GOGOL STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHYN

GERMANIC PHILOLOGY AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES METHODOLOGY DEPARTMENT

REFERENCE E-BOOK

Constructions in present-day English

Thematic section

ENVIRONMENT-CONSTRUCTIONS

Immediate constructions (in bold-type) are word combinations with the dependent units on the left and on the right.

Extended constructions (underlined in the examples) include the immediate constructions into an utterance or text.

Nizhyn –2021

ENVIRONMENT –CONSTRUCTIONS

*climate change-constructions

Climate change is set to cause major changes across the world: sea levels will rise, food production could fall and species may be driven to extinction.

The UN has warned that the world needs to limit **climate change** to below 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

We are not on track to meet **climate change** targets

Over the past few years, climate scientists have shifted the definition of what they believe is the "safe" limit of **climate change**.

President Donald Trump has begun the process of withdrawing the US from the Paris **climate change** agreement.

Almost all (95%) of cities facing extreme **climate risks** are in Africa or Asia, a report by risk analysts Verisk Maplecroft has found.

Some 84 of the world's 100 fastest-growing cities face "extreme" risks from rising temperatures and extreme weather brought on by **climate change**.

Scientists say we all have to make major changes to our lifestyles, in order to avoid severely damaging **climate change**.

https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-46384067

Tree planting is a brilliant solution to tackle **climate change** and protect biodiversity, but the wrong tree in the wrong place can do more harm than good, say experts at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

An African-led movement to plant a 5,000-mile (8,048km) forest wall to fight **the climate crisis** is set to become the largest living structure on Earth, three times the size of the Great Barrier Reef.

Reforestation should be about several goals, including guarding against **climate change**, improving conservation and providing economic and cultural benefits.

https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-55795816

*tree planting-constructions

Scientists address myths over large-scale **tree planting**

Scientists have proposed 10 golden rules for **tree-planting**, which they say must be a top priority for all nations this decade.

Tree planting is a brilliant solution to tackle climate change and protect biodiversity, but the wrong tree in the wrong place can do more harm than good, say experts at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

"**Planting** the right **trees** in the right place must be a top priority for all nations as we face a crucial decade for ensuring the future of our planet," said Dr Paul Smith, a researcher on the study and secretary general of conservation charity, Botanic Gardens Conservation International, in Kew.

A raft of ambitious **tree-planting** projects are underway around the world to replace the forests being lost.

An African-led movement to **plant a 5,000-mile (8,048km) forest** wall to fight the climate crisis is set to become the largest living structure on Earth, three times the size of the Great Barrier Reef.

However, **planting trees** is highly complex, with no universal easy solution.

"If you **plant** the wrong **trees** in the wrong place you could be doing more harm than good," said lead researcher Dr Kate Hardwick of RBG Kew.

The review of research, published in the journal Global Change Biology, found that in some cases, planned **tree planting** does not increase carbon capture and can have negative effects.

Put local people at the heart of **tree-planting** projects

Studies show that getting local communities on board is key to the success of **tree-planting** projects.

Plant trees in areas that were historically forested but have become degraded, rather than using other natural habitats such as grasslands or wetlands.

Where **tree planting** is needed, picking the right trees is crucial.

Ideally, small-scale trials should take place before **planting** large numbers of **trees**.

The sustainability of **tree re-planting** rests on a source of income for all stakeholders, including the poorest.

Reforestation should be about several goals, including guarding against climate change, improving conservation and providing economic and cultural benefits.

Select the right area for **reforestation**

https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-55795816

*forest-constructions

The rules include protecting existing **forests** first and involving locals.

Forests are essential to life on Earth.

They provide a home to three-quarters of the world's plants and animals, soak up carbon dioxide, and provide food, fuels and medicines.

But **they're** fast disappearing; an area about the size of Denmark of pristine tropical forest is lost every year.

A raft of ambitious tree-planting projects are underway around the world to replace the **forests** being lost.

Boris Johnson has said he is aiming to plant 30,000 hectares (300 sq km) of new **forest** a year across the UK by the end of this parliament.

All too often natural **forests** teeming with plants, animals and fungi are replaced by commercial plantations with row upon row of timber trees, which will be harvested after a few decades, she told BBC News.

"What we're trying to do is to encourage people, wherever possible, to try and recreate **forests** which are similar to the natural **forests** and which provide multiple benefits to people, the environment and to nature as well as capturing carbon."

Protect existing **forests** first

Keeping **forests** in their original state is always preferable; undamaged old **forests** soak up carbon better and are more resilient to fire, storm and droughts.

"Whenever there's a choice, we stress that halting deforestation and protecting remaining **forests** must be a priority," said Prof Alexandre Antonelli, director of science at RGB Kew.

It is often local people who have most to gain from looking after the **forest** in the future.

Use natural **forest** regrowth wherever possible

https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-55795816