Listening

Exercise 1. What is the problem with each machine? Circle the correct answer.

1. a. She needs more film.
   b. The batteries are dead.
   c. It's too dirty.

2. a. He put in too much soap.
   b. He put in too much clothing.
   c. He put in too much money.

3. a. There's no dust bag.
   b. The dust bag is empty.
   c. The dust bag is full.

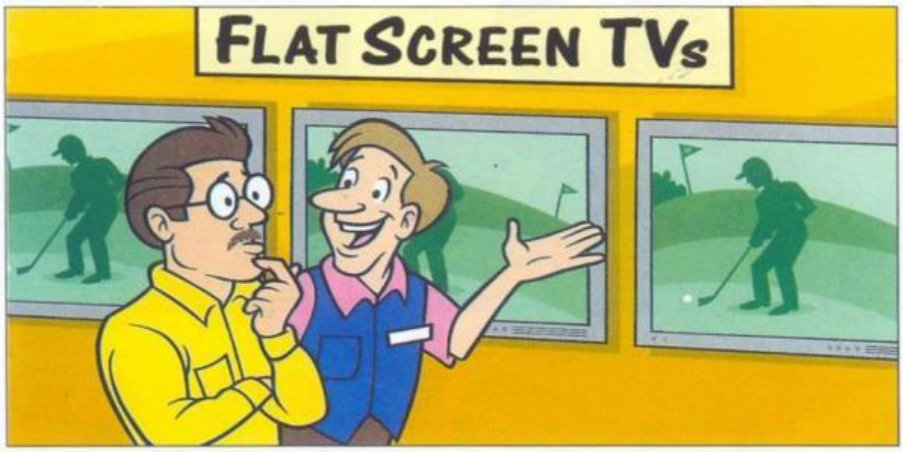
4. a. She used the wrong paper size.
   b. She put in too much paper.
   c. She didn't use enough paper.

5. a. The dress is the wrong color.
   b. The needle is too big.
   c. The needle is too small.

6. a. She put in too much sugar.
   b. She put in too much fruit.
   c. She put in too much ice.

Exercise 2.

People are talking about machines and appliances. Listen and match the products on the left with the features on the right.



1. flat screen TV f
2. laptop computer ___
3. air conditioner ___
4. clothes dryer ___
5. dishwasher ___
6. lawn mower ___

a. You can adjust it with the remote control.
b. You can fit it in a small apartment.
c. You don't have to rinse anything.
d. It weighs only one and a half kilos.
e. You can run it for an hour without adding gas.
f. You can hang it on the wall.

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Exercise 3. Are these statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer

	True	False
1. Milk makes the crepe sweet.	☐	☐
2. Too much sugar makes the crepe taste awful.	☐	☐
3. Stir until the liquid is smooth.	☐	☐
4. Put a lot of butter in the pan.	☐	☐

Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Write the correct word from the box to complete each sentence.

Share *Scene* *Evaluate* *Fill* *Prepare* *Culture* *Offer*

1. She ..... coffee to her guests. She's been selling coffee here for 2 years.
2. The critic ..... the dish carefully. He's the one who decides the winner of the cooking show.
3. I was busily ..... a salad for the evening meal while my wife was showering.
4. Carl took a mug and ..... it to the brim with hot coffee.
5. Cuisine has always been a part of a nation's .....
6. The moment when an old woman cooking in an old-fashioned style kitchen was the most cinematic ..... in the movie.
7. We ..... the pizza between four of us.

Reading

FOOD MILES: IS BUYING LOCAL FOOD ALWAYS BETTER?

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They reason that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

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However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilisation, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also take into account the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food. For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labour and natural fertilisers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilisers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are

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unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children.

Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air. But ultimately, the message this gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled. And even if we only buy local food which is currently in season, there are ethical implications. What's more, our diets would be more limited.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

A. The importance of buying locally produced food.

B. The reasons why food miles campaigns are too simple.

C. The advantages of importing food from overseas.

D. The problems caused by transporting food.

2. According to a study in the USA, 11% is ...

A. the percentage of food that is produced and sold locally.

B. the percentage of energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.

C. the percentage of energy in food production used for any kind of transport.

D. the percentage of food which is imported from overseas.

3. Seafood is given as an example of food which...

A. is transported by air unnecessarily.

B. is expensive and goes bad quickly.

C. people in poor countries rely on for income.

D. is usually transported by ship.

4. According to the text, how are Spanish tomatoes and Kenyan beans similar?

A. They are both transported by air.

B. They are both grown using natural fertilizer.

C. They are both grown outdoors.

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D. They both have high carbon footprints.

5. Which of these does the writer NOT support?

A. Supporting farmers in poor countries.

B. Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in spring.

C. Buying beans imported by air from Kenya.

D. Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.

6. The writer thinks that labelling food which has been transported by air...

A. will raise environmental awareness.

B. helps people to shop more ethically.

C. does not tell a full, accurate story.

D. gives false information about the product.

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