

TA7. U10. Energy Sources. Reading 2

Text 1: Understanding Energy Sources

Energy is a vital part of our daily lives, and it comes from various sources. One of the most common sources of energy is electricity, which is used to power homes, schools, and businesses. Electricity can come from different sources, including renewable sources like solar energy, which is available in regions with plenty of sunlight. Solar panels are used to produce energy from the sun. On the other hand, non-renewable sources like natural gas and coal are limited and will eventually run out of supply. These sources provide energy for industries and households, but they also contribute to environmental problems like pollution. Hydro energy, generated from water, is another renewable energy source. It is easy to use in areas with rivers or lakes. Moreover, wind energy is produced through the use of wind turbines, harnessing the power of wind to produce electricity. Governments are working to reduce reliance on non-renewable sources and encourage the use of renewable ones to protect the environment. In the future, nuclear energy may also become a major energy source, although it remains controversial due to safety concerns.

1. What is a common source of energy used to power homes and businesses?
 - A. Wind energy
 - B. Electricity
 - C. Nuclear energy
 - D. Coal
2. Which of these is a renewable energy source?
 - A. Natural gas
 - B. Coal
 - C. Solar energy
 - D. Oil
3. Solar panels are used to generate energy from which source?
 - A. Water
 - B. Wind
 - C. Sunlight
 - D. Coal
4. What happens to non-renewable sources over time?
 - A. They become more efficient
 - B. They run out of supply
 - C. They get cleaner
 - D. They become renewable
5. Which energy source is produced using wind turbines?
 - A. Solar energy
 - B. Hydro energy
 - C. Wind energy
 - D. Nuclear energy

6. Hydro energy is generated from which natural resource?
 - A. Sunlight
 - B. Water
 - C. Wind
 - D. Coal
7. What is the main disadvantage of non-renewable sources like coal and oil?
 - A. They are available everywhere
 - B. They are difficult to use
 - C. They are limited and polluting
 - D. They are clean and safe
8. What is a potential future energy source that might be used more widely?
 - A. Solar energy
 - B. Wind energy
 - C. Nuclear energy
 - D. Coal
9. What is one of the key benefits of using solar energy?
 - A. It is harder to find
 - B. It is a renewable resource
 - C. It costs a lot to produce
 - D. It is dangerous to use
10. What is the government's role in energy use and production?
 - A. To increase pollution
 - B. To encourage overuse of resources
 - C. To promote non-renewable sources only
 - D. To protect the environment and promote renewable sources

Text 2: Everyday Energy Usage and Efficiency

In modern society, we use energy for nearly everything. From heating our homes to lighting our rooms, energy is an essential part of our lives. Electrical appliances, such as light bulbs, refrigerators, and air conditioners, require electricity to function. However, it's important to save energy whenever possible. One way to do this is by using low energy light bulbs that consume less power than traditional bulbs. Another way is by using public transport, which helps reduce the amount of energy used by private cars. When at home, we can also tap into renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, to produce electricity from sunlight. Using these renewable sources can help protect the environment by decreasing the demand for non-renewable sources like oil and coal. Some people also rely on wind energy to power their homes, especially in windy regions. It's important to remember that energy is a limited resource, and we should do our best to reduce waste. Additionally, we should turn off electrical devices when they are not in use, especially when heating or cooling rooms. By making small changes, we can significantly lower our energy consumption and contribute to a healthier planet.

1. Which of these devices uses electricity to function?
 - A. Solar panel
 - B. Light bulb
 - C. Wind turbine
 - D. Coal
2. What is one way to save energy at home?
 - A. Use high energy light bulbs
 - B. Turn on electrical devices when not in use
 - C. Use low energy light bulbs
 - D. Keep windows open all the time
3. Which energy source is renewable and can be used to power homes?
 - A. Natural gas
 - B. Wind energy
 - C. Oil
 - D. Coal
4. What is the role of solar panels?
 - A. Produce energy from the sun
 - B. Generate wind power
 - C. Reduce energy consumption
 - D. Overheat your home
5. How can public transport help with energy usage?
 - A. By increasing energy consumption
 - B. By reducing the need for private cars
 - C. By producing more electricity
 - D. By using non-renewable resources
6. What happens when we run out of non-renewable energy sources?
 - A. They become easier to use
 - B. They become renewable
 - C. We need to rely on other energy sources
 - D. They become cleaner
7. What should we do when heating or cooling rooms to save energy?
 - A. Turn off devices when not in use
 - B. Keep electrical devices on
 - C. Leave the door open
 - D. Overcool the room
8. What is an example of an electrical appliance?
 - A. Solar panel
 - B. Coal
 - C. Wind turbine
 - D. Light bulb
9. How does wind energy work to produce power?
 - A. By using sunlight

- B. By burning fossil fuels
 - C. By tapping into water sources
 - D. By harnessing the power of moving air
10. What is the government's role in energy conservation?
- A. To promote non-renewable energy sources
 - B. To encourage pollution
 - C. To promote renewable energy sources
 - D. To prevent the use of solar panels

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