

Environment and Climate Change Vocabulary

Vocabulary Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

Environment and Climate Change Vocabulary

Climate change is one of the most pressing and complex issues of our time, demanding precise, sophisticated language to discuss effectively. Whether you are reading academic journals, engaging in professional debates, or following international environmental policy discussions, a strong command of advanced environmental vocabulary is essential at C1 level.

Consider this scenario: *Dr Amara Osei, an environmental policy adviser, is presenting her findings to a parliamentary committee. She needs to articulate the nuanced relationship between industrial emissions, biodiversity loss, and governmental inaction — using precise, register-appropriate language that conveys both urgency and analytical rigour.*

In this lesson, you will acquire the sophisticated vocabulary needed to engage with environmental and climate change discourse at an advanced level — including academic collocations, formal register expressions, and the subtle distinctions that separate precise environmental language from vague generalisations.

Key Vocabulary & Meaning Breakdown

1. Climate Systems, Processes, and Phenomena

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
anthropogenic	<i>adjective</i> — caused or influenced directly by human activity, particularly in relation to environmental change	The report concluded that anthropogenic emissions are the primary driver of accelerated global warming.	anthropogenic emissions; anthropogenic climate change; anthropogenic factors; anthropogenic forcing
carbon sequestration	<i>noun phrase</i> — the long-term capture and storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide, typically by forests, soils, or geological formations	Restoring degraded peatlands dramatically increases carbon sequestration capacity in the region.	enhance / improve carbon sequestration; natural / geological carbon sequestration; carbon sequestration rates
feedback loop	<i>noun phrase</i> — a process in which the effects of a change amplify or dampen the original cause, creating a self-reinforcing or self-correcting cycle	The melting of Arctic ice creates a dangerous feedback loop, as darker ocean water absorbs more heat than reflective ice.	positive / negative feedback loop; trigger / reinforce / break a feedback loop; climate feedback loop

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
tipping point	<i>noun phrase</i> — a critical threshold at which a small change can cause a large, irreversible shift in a system's state	Many scientists warn that we are dangerously close to reaching irreversible climate tipping points.	reach / cross / approach a tipping point; climate tipping point; ecological tipping point
albedo effect	<i>noun phrase</i> — the phenomenon by which surfaces reflect solar radiation; high-albedo surfaces (e.g. ice) reflect more heat than low-albedo surfaces (e.g. ocean)	The reduction in snow cover diminishes the albedo effect, causing further warming of the planet's surface.	albedo effect; surface albedo; reduce / alter the albedo effect
permafrost thaw	<i>noun phrase</i> — the melting of permanently frozen ground, which releases large quantities of stored methane and carbon dioxide	Accelerating permafrost thaw in Siberia poses a serious threat of large-scale methane release into the atmosphere.	accelerate / trigger permafrost thaw; permafrost degradation; thawing permafrost
ocean acidification	<i>noun phrase</i> — the ongoing decrease in the pH of Earth's oceans, caused by their absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide	Ocean acidification is devastating coral reef ecosystems, as acidic water dissolves the calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms.	exacerbate / accelerate ocean acidification; ocean acidification levels; effects / consequences of ocean acidification
desertification	<i>noun</i> — the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture	Unchecked desertification in sub-Saharan Africa is forcing millions of people to abandon their agricultural livelihoods.	accelerate / combat desertification; land degradation and desertification; desertification threatens

2. Environmental Policy, Governance, and Action

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
mitigation	<i>noun</i> — action taken to reduce the severity, seriousness, or impact of something, particularly climate change	Effective climate mitigation requires a wholesale transformation of global energy systems, not merely incremental adjustments.	climate mitigation; mitigation strategies / measures / efforts; mitigation and adaptation
adaptation	<i>noun</i> — the process of adjusting to new conditions	Coastal communities must invest in climate adaptation	climate adaptation; adaptation strategies /

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
	caused by climate change, such as building flood defences or developing drought-resistant crops	measures before rising sea levels render their homes uninhabitable.	policies; adaptation and resilience; adaptive capacity
carbon neutrality	<i>noun phrase</i> — a state in which the net amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere is equal to the amount removed or offset	The corporation pledged to achieve carbon neutrality across its entire supply chain by 2040.	achieve / reach / commit to carbon neutrality; carbon-neutral target; carbon neutrality goals
net zero	<i>noun phrase / adjective</i> — a state in which greenhouse gas emissions are balanced by removals, resulting in no net addition to the atmosphere	The government's net zero commitment by 2050 has been widely criticised as insufficiently ambitious given the pace of warming.	achieve / reach net zero; net zero target / commitment / ambition; net-zero economy; net zero emissions
carbon offset	<i>noun</i> — a reduction in emissions, or an increase in carbon storage, used to compensate for emissions produced elsewhere	Critics argue that relying on carbon offsets allows corporations to avoid making genuine structural reductions in their emissions.	purchase / buy / sell carbon offsets; carbon offset scheme / programme; voluntary carbon offsets
greenwashing	<i>noun</i> — the practice of making misleading or exaggerated claims about the environmental benefits of a product, policy, or organisation	Consumer groups accused the airline of greenwashing after it marketed heavily-polluting flights as "eco-friendly".	accused of greenwashing; greenwashing claims; corporate greenwashing; expose / call out greenwashing
Paris Agreement	<i>proper noun</i> — an internationally binding climate accord adopted in 2015, committing signatory nations to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels	Several major economies have fallen far short of the emissions reductions required under the Paris Agreement.	Paris Agreement targets / commitments; comply with / withdraw from / ratify the Paris Agreement

