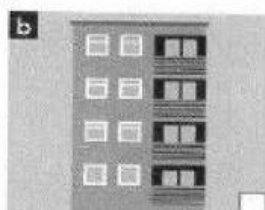


1 Complete the definitions with a type of house.
Match four of them to the pictures.

- 1 A detached house is not joined to another house.
- 2 A _____ is a small house in a village or in the countryside.
- 3 A _____ is a house that doesn't have any stairs.
- 4 A _____ is in a row of houses that are joined together.
- 5 A _____ is usually on one floor of a larger building.
- 6 A _____ is joined to another house by one wall that they share.



3 Complete the sentences with an appropriate adjective from the box.

busy • clean • crowded • dirty • empty
historic • lively • noisy • quiet

- 1 Ella really liked Dubai because it's so _____. There's no rubbish anywhere.
- 2 The streets are so _____ in the evening. You can often see street performers, and music and dancing.
- 3 I don't like going to the town centre on a Saturday. The shops are _____ and there are long queues.
- 4 Most capital cities in central Europe have _____ centres with buildings that are several hundred years old.
- 5 I live in a _____ village, not much happens there at weekends.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE?

Have you ever thought about how much energy your city uses? Where does the energy come from? Most cities use huge amounts of energy generated from power stations burning fuels, which have a big impact on the environment. But there is a town in Germany where they don't use any fuel at all. In fact, they produce four times more energy than they actually need! And this energy is completely clean. But how do they do it?

Arriving in Freiburg by train, you might notice the solar-panelled towers of the station building. These solar panels are everywhere; on the football stadium, hotels, the conference centre, and even a factory. With 1,800 hours of sunshine per year, solar power is the main source of energy in Freiburg, making it one of the most ecologically friendly cities in the world. (a) _____

In Freiburg it all began in the 1970s, when local people were strongly against plans for a nuclear power station nearby. The historic centre has been car-free since 1973, with over 400 km of cycle paths! (b) _____ In the area called Rieselfeld, residents live in small blocks of south-facing flats called 'passive' houses. The design of these houses keeps

them warm or cool, without needing central heating or air conditioning at all. (c) _____ The houses cost around 10% more to build, but over many years they cut energy bills and energy loss by 90%.

Vauban is another quiet area, with solar panels everywhere and a large number of passive houses. (d) _____ Officially, only one person in four has a car and it costs around 18,000 euros a year to keep one outside town, in a 'solar-garage'.

In the area of Vauban called 'Solar Settlement', the situation is even more surprising. It all started with solar architect Rolf Disch when he built his own house, the Heliotrope, over 25 years ago. The Heliotrope rotates with the sun and produces five times more energy than it needs. (e) _____



In the solar settlement itself, the brightly-coloured terraced houses are also 'plus energy' homes. Each one produces four times more energy than it needs. (f) _____ This makes around 6,000 euros a year for each home-owner.

In Freiburg, being green is part of the economy, and local people buy shares in different green projects, for example the solar football stadium. Not surprisingly, this remarkable eco-city has won many awards and other German cities are now competing to become more eco-friendly. So why aren't more countries around the world doing the same?

3 Complete the article with these sentences.

- 1 It was the first building in the world to produce more energy than it required.
- 2 In fact, some say that Freiburg generates nearly as much solar power as the whole of the UK.
- 3 It is a safe, clean area. It is busy, but with people and bicycles instead of vehicles.
- 4 However, it is the modern residential districts on the outskirts which most interest environmentalists.
- 5 Special systems for the air-flow, windows which are triple-glazed for insulation and even the body-heat of the people inside help keep the temperature the same year round.
- 6 Solar collectors then send any extra energy back to the city.

2 Complete the grammar rules with these words.

completed • continue • specific • started
the past • the present

We use the present perfect simple to talk about an event in (a) _____ without saying when it happened.

We use it to talk about recent events that have a result in (b) _____.

We also use it to talk about actions or situations that (c) _____ in the past but

(d) _____ in the present.

We use the past simple to describe

(e) _____ actions in the past. We also

use it when we mention the (f) _____ moment in the past when something happened.

6 Match the underlined words in the article to the definitions.

- 1 the people who live in a town _____
- 2 produced _____
- 3 prizes you get for being successful _____
- 4 moves in a circle around a fixed central point _____
- 5 an effect _____
- 6 parts of a company you can buy to invest money _____

5 Complete the sentences with these words.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- 1 He's _____ woken up so he hasn't had his breakfast _____.
- 2 They've _____ won the World Cup and I don't think they _____ will.
- 3 We've _____ visited Barcelona but I want to go there again.
- 4 Tom has lived in Birmingham _____ he started university.
- 5 Our teacher taught in China _____ a year before she came to our school.

6 Complete the text using the appropriate form of the verbs given.

(a) (you ever hear) of the mountain village of Hallstatt in Austria? It (b) (have) a pretty central square, wooden houses, a clock tower, and a fountain. The village (c) (lie) next to a lake and it (d) (be) there for hundreds of years. The village in the photo, however, is not in Austria, but in Guangdong province, China. It is a copy of the Austrian village. It (e) (not exist) for hundreds of years; it (f) (only be) there since 2012. The mayor of Hallstatt (g) (go) over from Austria after the builders (h) (finish) to take part in the opening ceremony. Hallstatt is one of many international towns or landmarks in China. Around Shanghai, they (i) (build) many towns with different themes in recent years. Visitors from big cities (j) (like) these 'foreign' towns because they (k) (be) quiet, green and historic.
