



Unit **10** ENERGY SOURCES

A Pronunciation

1 Find the word which has a different stress. Say them aloud.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. energy | B. plentiful | C. another | D. dangerous |
| 2. A. easily | B. consumption | C. government | D. negative |
| 3. A. syllables | B. expensive | C. abundant | D. convenient |
| 4. A. expensive | B. advantage | C. enormous | D. distances |
| 5. A. attention | B. holiday | C. pollution | D. effective |

B Vocabulary & Grammar

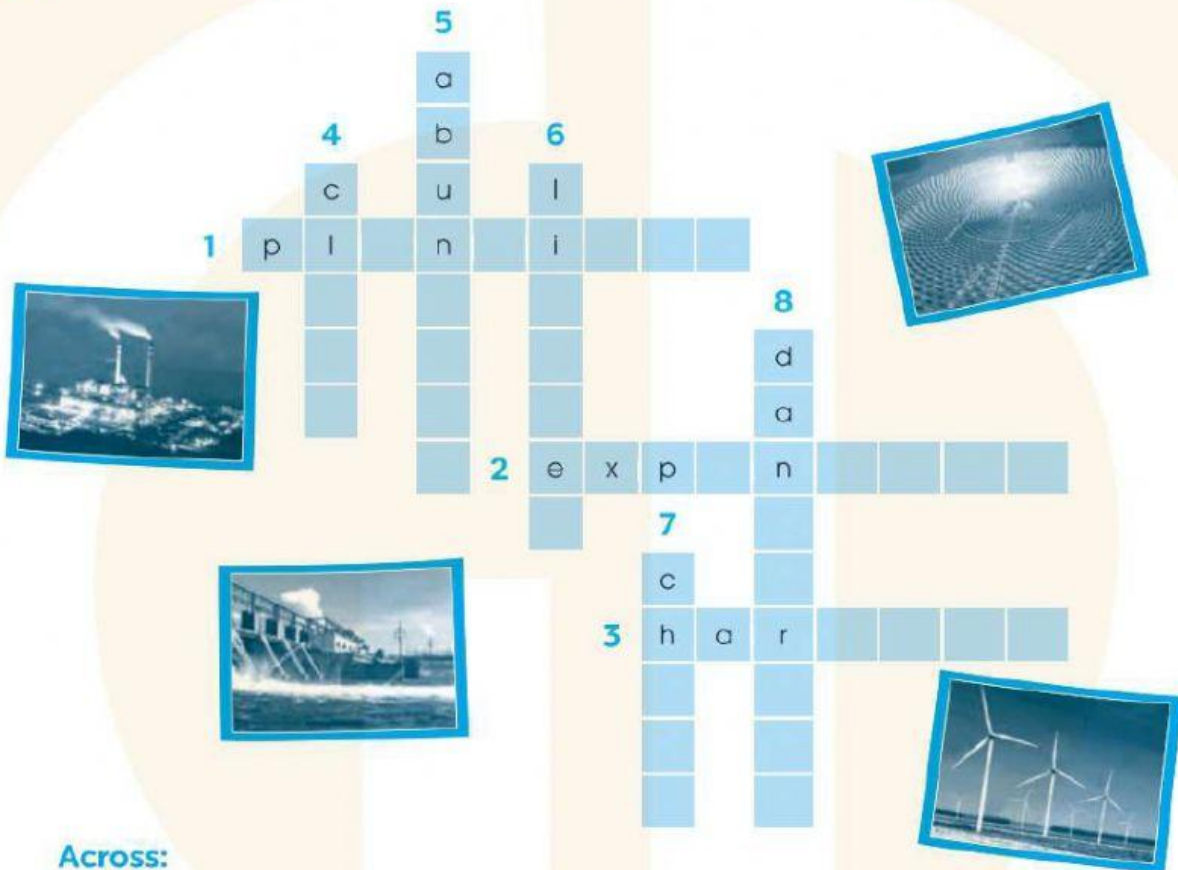
1 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

- a. electrical appliances
- b. low energy light bulbs
- c. solar panels
- d. new source of energy
- e. non-renewable energy sources
- f. plastic bottles
- g. the environment

1. We can protect _____ by reducing our use of coal and gas.
2. The workers are putting _____ on the roof of my house.
3. We are putting the _____ in the kitchen tomorrow.
4. She turns off _____ when not using them.
5. Do they recycle _____?
6. They are looking for a _____ now.



2 Do the crossword puzzle and complete the sentences.



Across:

1. Solar energy is _____ and it can be replaced easily.
2. Hydro energy is _____ because it requires dams.
3. Coal, oil and natural gas are non-renewable energy sources. Burning them is _____ to the environment.

