequences. Secondly, to adapt to the changing climate (which includes things like rising sea level and related flooding protection). Thirdly, mitigate the impact of climate change by aggressively enacting policies that actually reduce the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere.

Paragraph A: ___

Paragraph B: ___

Paragraph C: ___

Paragraph D: ___

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