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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	() 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 2	
Paragraph 3	

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3