Down:

4. The alternative sources of energy like the sun and wind are not only plentiful but also _____ and safe to use.
5. Wind energy is convenient and _____.
6. Coal is _____ and it can be replaced by renewable sources.
7. For many people living in rural areas, biogas is a _____ source of energy.
8. Nuclear energy can provide enough electricity for the world's needs, but it is _____.

3 Complete the sentences, using the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

1. The boys (not do) _____ their homework at the moment. They (watch) _____ TV instead.
2. Mai (read) _____ about renewable energy, and Nam (do) _____ a project on our local environment.
3. The music (get) _____ louder and louder. Many people (put) _____ their hands over their ears.



4. Her mother (not have) _____ a nap now. She (water) _____ the plants.
5. My father (install) _____ a biogas cooker in the kitchen, and the workers (put) _____ solar panels on the roof of our house.

5 Complete the sentences, using the present simple or present continuous.

1. Lan always (call) _____ me when I (do) _____ my homework.
2. The workers (put) _____ the solar panels on the hill when it suddenly (rain) _____.
3. While we (look) _____ for information about energy sources, the electricity (go) _____ out.
4. I often (play) _____ the piano in the evening, but tonight I (watch) _____ TV.
5. Normally my father (water) _____ the vegetables in the garden, but today he (cook) _____ in the kitchen.
6. They (have) _____ a lot of work to do, so they (not go) _____ to town tonight.
7. He usually (come) _____ back home at one o'clock, but today he (work) _____ late.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

My parents work at a big hydro power station. My mother (1. work) _____ in the design section and my father (2. work) _____ in the sales section. He often (3. go) _____ abroad on business. At the moment, he (4. travel) _____ round America, and next month he (5. meet) _____ a customer in Canada. He (6. like) _____ travelling and (7. enjoy) _____ his present trip, but he always (8. feel) _____ happy to get back home.



C Speaking

1 Match the questions with the answers. Then say them aloud.

1.	What does energy mean?
2.	What does solar energy mean?
3.	What does hydro energy mean?
4.	What does a three-syllable word mean?
5.	What does a non-renewable source mean?

a.	It's energy that comes from water.
b.	It's a source that we cannot replace after we use it.
c.	It's the word that has three syllables.
d.	It's power that can provide light, heat or electricity.
e.	It's energy that comes from the sun.

2 Mi and Tony are talking about energy sources. Choose the sentences (a – e) to fill in the gaps (1 – 5) of the conversation.

- a. We won't have any more energy.
- b. We'll have to use energy sources such as wind, water and sun.
- c. Well, they are sources that we can't replace after we use them.
- d. We call them renewable sources.
- e. They come from different sources like coal, oil and natural gas.

Mi: Hi, Tony. I'm doing a project on energy sources, but I don't understand what non-renewable sources are.

Tony: (1) _____

Mi: Oh. Where do they come from?

Tony: (2) _____

Mi: What will happen to us when they run out?

Tony: (3) _____

Mi: So what will we do then?

Tony: (4) _____ They are abundant and safe to use.

Mi: Oh, I see. What do we call them?

Tony: (5) _____ They are renewable because they cannot run out.

Mi: Thank you.



D Reading

1 Read the passage and choose the best option (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

We can use renewable and non-renewable energy sources to make electricity.

Most of our electricity comes from power stations that use fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. We call them non-renewable sources because they will eventually run out. Unfortunately, burning fossil fuels produces lots of greenhouse gases which cause global warming.

We also use renewable energy sources like the sun, wind and water to make electricity. We can use them again and again because they cannot run out. They do not produce greenhouse gases so they are much less harmful to the environment.





1. Power stations use fossil fuels like _____ to produce electricity.
A. coal, oil and gas B. coal and gas C. oil and gas
2. Burning fossil fuels produces _____ which cause global warming.
A. greenhouse gases B. carbon dioxide C. methane
3. We can use the _____ to make electricity.
A. sun and water B. sun and wind C. sun, wind and water
4. The renewable sources can be used again and again because they _____.
A. can run out B. cannot run out C. should run out
5. Renewable sources are _____ harmful to the environment.
A. much more B. much less C. not less

3 Complete the passage with appropriate phrases in the box.

- a. causing climate change
- b. walk or cycle
- c. low energy light bulbs
- d. powering our appliances
- e. turn off the lights

We use energy for almost everything we do: for heating our homes, cooking our meals and (1) _____. The use of energy is (2) _____ worldwide. It is responsible for many recent floods, droughts and storms.



What should we do to avoid these problems? Firstly, we should (3) _____ before going to bed or when going out. Secondly, we should use (4) _____ at home. Thirdly, we should (5) _____ to school. In conclusion, we should use energy more wisely for our future.