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
climate justice	<i>noun phrase</i> — the principle that the burdens of climate change should be distributed fairly, with particular attention to vulnerable and historically marginalised communities	Climate justice advocates argue that wealthier nations, which have historically produced the most emissions, must bear a disproportionate share of the cost of addressing climate change.	climate justice movement / framework / principles; advocate for climate justice; climate justice and equity
loss and damage	<i>noun phrase</i> — in climate policy, the harm caused by climate change that cannot be avoided through mitigation or adaptation, particularly in vulnerable nations	The contentious issue of loss and damage dominated negotiations at the COP summit, with developing nations demanding financial compensation from wealthier polluters.	loss and damage mechanism / fund / framework; address loss and damage; loss and damage negotiations

3. Ecological Impact, Biodiversity, and Sustainability

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
biodiversity loss	<i>noun phrase</i> — the decline or disappearance of biological diversity, including the variety of species, ecosystems, and genetic variation on Earth	Biodiversity loss is occurring at a rate unprecedented in human history, with scientists warning of a sixth mass extinction.	accelerate / exacerbate / halt biodiversity loss; biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse; drivers of biodiversity loss
ecosystem services	<i>noun phrase</i> — the direct and indirect benefits that functioning ecosystems provide to human societies, such as clean water, pollination, and climate regulation	The economic valuation of ecosystem services is a growing field, as policymakers recognise the staggering financial cost of environmental degradation.	value / protect / preserve ecosystem services; ecosystem services and biodiversity; loss of ecosystem services
rewilding	<i>noun / gerund</i> — the large-scale restoration of ecosystems to a natural, self-sustaining state, often involving the reintroduction of native species	The rewilding of Scottish Highlands with native woodland has significantly increased local biodiversity within just a decade.	large-scale rewilding; rewilding projects / initiatives; rewilding and ecosystem restoration
ecological footprint	<i>noun phrase</i> — a measure of the demand human activities	If all global citizens consumed resources at the	reduce / measure / calculate an ecological

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech & Meaning	Example Sentence	Collocations / Notes
	place on the Earth's ecosystems, expressed in terms of the biologically productive land and sea required to sustain those activities	same rate as the average American, humanity would require five Earths to sustain its ecological footprint.	footprint; per capita ecological footprint; shrink the ecological footprint
deforestation	<i>noun</i> — the large-scale clearing or destruction of forests, primarily to make land available for agriculture, industry, or urbanisation	Rampant deforestation in the Amazon basin is not only accelerating climate change but also displacing indigenous communities whose livelihoods depend on the forest.	rampant / unchecked deforestation; halt / combat deforestation; deforestation rates; drivers of deforestation
invasive species	<i>noun phrase</i> — a non-native organism introduced to an ecosystem, often causing significant ecological harm by outcompeting or preying on native species	The spread of invasive species is considered one of the leading causes of biodiversity loss globally, second only to habitat destruction.	spread of invasive species; control / eradicate invasive species; invasive species threaten; non-native / alien invasive species
circular economy	<i>noun phrase</i> — an economic model designed to eliminate waste by continually reusing, repairing, and recycling materials and products, minimising resource extraction	Transitioning to a circular economy is increasingly seen as essential for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.	transition to / adopt a circular economy; circular economy principles / model; circular economy and sustainability

Collocations & Useful Expressions

At C1 level, using precise and natural collocations is what distinguishes an advanced speaker. Below are the most important collocations and expressions in environmental and climate change discourse.

Verbs + Environmental Nouns

exacerbate + climate change / biodiversity loss / desertification

Industrial agriculture practices significantly exacerbate biodiversity loss by destroying natural habitats.

mitigate + emissions / the effects of climate change / risk

Planting urban tree canopies can help mitigate the effects of extreme heat in densely populated city centres.

curb + emissions / deforestation / consumption

The legislation was designed to curb emissions from the aviation sector by introducing a frequent flyer levy.

accelerate + warming / biodiversity loss / ecological collapse

The destruction of peatlands accelerates warming by releasing centuries of stored carbon into the atmosphere.

drive + climate change / species extinction / environmental degradation

Unsustainable consumption patterns in wealthy nations continue to drive environmental degradation worldwide.

commit to + net zero / carbon neutrality / emissions targets

All member states committed to halving their carbon emissions by 2035 under the new accord.

Adjective + Noun Collocations**irreversible + damage / change / ecological collapse**

Once certain tipping points are crossed, the resulting ecological damage may be irreversible on any human timescale.

unprecedented + warming / biodiversity loss / extreme weather

The planet is experiencing unprecedented warming, with each of the last eight years ranking among the hottest on record.

renewable + energy / resources / infrastructure

Massive investment in renewable energy infrastructure is a prerequisite for achieving net zero targets.

fossil + fuels / energy / industry

A rapid phase-out of fossil fuels remains the most critical step in limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

sustainable + development / agriculture / consumption / living

Sustainable development must balance economic growth with the long-term preservation of natural resources.

Formal Expressions and Fixed Phrases**in the face of + climate change / ecological collapse / mounting evidence**

In the face of mounting scientific evidence, continued governmental inaction is increasingly difficult to justify.

at the forefront of + environmental policy / climate action / green innovation

The Nordic countries remain at the forefront of environmental policy, consistently setting ambitious emissions reduction targets.

fall short of + targets / commitments / expectations

Most signatory nations have fallen short of the emissions reduction targets pledged under the Paris Agreement.

a watershed moment — a turning point of great significance

The 2015 Paris Agreement was widely regarded as a watershed moment in international climate diplomacy.

to bear the brunt of — to suffer the worst effects of something

It is developing nations in the Global South that disproportionately bear the brunt of climate change, despite contributing least to global emissions.

to take stock of — to carefully assess a situation before proceeding

World leaders must take stock of decades of environmental neglect before designing truly effective climate

Important Differences & Confusing Words

Mitigation vs Adaptation

These two terms are frequently encountered together but refer to fundamentally different approaches to addressing climate change.

Mitigation refers to actions that *reduce or prevent* greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit the extent of future climate change. It is concerned with addressing the *causes*.

Example: Investing in solar and wind energy is a key mitigation strategy.

Adaptation refers to adjusting human systems and behaviours in response to *existing or anticipated* climate impacts. It is concerned with managing the *consequences*.

