## PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

### **WEEK 22**

Year/Level:	11	Subject:	ENGLISH
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Strand	LISTENING AND SPEAKING	
	WRITING AND SHAPING	
Sub Strand	EN.11.1.2.1	
	Apply appropriate verbal and nonverbal language features to effectively	
	communicate information for a particular audience and purpose of context.	
Content Learning Outcome	Select appropriate nonverbal gestures to make grammatically correct gestures.	
	-Use appropriate key words and phrases in texts to convey intended	
	meaning.	

### **COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY WRITING**

### Complete the questions below.

#### Climate Change

Ezra Klein, the site's editor in chief of Vox.com had a sobering message for us all: more information does not lead to better understanding. He argued that when we believe in something, we filter information in a way that affirms our already held beliefs. He wrote that more information does not help skeptics discover the best evidence instead, it sends them searching for evidence that seems to prove them right.

It is disheartening news in many ways – for one, as Klein points out, it cuts against the hopeful hypothesis set out in the Constitution and political speeches that any disagreement is merely a misunderstanding, an ancient debate caused by misinformation. Applied to our highly polarized political landscape, the study's results make the prospect of change seem incredibly difficult.

But when applied to science, the results become more frightening. Science, by definition, is inherently connected to knowledge and facts, and we rely on science to expand our understanding of the world around us. If we reject information based on our personal bias, what does that mean for science education? It is a question that becomes especially large chasm between scientific knowledge and public understanding.

Scientists explain that science has become more and more certain. Every year they are more certain of what they are seeing. 97 percent agree that climate change is happening, and 95 percent believe that humans are dominant cause. Think of it another way, over a dozen scientists said that the scientific certainty regarding climate change is most similar to the confidence scientists have that cigarettes contribute to lung cancer.

The American public's opinion and beliefs about climate change have not changed a whole lot. In the late 90's, two-thirds believed that climate change was real and serious and should be dealt with. 63 percent believed in global warming but the issue has changed, it has become more politically polarized. Democrats have become more and more convinced that climate change is real and should be dealt with, and Republicans have been going in the opposite direction.

Being polarized leads to a very tricky situation, facts do not bend to political whims. Scientists agree that climate change is happening and Democrats and Republicans alike are feeling its effect now, all over the country. It has been reiterated that things look bleak, but avoiding a disaster scenario is still possible if changes are made right now. But if more information does not lead to greater understanding, how can anyone convince the public to act?

What had caused the glaciers that once blanketed the earth to melt? During the Ice Age, which ended around 12, 000 years ago, glacial ice covered one-third of the earth's surface

- 35 How was it possible that the earth's climate could have changed so drastically? In the 1850's, John Tyndall, a Victorian scientist, became the first person to label carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas capable of trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere. By the 1930's, scientists had found an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and an increase in the earth's global temperature.
- 40 In 1957, it was proposed that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere had increased as a result

of a post-industrial revolution burning of fossil fuels – buried, decaying organic matter that had been storing carbon dioxide for millions of years. But it was not clear how much of that newly released carbon dioxide was actually accumulating in the atmosphere, versus being absorbed by plants or the ocean. Charles Keeling answered the question

- 45 through careful CO2 measurements that charted exactly how much carbon dioxide was present in the atmosphere and showed that the amount was unequivocally increasing.
  - In 1964, a study on the idea of changing the weather to suit various agricultural and military needs took place. It was concluded that it was possible to change climate without meaning to, something they called "unintentional modifications of weather and
- 50 climate" and it was specifically cited carbon dioxide as a contributing factor.

Adapted from: www.smithsonian.com, 1st May, 2014.

### **QUESTIONS**

### A. Multiple Choices

- 1. The word skeptics (line 4) refer to people who are
- A. discovers. B. informers. C. supporters. D. unbelievers.
- 2. The word incredibly (line 10) is synonymous to
- A. appalling. B. astonishing. C. convincing. D. frightening.
- 3. The meaning of the word chasm (line 15) as used in the passage is
- A. gap. B. change. C. certainty. D. connection.
- 4. What is the source of the newly released carbon dioxide (line 43)?
- A. plants B. animals C. greenhouse gas D. burning of fossil fuels

11) to ase.	your own word(s)	where possions.		
5. According	ng to the passage, s	science is defined as		
				(1mk)
6.	The	Republicans	believe	tha
				(1mk)
7. The ar	nount of carbon	dioxide available in the	ne atmosphere is not cl	lear becaus
				(1mk)
-	nded Questions wn words as far as	s possible to answer the que	estions given below.	
8. What do	es the author imp	oly by the phrase highly p	oolarized political landsca	ape (line 9)
9. Mention	the two things scie	entists are certain about reg	garding climate change.	(1mk)
_	the effect of cong to lung cancer.	nparing scientists' certainty	y regarding climate change	(2mks
11 Why is	there a need for m	nore information about glob	nal warming?	(1mk)
	there a need for in	lore information about giot	our warming.	(1 1)
12 Describe	e the contribution of	of carbon dioxide to climat	e change.	(1mk)
13. Explain (lines 49 - :	•	ls the phrase <b>unintentional</b>	modification of weather	(1mk) and climate

# **SUMMARY WRITING**

(5 marks)

Summarize paragraphs 4 to 9 (lines 16-50) of the comprehension passage in about 80-90 words.

Plan first. Draft points below.	
Title:	
<b>Draft points:</b>	
Final.	
Tinui.	
or markers only:	(Approximate number of words:

Points	Language	Cohesion	Total
3	1	1	5

