**U1\_L1\_ALL 1.doc Task 1**

**Modified from: https://archive.epa.gov/climatechange/kids/glossary.html**

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| **CARBON DIOXIDE** | A colorless, odorless greenhouse gas. It is produced naturally when dead animals or plants decay, and it is used by plants during photosynthesis. People are adding it into the atmosphere, mostly by burning fossil fuels. This extra is the main cause of climate change. |
| **CLIMATE** | The average weather conditions in a particular location or region at a particular time of the year. It is usually measured over a period of 30 years or more. |
| **CLIMATE CHANGE** | A significant change in the Earth’s climate. The Earth is currently getting warmer because people are adding heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. It refers to the broader set of changes that go along with warmer temperatures, including changes in weather patterns, the oceans, ice and snow, and ecosystems around the world. |
| **EMISSIONS** | The release of a gas (such as carbon dioxide) or other substance into the air. |
| **FOSSIL FUELS** | A type of fuel that forms deep within the Earth. Examples include coal, oil, and natural gas. They are created over millions of years as dead plant and animal material becomes trapped and buried in layers of rock, and heat and pressure transform this material into a fuel. They contain carbon, and when people burn these fuels to produce energy, they create carbon dioxide. |
| **GLOBAL WARMING** | An increase in temperature near the surface of the Earth. It has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural causes. However, the term is most often used to refer to recent and ongoing warming caused by people’s activities. It leads to a bigger set of changes referred to as global climate change. |
| **GREENHOUSE GASES** | they are natural or manmade gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. They include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. |
| **GREENHOUSE EFFECT** | It is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere. It is one of the things that makes Earth a comfortable place to live. |
| **NATURAL GAS** | A fossil fuel that is an odorless, colorless gas. It consists of 50 to 90 percent methane. |
| **SOLAR RADIATION** | A type of electromagnetic radiation that is produced by the sun.  Some types can harm people, while others are harmless and actually quite important to everyday life. It includes radio and TV waves, X-rays, ultraviolet radiation, infrared radiation, and visible light. |
| **WATER VAPOR** | Water that is present in the atmosphere as a gas. It is a greenhouse gas and plays an important role in the natural greenhouse effect. Clouds form when in the atmosphere it condenses to form ice, water droplets, and precipitation. |
| **WEATHER** | The condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Some familiar characteristics of it include wind, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, cloudiness, and precipitation. It can change from hour to hour, day to day, and season to season. |