**Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.**

Wind power is going to be essential (важный) to our planet in the near future. But do you really know how wind power works? It looks easy but there are several components involved in generating wind power. This type of power can not only save us a good deal of money on our bills, but it will also play an important role in saving our planet.

For many of us, wind just looks invisible and does not actually have any properties but in reality, air is a fluid that contains particles (частицы) constructed of gas. We can turn these gas particles into power using the wind gusts (порыв ветра), energy is created, which then it can be changed over into power.

To have access (доступ) to wind people use the turbines (турбины) with blades. The design and the size of the blades is very important for the turbine efficiency. The bigger the blade is, the more energy is seized and more power can be created for people in the form of electricity.

The right blade size also depends on where we live. In regions with low wind levels, small blades better because more wind is required to push the larger turbine blades. In an area that is very windy, it is much better to use large blades in order to use all of the wind available.

This gives us the fundamental principles of how electricity is produced from the wind. Today is a fantastic time to do as much research as we can about wind power so we will be able to make educated decisions in the future.

**34.** What will play an important role in saving the planet?

A) money B) several components C) wind power D) wind ☐

**35.** How does wind look?

A) real B) invisible C) fluid D) power ☐

**36.** What do we use to create energy?

A) wind gusts B) wind particles C) fluid D) gas particles ☐

**37.** What is the design and the size of the blades important for?

A) efficiency B) people C) electricity D) wind ☐

**38.** What depends on the place we live?

A) regions B) the size of the blade C) wind levels D) electricity ☐

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