Listen to the audio and fill in the gaps

P1:Green _______(1) often referred to as renewable energy, is derived from natural _________(2) that are **replenished** at a rate faster than they are consumed. Examples of green energy sources include solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal energy. Unlike fossil fuels, which release harmful _________(3) gases when burned, green energy sources produce little to no emissions, making them environmentally friendly and crucial in the fight against climate change.

P2:One of the most significant _________(4) of green energy is its **sustainability**. Solar and wind energy, **for instance**, are **virtually** inexhaustible as long as the sun shines and the wind blows. This makes them **reliable** long-term _______(5) for meeting the world's energy needs. Additionally, the **widespread** adoption of green energy ___________(6) can reduce dependency on finite fossil fuel reserves, enhancing energy security and price stability.

P3:Moreover, the **shift towards** green energy has the ________(7) to create numerous economic opportunities. As the demand for renewable energy increases, so does the need for ________(8), leading to advancements in technology and the creation of new industries and jobs. Investing in green energy _________(9) not only benefits the environment but also stimulates economic growth, paving the way for a more sustainable and **prosperous** ________(10).

Match the columns

Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2 Paragraph 3	( ) The transition to green energy can drive economic growth by creating new jobs and industries while benefiting the environment. ( ) Green energy comes from renewable sources like solar and wind that produce minimal emissions and help combat climate change. ( ) Its sustainability makes green energy a reliable and long-term solution for global energy needs, reducing reliance on finite fossil fuels.

Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3