Example: Building sea walls and redesigning drainage systems are examples of coastal adaptation.

A useful way to remember the distinction: **mitigation tackles the problem; adaptation tackles the symptoms.**

Carbon Neutral vs Net Zero vs Climate Positive

These three terms are often used interchangeably, but they carry meaningfully different implications in environmental discourse.

Carbon neutral means that the carbon dioxide emissions produced are fully offset or balanced by carbon removal. It may refer only to CO₂, not all greenhouse gases.

Example: The company claims to be carbon neutral by purchasing offsets for its flight emissions.

Net zero is a broader and more rigorous target: all greenhouse gases (not just CO₂) are balanced by removals. It typically requires *actual emissions reductions*, not simply offsetting.

Example: The nation aims to reach net zero across all sectors of its economy by 2050.

Climate positive (also called *carbon negative*) means going beyond net zero — removing more greenhouse gases from the atmosphere than are emitted, resulting in a net benefit for the climate.

Example: Bhutan is often cited as a climate positive nation, as its forests absorb far more carbon than the country produces.

Deforestation vs Degradation vs Reforestation vs Afforestation

Deforestation — the outright clearing and removal of forest cover, typically permanently.

Illegal deforestation in protected areas is a criminal offence under the new environmental law.

Forest degradation — a reduction in the quality, biodiversity, or carbon stock of a forest without complete removal of tree cover. The forest still exists but is weakened.

Selective logging and wildfires contribute significantly to forest degradation even when the canopy remains partly intact.

Reforestation — the replanting of trees in an area where forests previously existed and were cleared.

The reforestation programme aims to restore 100,000 hectares of degraded land to native woodland.

Afforestation — the planting of trees in an area where there was *no previous forest cover*.

Critics of afforestation schemes caution that planting non-native species in grasslands can damage existing ecosystems.

Emissions vs Pollution

Emissions refers specifically to gases — particularly greenhouse gases such as CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide — released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities. It is the standard term in climate science and policy.

The transport sector accounts for approximately 20% of global carbon emissions.

Pollution is a broader term referring to the introduction of harmful substances into the environment — including air, water, and soil — and encompasses solid waste, chemicals, and noise, as well as gases.

Plastic pollution in the world's oceans is reaching catastrophic levels, with devastating consequences for marine biodiversity.

*Note: While all harmful greenhouse gas releases are emissions, not all pollution involves emissions. Use **emissions** precisely when referring to climate-relevant gases; use **pollution** for broader environmental contamination.*

Common Mistakes

✗ *The government must do something about the climate change.*

✓ **Climate change** is used without the definite article as a general concept. *The government must do something about climate change.*

✗ *We need to mitigate to the effects of climate change.*

✓ **Mitigate** does not require a preposition before its object. *We need to mitigate the effects of climate change.*

✗ *The company is doing greenwashing to attract customers.*

✓ **Greenwashing** is a noun, not a verb; use it as a noun with appropriate verbs. *The company is engaged in greenwashing to attract customers. / The company is accused of greenwashing.*

✗ *Scientists are concerned about the carbon footprint of the planet.*

✓ **Carbon footprint** refers to the emissions of a specific entity (a person, company, or product). The broader term for the planet's capacity is **ecological footprint**. *Scientists are concerned about humanity's growing ecological footprint.*

✗ *Afforestation is when you plant trees where they were before.*

✓ **Afforestation** involves planting trees where no forest previously existed; the correct term for replanting is **reforestation**. *Reforestation involves replanting trees in areas where forest cover previously existed.*

✗ *The country reached its net zero by 2030.*

✓ **Net zero** is typically used without a possessive when referring to a target or state. *The country reached*

net zero by 2030.

✗ *Renewable energy is a very good alternative to fossil fuels for reducing pollution.*

✓ In advanced environmental discourse, use precise technical language rather than vague evaluative terms. *Transitioning to renewable energy is a critical mitigation strategy for reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.*

Environment and Climate Change Vocabulary: Quick Summary & Review

In this lesson, you have explored a sophisticated and comprehensive range of environmental and climate change vocabulary at C1 level, organised into three key thematic areas:

- **Climate systems and processes** — including terms such as **anthropogenic**, **feedback loop**, **tipping point**, **ocean acidification**, and **carbon sequestration**, which are essential for discussing the science of climate change with precision.
- **Environmental policy and governance** — including critical distinctions between **mitigation** and **adaptation**, as well as key terms such as **net zero**, **carbon offset**, **greenwashing**, **climate justice**, and **loss and damage**, which are central to policy and diplomatic discourse.
- **Ecological impact and sustainability** — including terms such as **biodiversity loss**, **ecosystem services**, **rewilding**, **circular economy**, and **ecological footprint**, which are vital for discussing the broader environmental consequences of climate change.

You have also practised:

- Precise and natural **collocations** used in academic and professional environmental discourse.
- Critical **distinctions** between closely related but meaningfully different terms, such as *mitigation vs adaptation*, *carbon neutral vs net zero*, and *reforestation vs afforestation*.
- **Common mistakes** to avoid when discussing environmental topics in formal and academic English.

Mastering this vocabulary will allow you to engage confidently and critically with environmental issues in academic essays, professional settings, and international policy discussions — articulating complex ideas with the precision and authority expected at C1 level.

Now practise **Environment and Climate Change** vocabulary in the exercises below.

Environment and Climate Change Vocabulary – Practice Test

C1 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

1 The government's new policy aims to _____ carbon emissions by introducing stricter industrial regulations.

- A** mitigate
- B** exacerbate
- C** proliferate
- D** accumulate

2 Scientists warn that continued deforestation will _____ the planet's capacity to absorb atmospheric CO₂.

- A** augment
- B** undermine
- C** consolidate
- D** replenish

3 The term _____ refers to the long-term shift in global temperatures and weather patterns, largely driven by human activity since the mid-20th century.

