

### Labelling

Read the passage and complete the diagram. Choose **NO MORE THAN 2 WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

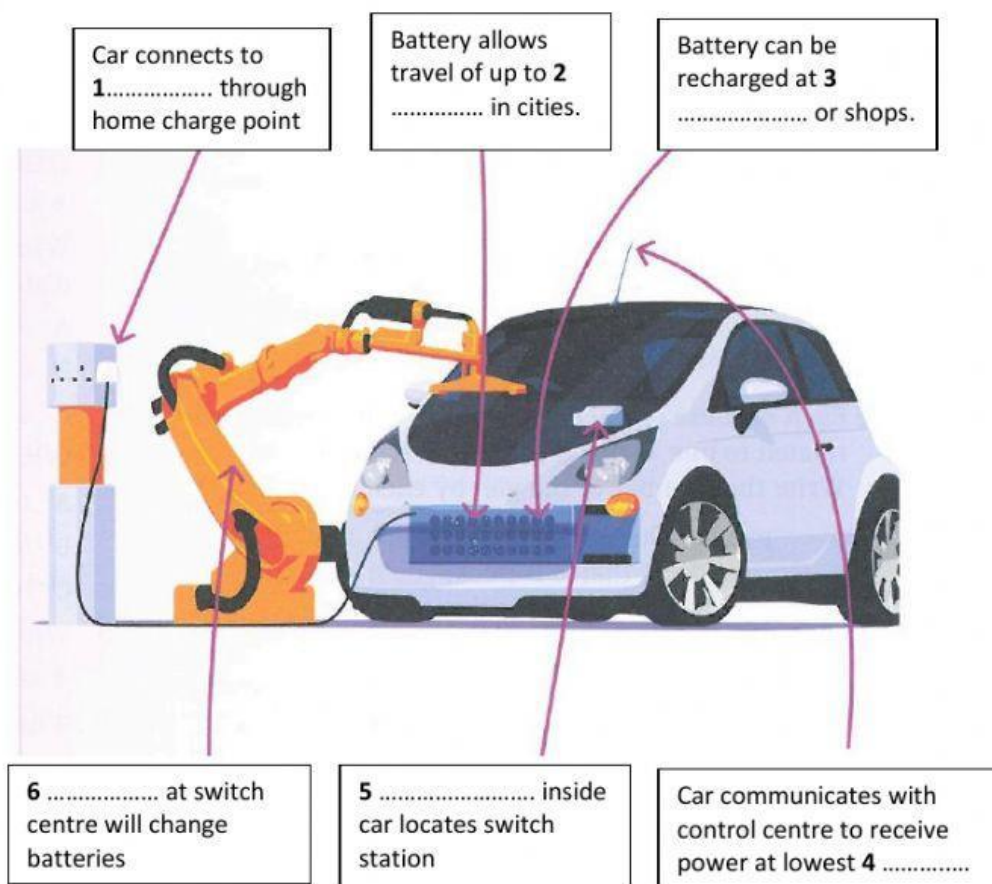
The next car may be electric. We look at the technologies that will bring the revolution. The main reasons why electric cars are not more popular at present are their price and their relatively small range. Existing battery systems only allow electric cars to travel a distance of between 100 and 160 km. However, this distance may not be a problem for urban drivers. A recent Sydney study reported that 70 % of journeys were 30km or less, and recent data from the US suggests that 77 % of trips taken there are 48km or less.

An innovative company called Better Place is aiming to make electric cars an option for all drivers. It wants to see existing vehicles replaced by electric vehicles which, it says, offer a number of benefits. Firstly, they can be powered by renewable energy which produces zero emissions. What is more, electric motors are more efficient and can convert more than 90% of power into movement, whereas the efficiency of diesel or petrol engines is less than 20%. To achieve this aim, Better Place plans to use technology which is already available.

The plan is simple but revolutionary. It starts with the installation of a home charge point, and through this, the vehicle will be plugged into the electricity grid whenever it is in the garage, typically at night. In the morning, with a fully charged battery, the car is capable of as much as 10km in urban motoring conditions. In addition to the home charge point, the battery can be topped up by charge points at work and at supermarkets.

The battery is linked to a control center by smart technology inside the vehicle. Better Place can then ensure that the car is charged with electricity from renewable sources at the cheapest price. For longer trips, a navigation system directs the driver to the nearest switch station, where the depleted battery can be replaced with a charged one by a robot within a couple of minutes.

### An electric car



## Matching headings

### Traffic jams - no end in sight

*There are no easy answers to the problems of traffic congestion.*

**A** Traffic congestion affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the US, commuters spend an average of a full working week each year sitting in traffic jams, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.

**B** The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centres thanks to congestion pricing.

**C** Another way to reduce rush-hour traffic is for employers to implement flexitime, which lets employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.

**D** Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.

**E** Other, more forward-thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is so much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some \$7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public-transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared to the \$50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.

*adapted from ©The Environmental Magazine, Earthtalk®*

### Question 1-5

Reading passage has 5 sections, **A – E**

Choose the correct heading for sections **A - E** from the list of headings below

Write the correct number, **i-vii**, in your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i A solution which is no solution
- ii Changing working practices
- iii Closing city centres to traffic
- iv Making cars more environmentally friendly
- v Not doing enough
- vi Paying to get in
- vii A global problem

Paragraph A

Paragraph B

Paragraph C

Paragraph D

Paragraph E