

I'm not robot!

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Second Term Test

The ozone layer is a layer of gas around the earth, between 10 and 40 km above the ground. Plant, animal and human life depend on the ozone layer because it stops most of the ultraviolet light from the sun reaching the surface of the earth. Too much ultra violet light is very harmful.

Over the last sixty years, people have been releasing chemicals, such as CFCs and halons, into the air. CFCs and halons have been widely used since the 1930s in refrigerators, air- conditioners, aerosol cans and many other products. Once they are released into the air, they last long enough to rise to the level of the ozone layer. As a result, they destroy ozone, making the protective layer of gas thinner.

In 1984, scientists announced that the ozone layer over the Antarctic was getting thinner. Taking the situation into account, many countries have agreed to stop the use of CFCs and halons completely by 1999. Most industries which used these chemicals are now using different ones to produce CFC-free products.

The ozone layer can recover but only slowly. Even if the whole world stopped using these chemicals tomorrow, the ozone layer would not recover significantly before the late 21st century.

From Practice Tests for the Revised FCE Examination 1 MM Publications

a) Comprehension

- The text is:**
a) Ozone Scientists b) FCE Examination c) the ozone layer
The text is:
a) Argumentative b) expository c) narrative
- Are these statements true or false? write T or F next to the letter corresponding to the statement**
> The ozone layer is a layer of liquid above the ground.
> CFCs and halons are useful for the ozone layer
> Scientists warned the world about CFCs effects
> The recovery of ozone layer takes long time
- Who/ What do the underlined words refer to?**
It (§1)= they (§2)=
which=(§3) these(4§)=

PDF

C E R

-Claim → Answer
-Evidence → Research or Data
-Reasoning → Logical
Connection between the evidence and the claim
(based on laws, principles, definitions)

Name: _____
 Datum: _____

These are the steps to follow:



23) Use the dictated words in the following sentences:

- 1) Brian only thinks of himself. He doesn't care about other people. He is very _____.
- 2) Lisa is very _____ in business. She made lots of money in her company last month.
- 3) When you talk Claudia about something, she will talk and talk and talk about the topic. She is very _____.
- 4) Ricardo never wants to spend his own money. It's not that he's cheap, it's just that he's very _____.
- 5) Naomi is a very good person. She is always thinking about other people's feelings. She is very _____.

Ozone depletion describes two distinct but related phenomena observed since the late 1970s: a steady decline of about four percent in the total amount of ozone in Earth's stratosphere (the ozone layer), and a much larger springtime decrease in stratospheric ozone around Earth's polar regions.[1] The latter phenomenon is referred to as the ozone hole. In addition to these well-known stratospheric phenomena, there are also springtime polar tropospheric ozone depletion events.

The details of polar ozone hole formation differ from that of mid-latitude thinning but the most important process in both is catalytic destruction of ozone by atomic halogens.[2] The main source of these halogen atoms in the stratosphere is photodissociation of man-made halocarbon refrigerants, solvents, propellants, and foam-blowing agents (chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs), HCFCs, freons, halons). These compounds are transported into the stratosphere by winds after being emitted at the surface.[3] Both types of ozone depletion were observed to increase as emissions of halocarbons increased.

CFCs and other contrutory substances are referred to as ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Since the ozone layer prevents most harmful UVB wavelengths (280–315 nm) of ultraviolet light (UV light) from passing through the Earth's atmosphere, observed and projected decreases in ozone generated worldwide concern, leading to adoption of the Montreal Protocol that bans the production of CFCs, halons, and other ozone-depleting chemicals such as carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethane. It is suspected that a variety of biological consequences such as increases in sunburn, skin cancer, cataracts, damage to plants, and reduction of plankton populations in the ocean's photic zone may result from the increased UV exposure due to ozone depletion.

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 - 2.2 Computer modeling
- 3 Ozone hole and its causes
 - 3.1 Interest in ozone layer depletion
- 4 Consequences of ozone layer depletion
 - 4.1 Increased UV

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[illegible]

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