- A** climate variability
- B** climate change
- C** meteorological flux
- D** atmospheric turbulence

4 Melting permafrost in the Arctic could release vast quantities of methane, creating a dangerous _____ effect that accelerates global warming.

- A** cascading
- B** feedback
- C** compounding
- D** cyclical

5 The concept of _____ development advocates for meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

- A** equitable
- B** perpetual
- C** sustainable
- D** regenerative

6 Coastal cities are increasingly investing in infrastructure to improve their _____ to the impacts of rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

- A** resilience
- B** endurance
- C** tolerance
- D** immunity

7 The widespread use of single-use plastics has been identified as a major contributor to the _____ of marine ecosystems worldwide.

- A** degradation
- B** erosion
- C** fragmentation
- D** contamination

8 Many developing nations argue that industrialised countries bear a disproportionate _____ for historical greenhouse gas emissions and must lead climate action.

- A** culpability
- B** obligation
- C** liability
- D** accountability

9 The Paris Agreement seeks to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above _____ levels, recognising this as a critical threshold for avoiding irreversible damage.

- A** baseline
- B** pre-industrial
- C** equilibrium
- D** foundational

10 The process by which forests absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it in biomass is commonly referred to as carbon _____.

- A** offsetting
- B** trading
- C** sequestration
- D** neutralisation

Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

11 Scientists warn that the continued release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere will significantly accelerate the ____ of global temperatures over the coming decades.

- A** trajectory
- B** frequency
- C** magnitude

12 The delegation argued that wealthier nations bear a greater ____ responsibility for climate change, given their disproportionate historical carbon emissions.

- A** culpability
- B** solidarity
- C** jurisdiction

13 The government's new policy aims to ____ carbon emissions by incentivising businesses to invest in renewable energy infrastructure.

- A** mitigate
- B** alleviate
- C** eradicate

14 The coastal city invested heavily in sea walls and elevated infrastructure to bolster its ____ against increasingly frequent storm surges.

- A** resilience
- B** endurance
- C** immunity

15 Extensive deforestation in the Amazon basin has severely compromised the region's ability to act as a carbon ____.

- A** sink
- B** reserve
- C** filter

16 The report highlighted that the ____ of permafrost in Siberia is releasing vast quantities of methane, compounding the greenhouse effect.

- A** thawing
- B** erosion
- C** subsidence

17 Environmental lobbyists criticised the summit's final communiqué for its ____ language, arguing that it lacked binding commitments on emissions reductions.

- A** equivocal
- B** redundant
- C** provisional

18 Proponents of the circular economy argue that reducing waste and reusing materials can dramatically curb the ____ of finite natural resources.

- A** depletion
- B** erosion
- C** contamination

19 The phenomenon of ocean ____, caused by excess CO₂ being absorbed by seawater, poses a catastrophic threat to coral reef ecosystems worldwide.

- A** acidification
- B** stratification
- C** salinisation

20 The international panel stressed the urgency of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, warning that failure to do so would render many climate targets entirely ____.

- A** untenable
- B** redundant
- C** elusive

Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

21 Scientists warn that continued deforestation will severely damage the Amazon's delicate _____, disrupting the interdependent relationships between thousands of plant and animal species.

22 The rapid _____ of once-fertile agricultural land in sub-Saharan Africa has been linked to prolonged drought, overgrazing, and unsustainable farming practices.

- 23** Many governments have pledged to achieve carbon _____ by 2050, meaning they will balance the amount of greenhouse gases emitted with an equivalent amount removed from the atmosphere.
- 24** The bleaching of coral reefs is a direct consequence of rising ocean temperatures, which cause corals to expel the _____ algae that provide them with both nutrients and their vibrant colour.
- 25** Policymakers are increasingly advocating for a circular economy model that minimises waste by keeping resources in use for as long as possible, in contrast to the traditional linear _____ model.
- 26** The release of chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere led to significant _____ of the ozone layer, increasing ultraviolet radiation levels reaching Earth's surface.
- 27** Urban planners are incorporating more green spaces and reflective surfaces into city designs as part of broader strategies to counteract the urban heat island _____.
- 28** Unlike conventional energy sources, solar and wind power are considered _____ because they are naturally replenished and will not be exhausted through human use.
- 29** The IPCC report underscored the urgency of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to avoid the most catastrophic and potentially irreversible _____ points in the climate system.
- 30** The conference reached a landmark agreement to phase out the use of fossil fuels and significantly increase investment in climate _____ strategies designed to reduce the severity of future warming.

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each environmental term on the left with its precise definition on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Originating from or caused directly by human activity
- B** The long-term capture and storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
- C** The reduction of atmospheric greenhouse gases through deliberate intervention
- D** The reflectivity of a surface that determines how much solar radiation is absorbed

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Anthropogenic	[]
Sequestration	[]
Albedo	[]
Drawdown	[]

32 Match each climate change collocation on the left with the word that correctly completes it on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** loop
- B** tax
- C** point

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Carbon ____ (a price set on emissions to discourage pollution)	[]
Tipping ____ (a threshold beyond which change becomes irreversible)	[]
Feedback ____ (a process in which a change amplifies or dampens itself)	[]

33 Match each word on the left with its closest academic synonym on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Burgeoning
- B** Deterioration
- C** Robustness
- D** Amelioration

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Mitigation	[]
Proliferation	[]
Degradation	[]
Resilience	[]

34 Match each environmental phrase on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Achieving a net-zero carbon footprint by balancing emissions with offsets
- B** Exceeding the Earth's capacity to regenerate natural resources within a given year
- C** Misleading claims by companies about the environmental benefits of their products

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Greenwashing	[]
Carbon neutrality	[]
Ecological overshoot	[]

35 Match each word on the left with its correct antonym on the right in the context of environmental science.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** Afforestation
- B** Rewilding
- C** Oligotrophication
- D** Alkalinisation

