**中国海洋大学行远书院课程《大海洋》**

**报名表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 姓名 |  | 性别 |  | （一寸照） |
| 出生年月 |  | 学号 |  |
| 学院 |  | 专业 |  |
| 联系电话 |  | 电子邮箱 |  |
| 一、1. 你为何要选修大海洋（500字以内） | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 二、全球变暖是否导致了强台风的增加和台风潜在破坏力的增强?（内容如有引用请标注出处。500字左右） | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 三、将下文翻译成中文，并谈一下你的看法。  Despite the spatial homogeneity of the increase of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration, the surface temperature response to GHG forcing shows rich structures in space. A number of studies have been dedicated to understanding the spatial pattern of the sea surface temperature (SST) response to the GHG forcing through examining the surface energy budget, a perspective that might fall into the so-called surface energy budget fallacy. As noted by Pierrehumbert (2010), ‘if one is in a regime where the surface fluxes tightly couple the surface temperature to the overlying air temperature as is in the low-frequency SST evolution, there is no need to explicitly consider the surface balance in determining how much the surface warms or cools.’ For slowly evolving SST, the surface energy budget terms and the oceanic convergence/divergence always conspire to ensure that the SST is approximately in equilibrium, making it difficult to assign causality based on which energy budget term contributes the most to the tendency. A more constructive approach to understanding the SST response to external forcing may be through linear response function (LRF) of the SST to the surface energy flux. | | | | |
|  | | | | |