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Deforestation	[]
Eutrophication	[]
Urbanisation	[]
Acidification	[]

36 Match each technical term on the left with the phenomenon it describes on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** The separation of ocean water into distinct layers that inhibits mixing and nutrient circulation
- B** The expulsion of symbiotic algae from coral tissue due to thermal stress, causing whitening
- C** The melting of permanently frozen subsoil releasing stored methane and carbon dioxide

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Permafrost thaw	[]
Ocean stratification	[]
Coral bleaching	[]

37 Match each policy-related environmental term on the left with its correct definition on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A Compensation sought by vulnerable nations for climate impacts beyond their adaptive capacity | B A regulatory system that sets a limit on total emissions and allows trading of emission allowances |
| C A framework ensuring that the shift to a green economy is equitable for workers and communities | D A country's self-set climate action plan submitted under the Paris Agreement |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Cap-and-trade	[]
Just transition	[]
Loss and damage	[]
Nationally Determined Contribution	[]

38 Match each environmental collocation on the left with the noun it most naturally precedes on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A loss | B energy |
| C degradation | D services |

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Biodiversity ____ (the permanent disappearance of plant and animal species)	[]
Renewable ____ (energy derived from naturally replenishing sources)	[]
Ecosystem ____ (the provision of benefits by nature to human society)	[]
Environmental ____ (the gradual wearing away of ecological stability)	[]

- 39** Match each sentence beginning on the left with the correct ending on the right to form accurate statements about climate change.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** they store up to four times more carbon per unit area than tropical rainforests.
- B** 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to cap it at 1.5°C.
- C** it traps significantly more heat per molecule over a 20-year period.

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below	[]
Methane is considered a more potent greenhouse gas than CO ₂ because	[]
Mangrove forests are particularly valuable carbon sinks because	[]

- 40** Match each nuanced word on the left with the phrase that best captures its specific meaning in an environmental context on the right.

MATCHING OPTIONS:

- A** To lessen the severity or impact of climate-related harm through targeted action
- B** To gradually weaken or reduce the intensity of a harmful environmental process
- C** To intensify an already deteriorating environmental condition
- D** To cause an environmental crisis to occur sooner or more suddenly than expected

Item / Phrase	Write Match Letter (A, B, C...)
Exacerbate	[]
Mitigate	[]
Precipitate	[]
Attenuate	[]

Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)

- 41** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

underestimated deforestation policymakers. irreversible consequences have long

been The of by

42 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

sequestration strategies mitigating regarded climate change. Carbon widely
viable most one the for is as of

43 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

temperatures greenhouse emissions, measures continue alarming drastic Unless
global taken rate. curb will rise are gas to to at an

44 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

proliferation biodiversity devastating single-use worldwide. plastics impact marine
The has had of on a

45 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

displacing Renewable gradually sources energy fossil global energy solar
power fuels such wind mix. and are the as in

46 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

governments commitments imperative achieving emissions net-zero legally binding
carbon adopt 2050. that It is to by

47 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

inextricably displacement communities. melting coastal linked rising levels polar
caps The ice sea and the of is to of

48 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

anthropogenic significant scientific proportion population evidence, sceptical
mounting Despite remains climate change. causes about the the of of
a

49 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

significantly accelerates Permafrost quantities greenhouse releasing methane,
warming. thawing regions across Arctic potent global vast that gas is
of a

50 Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

Transitioning alleviates resources. circular economy reduces natural strain
placed finite waste only also not but the to on a

Answer Key & Explanations

Environment and Climate Change Vocabulary | C1

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **A** Correct Answer: **mitigate**

✓ **Explanation:** To **mitigate** means to reduce the severity or harmful effects of something. In environmental contexts, it collocates strongly with **carbon emissions** and **climate change**. *Renewable energy sources help mitigate the impact of fossil fuel dependence.* The distractor **exacerbate** means the opposite — to make worse.

2. **B** Correct Answer: **undermine**

✓ **Explanation:** To **undermine** means to gradually weaken or erode something's effectiveness or foundation. *Widespread logging undermines the forest's role as a carbon sink.* **Augment** means to increase, **consolidate** means to strengthen, and **replenish** means to restore — all contextually inappropriate here.

3. **B** Correct Answer: **climate change**

✓ **Explanation:** **Climate change** is the widely accepted scientific and policy term for long-term shifts in global temperatures and weather patterns attributed substantially to human activity. **Climate variability** refers to natural short-term fluctuations, while **meteorological flux** and **atmospheric turbulence** are not standard terms in this context.

4. **B** Correct Answer: **feedback**

✓ **Explanation:** A **feedback** loop in climate science refers to a process where the effects of warming trigger further warming, amplifying the original change. *The release of methane from thawing permafrost is a classic example of a positive feedback loop.* While **cascading** and **compounding** are plausible, **feedback effect** is the precise academic collocation used here.

5. **C** Correct Answer: **sustainable**

✓ **Explanation:** **Sustainable development** is a foundational term in environmental policy, defined precisely as development that meets present needs without depleting resources for future generations. This definition originates from the *Brundtland Report (1987)*. **Regenerative** is a related but distinct concept focusing on restoration rather than balance.

6. **A** Correct Answer: **resilience**

✓ **Explanation:** **Resilience** in environmental and urban planning contexts refers to the capacity of a system or community to absorb disruption and adapt to change. *Building resilience to climate impacts requires both infrastructural investment and community preparedness.* **Tolerance** and **immunity** do not collocate naturally with infrastructure or climate adaptation.

7. **A** Correct Answer: **degradation**

✓ **Explanation:** **Degradation** refers to the deterioration of an environment's quality, function, or condition. *The degradation of marine ecosystems threatens biodiversity and disrupts food chains.* While **contamination** implies pollution by harmful substances, **degradation** is the broader, more precise academic term encompassing overall decline in ecological health.

8. **A** **Correct Answer: culpability**
✓ **Explanation:** **Culpability** refers to moral or legal responsibility for a fault or wrongdoing. In climate discourse, it captures the nuanced argument that wealthy nations are *blameworthy* for historical emissions. While **accountability** and **liability** are close, **culpability** carries the strongest connotation of moral fault, making it the most precise choice in this context.
9. **B** **Correct Answer: pre-industrial**
✓ **Explanation:** The fixed collocation **pre-industrial levels** is the standard scientific and policy benchmark used in the Paris Agreement to describe the period before large-scale fossil fuel use began. *Temperatures have already risen approximately 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels.* **Baseline** is a general scientific term but is not the conventional phrasing in this specific policy context.
10. **C** **Correct Answer: sequestration**
✓ **Explanation:** **Carbon sequestration** is the scientific term for the capture and long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide by natural or artificial means. *Old-growth forests play a vital role in carbon sequestration, making their preservation essential.* **Carbon offsetting** refers to compensating for emissions elsewhere, while **neutralisation** implies chemical cancellation rather than biological storage.

Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** **Correct Answer: trajectory**
✓ **Explanation:** **Trajectory** refers to the **path or course** of a process over time, making it the precise term for describing how global temperatures are projected to change. *The upward trajectory of emissions data is deeply alarming to climatologists.*
12. **A** **Correct Answer: culpability**
✓ **Explanation:** **Culpability** denotes **moral or legal responsibility for wrongdoing or harm**, making it the appropriate word when assigning blame for environmental damage. *The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities reflects varying degrees of culpability among nations.*
13. **A** **Correct Answer: mitigate**
✓ **Explanation:** **Mitigate** means to **reduce the severity or harmful effects** of something, and is the standard academic and policy term used specifically in climate change discourse. *International agreements are designed to mitigate the worst consequences of rising temperatures.*
14. **A** **Correct Answer: resilience**
✓ **Explanation:** **Resilience** in environmental contexts refers to a system's **capacity to recover from or adapt to climate-related disruptions**. *Building urban resilience is now a central pillar of climate adaptation strategies worldwide.*
15. **A** **Correct Answer: sink**
✓ **Explanation:** A **carbon sink** is a **natural or artificial reservoir that absorbs more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases**, such as forests and oceans. *Old-growth forests function as vital carbon sinks in the global climate system.*

16. **A** Correct Answer: thawing
✓ Explanation: Thawing specifically describes the process of **frozen ground or ice melting due to rising temperatures**, which is the precise term used when discussing permafrost degradation and its climate consequences. *The thawing of Arctic permafrost is considered a critical tipping point in climate science.*

17. **A** Correct Answer: equivocal
✓ Explanation: Equivocal means **deliberately ambiguous or open to multiple interpretations**, capturing the frustration with vague diplomatic wording that avoids accountability. *Critics dismissed the agreement as equivocal, offering governments too much room to evade their obligations.*

18. **A** Correct Answer: depletion
✓ Explanation: Depletion refers to the **reduction or exhaustion of a resource through overuse**, making it the standard environmental term when discussing the unsustainable consumption of natural materials. *The depletion of groundwater reserves poses a serious threat to agricultural sustainability.*

19. **A** Correct Answer: acidification
✓ Explanation: Ocean acidification is the specific scientific term for the **decrease in seawater pH resulting from the absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide**, which dissolves to form carbonic acid. *Acidification is rendering many marine environments inhospitable to calcifying organisms such as molluscs and corals.*

20. **A** Correct Answer: untenable
✓ Explanation: Untenable means **impossible to maintain, defend, or justify in light of evidence or circumstances**, conveying that certain policy positions or goals would become logically or practically indefensible. *Without drastic systemic change, the current approach to carbon governance is becoming untenable.*

Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **ecosystem** Correct Answer: ecosystem
✓ Explanation: An **ecosystem** refers to a **complex network** of organisms and their physical environment functioning as a unit. *Destroying an ecosystem can trigger cascading extinctions across multiple species.*

22. **desertification** Correct Answer: desertification
✓ Explanation: Desertification is the process by which **fertile land becomes increasingly arid** and desert-like, often driven by climate change and human activity. *Desertification threatens food security for millions of people.*

23. **neutrality** Correct Answer: neutrality
✓ Explanation: Carbon neutrality means achieving a **net-zero carbon footprint** by offsetting emissions through absorption or reduction measures. *Carbon neutrality is a central goal of the Paris Agreement signatories.*

24. **symbiotic** **Correct Answer: symbiotic**
✔ **Explanation: Symbiotic** describes a **mutually beneficial relationship** between two different organisms. *The symbiotic algae living in coral tissue are essential to the reef's survival and colour.*
25. **consumption** **Correct Answer: consumption**
✔ **Explanation: Consumption** refers to the **use and depletion of resources or goods**. *Unchecked consumption of natural resources is a primary driver of environmental degradation.*
26. **depletion** **Correct Answer: depletion**
✔ **Explanation: Depletion** means the **reduction or exhaustion** of a resource or substance. *Ozone depletion was first documented by scientists in the 1970s and prompted the Montreal Protocol.*
27. **phenomenon** **Correct Answer: phenomenon**
✔ **Explanation: A phenomenon** is an **observable occurrence or event**, often used in scientific contexts. *The urban heat island phenomenon causes city centres to be significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas.*
28. **renewable** **Correct Answer: renewable**
✔ **Explanation: Renewable** describes energy sources that are **naturally replenished** and effectively inexhaustible on a human timescale. *Transitioning to renewable energy is considered essential for mitigating climate change.*
29. **tipping** **Correct Answer: tipping**
✔ **Explanation: Tipping points** are **critical thresholds** in the climate system beyond which changes become self-sustaining and extremely difficult to reverse. *Melting Arctic permafrost is one of the most feared climate tipping points.*
30. **mitigation** **Correct Answer: mitigation**
✔ **Explanation: Mitigation** in a climate context refers to **actions taken to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions** and limit the extent of climate change. *Climate mitigation differs from adaptation, which focuses on coping with changes already underway.*

Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. Anthropogenic: A • Sequestration: B • Albedo: D • Drawdown: C

Correct Matches:

- **Anthropogenic** → Originating from or caused directly by human activity
- **Sequestration** → The long-term capture and storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
- **Albedo** → The reflectivity of a surface that determines how much solar radiation is absorbed
- **Drawdown** → The reduction of atmospheric greenhouse gases through deliberate intervention

✅ **Explanation: Anthropogenic** emissions are a central concept in climate science, referring to *human-caused* pollution.

Sequestration describes how forests and oceans *store carbon*. **Albedo** explains why *melting ice sheets* accelerate warming, as darker ocean surfaces absorb more heat.

Drawdown refers to *active strategies* to reverse atmospheric CO₂ accumulation.

32. Carbon ____ (a price set on emissions to discourage pollution): B • Tipping ____ (a threshold beyond which change becomes irreversible): C • Feedback ____ (a process in which a change amplifies or dampens itself): A

Correct Matches:

• Carbon → **tax**

• Tipping → point

• Feedback ____ → loop



Explanation:

A **carbon tax** is a *fiscal mechanism* that puts a monetary value on greenhouse gas emissions. A **tipping point** in climate science refers to *critical thresholds*, such as the collapse of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet. A **feedback loop** describes self-reinforcing cycles, such as *melting permafrost releasing methane*, which causes further warming.

33. Mitigation: D • Proliferation: A • Degradation: B • Resilience: C

Correct Matches:

- **Mitigation** → Amelioration
- **Proliferation** → Burgeoning
- **Degradation** → Deterioration
- **Resilience** → Robustness

✅ **Explanation:** **Mitigation** and *amelioration* both refer to reducing the severity of harm, such as *climate mitigation strategies*. **Proliferation** and *burgeoning* describe rapid growth, as in *the proliferation of renewable energy technologies*. **Degradation** and *deterioration* describe worsening conditions, such as *land degradation*. **Resilience** and *robustness* describe the capacity to withstand and recover from disturbance.

34. Greenwashing: C • Carbon neutrality: A • Ecological overshoot: B

Correct Matches:

- **Greenwashing** → Misleading claims by companies about the environmental benefits of their products
- **Carbon neutrality** → Achieving a net-zero carbon footprint by balancing emissions with offsets
- **Ecological overshoot** → Exceeding the Earth's capacity to regenerate natural resources within a given year

✅ **Explanation:** **Greenwashing** is a deceptive marketing practice where companies *exaggerate their sustainability credentials*. **Carbon neutrality** means that any emissions produced are *offset by equivalent carbon removal*. **Ecological overshoot** is marked annually by *Earth Overshoot Day*, which has been occurring earlier each year.

35. Deforestation: A • Eutrophication: C • Urbanisation: B • Acidification: D

Correct Matches:

- **Deforestation** → Afforestation
- **Eutrophication** → Oligotrophication
- **Urbanisation** → Rewilding
- **Acidification** → Alkalinisation

✅ **Explanation: Deforestation** involves removing forests, while *afforestation* refers to *planting trees in previously unforested areas*.

Eutrophication is the over-enrichment of water with nutrients causing algal blooms, whereas *oligotrophication* describes *nutrient-depleted waters*.

Urbanisation replaces natural habitats with built environments, while *rewilding* actively *restores ecosystems*. **Ocean acidification** lowers pH, while *alkalinisation* raises it.

36. Permafrost thaw: C • Ocean stratification: A • Coral bleaching: B

Correct Matches:

- **Permafrost thaw** → The melting of permanently frozen subsoil releasing stored methane and carbon dioxide
- **Ocean stratification** → The separation of ocean water into distinct layers that inhibits mixing and nutrient circulation
- **Coral bleaching** → The expulsion of symbiotic algae from coral tissue due to thermal stress, causing whitening

✅ **Explanation: Permafrost thaw** is a critical *positive feedback mechanism* that accelerates warming by releasing ancient carbon stores. **Ocean stratification** disrupts *thermohaline circulation* and reduces the ocean's capacity to absorb atmospheric CO₂. **Coral bleaching**, driven by *elevated sea surface temperatures*, threatens reef biodiversity and coastal protection.

37. Cap-and-trade: B • Just transition: C • Loss and damage: A • Nationally Determined Contribution: D

Correct

Matches:

• **Cap-and-trade** → A regulatory system that sets a limit on total emissions and allows trading of emission allowances

• **Just transition** → A framework ensuring that the shift to a green economy is equitable for workers and communities

• **Loss and damage** → Compensation sought by vulnerable nations for climate impacts beyond their adaptive capacity

• **Nationally Determined Contribution** → A country's self-set climate action plan submitted under the Paris Agreement

✓ **Explanation:**
Cap-and-trade uses *market mechanisms* to incentivise emissions reductions. A **just transition** addresses *social justice concerns* in decarbonisation,

particularly for fossil fuel workers. **Loss and damage** became a landmark agenda item at [COP27](#). **NDCs** are the cornerstone of the [Paris Agreement's](#) bottom-up architecture.

38. Biodiversity ____ (the permanent disappearance of plant and animal species): A • Renewable ____ (energy derived from naturally replenishing sources): B • Ecosystem ____ (the provision of benefits by nature to human society): D • Environmental ____ (the gradual wearing away of ecological stability): C

Correct Matches:

- Biodiversity → **loss**
- Renewable → energy
- Ecosystem → **services**
- **Environmental** → degradation

Explanation:
Biodiversity loss refers to the *accelerating extinction of species* and the homogenisation of ecosystems.

Renewable energy encompasses sources such as *solar, wind, and hydroelectric power*.

Ecosystem services include *pollination, water purification, and carbon sequestration*.

Environmental degradation describes the *cumulative decline* in ecosystem integrity caused by human pressures.

39. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below: B • Methane is considered a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂ because: C • Mangrove forests are particularly valuable carbon sinks because: A

Correct

Matches:

- **The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below →** 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to cap it at 1.5°C.
- **Methane is considered a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂ because →** it traps significantly more heat per molecule over a 20-year period.
- **Mangrove forests are particularly valuable carbon sinks because →** they store up to four times more carbon per unit area than tropical rainforests.



Explanation:

The **Paris Agreement's** temperature targets reflect *scientific consensus on safe warming thresholds*.

Methane's

global warming

potential is approximately *80 times that of CO₂ over 20 years*, making livestock and landfill emissions critical concerns. **Mangroves** sequester carbon in both *above-ground biomass and deep organic sediments*, making their conservation a high-priority climate strategy.

40. Exacerbate: C • Mitigate: A • Precipitate: D • Attenuate: B

Correct Matches:

- **Exacerbate** → To intensify an already deteriorating environmental condition
- **Mitigate** → To lessen the severity or impact of climate-related harm through targeted action
- **Precipitate** → To cause an environmental crisis to occur sooner or more suddenly than expected
- **Attenuate** → To gradually weaken or reduce the intensity of a harmful environmental process

✓ **Explanation:** **Exacerbate** is used when one factor *worsens an existing problem*, such as *drought exacerbating wildfires*. **Mitigate** implies *deliberate corrective action*, as in *mitigation strategies to reduce carbon emissions*.

Precipitate conveys *sudden causation*, such as *deforestation precipitating regional climate shifts*. **Attenuate** suggests a *gradual reduction in harm*, such as *wetlands attenuating flood peaks*.

Part 5: Sort the Values

- 41. Correct Answer: The irreversible consequences of deforestation have long been underestimated by policymakers.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** This is a **passive voice sentence in the present perfect** with a mid-position adverb. The subject *The irreversible consequences of deforestation* comes first, followed by the auxiliary structure **have long been**, the past participle **underestimated**, and finally the agent phrase *by policymakers*. The adverb **long** is correctly placed between the two auxiliaries.
- 42. Correct Answer: Carbon sequestration is widely regarded as one of the most viable strategies for mitigating climate change.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** The sentence uses the **passive construction** *is regarded as*, with the adverb **widely** placed before the past participle. The superlative phrase *one of the most viable strategies* follows, and the gerund phrase **for mitigating climate change** functions as a postmodifier of *strategies*.
- 43. Correct Answer: Unless drastic measures are taken to curb greenhouse gas emissions, global temperatures will continue to rise at an alarming rate.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** This is a **conditional sentence** introduced by the conjunction **Unless**. The subordinate clause uses a **passive construction** *are taken*, while the main clause uses **will + infinitive**. The adverbial phrase *at an alarming rate* correctly follows the main verb phrase.
- 44. Correct Answer: The proliferation of single-use plastics has had a devastating impact on marine biodiversity worldwide.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** The subject *The proliferation of single-use plastics* uses a **noun phrase with a postmodifying prepositional phrase**. The present perfect **has had** connects to the noun phrase *a devastating impact on marine biodiversity*, where **on** introduces the affected domain. The adverb **worldwide** correctly appears at the end.
- 45. Correct Answer: Renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power are gradually displacing fossil fuels in the global energy mix.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** The subject *Renewable energy sources* is extended by the **exemplification phrase** *such as solar and wind power*. The **present continuous** *are displacing* describes an ongoing trend, with the adverb **gradually** placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. The prepositional phrase *in the global energy mix* functions as an adverbial of place.
- 46. Correct Answer: It is imperative that governments adopt legally binding commitments to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** This sentence uses the **impersonal structure** *It is + adjective + that-clause*, which triggers the **subjunctive mood** — hence *adopt* rather than *adopts*. The noun phrase *legally binding commitments* is postmodified by **to achieving**, a gerund prepositional phrase. The deadline is expressed with **by 2050**.
- 47. Correct Answer: The melting of polar ice caps is inextricably linked to rising sea levels and the displacement of coastal communities.**
 ✓ **Explanation:** The subject *The melting of polar ice caps* uses a **gerund noun phrase** with a postmodifying prepositional phrase. The **passive construction** *is linked to* is intensified by the adverb **inextricably**. The conjunction **and** connects two parallel noun phrases: *rising sea levels* and *the displacement of coastal communities*.

48. Correct Answer: Despite mounting scientific evidence, a significant proportion of the population remains sceptical about the anthropogenic causes of climate change.

✓ **Explanation:** The sentence opens with a **concessive prepositional phrase** introduced by **Despite**, followed by a comma. The subject *a significant proportion of the population* uses a **partitive noun phrase**. The adjective **sceptical** is complemented by the preposition *about*, followed by the complex noun phrase *the anthropogenic causes of climate change*.

49. Correct Answer: Permafrost thawing across Arctic regions is releasing vast quantities of methane, a potent greenhouse gas that significantly accelerates global warming.

✓ **Explanation:** The subject *Permafrost thawing across Arctic regions* uses a **participial noun phrase** with an adverbial prepositional phrase. The **present continuous** *is releasing* expresses an ongoing process. After the comma, a **noun phrase in apposition** — *a potent greenhouse gas* — further defines methane, extended by a **defining relative clause** introduced by **that**.

50. Correct Answer: Transitioning to a circular economy not only reduces waste but also alleviates the strain placed on finite natural resources.

✓ **Explanation:** The sentence opens with a **gerund phrase** *Transitioning to a circular economy* functioning as the subject. The **correlative conjunction** *not only ... but also* connects two parallel verb phrases: *reduces waste* and *alleviates the strain*. The past participle **placed** functions as a **postmodifying reduced relative clause** describing *the strain*.

Score Guide

45–50 Correct	Excellent! You have mastered this topic.
38–44 Correct	Very good! Review the rules you missed.
30–37 Correct	Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.
0–29 Correct	Study the lesson again before retaking the test.