**A. Drag the structure text below into the correct place.**

| | |
|---|---|
| • **Body: Arguments against** | • **Title** |
| • **Body: Arguments for** | • **Conclusion** |
| • **Introduction** | |

| **Coal: Fossil Fuel Friend or Foe?** | ... |
|---|---|
| Coal, the black rock powering civilization for centuries, sits at a crossroads. Once praised for its abundance and reliability, it now faces fierce criticism for its environmental and health consequences. Today, we discuss the merits and drawbacks of coal as an energy source, examining its role in our present and its potential future. | ... |
| One of the reasons is coal remains the cheapest fossil fuel, ensuring cheap energy for developing nations and industries. Switching to alternative sources can lead to significant price hikes, impacting economies and vulnerable populations.<br>The other reason is coal-fired power plants are efficient and dependable, supplying consistent baseload power even during fluctuating renewable energy availability. This stability is crucial for maintaining grid stability and preventing blackouts.<br>In addition, coal mining and related industries support millions of livelihoods globally. Shifting away from coal too quickly risks triggering job losses and economic hardship in communities heavily reliant on the industry. | ... |
| In the other way, coal combustion releases greenhouse gases, accelerating climate change and its devastating consequences. Air pollution from coal plants significantly contributes to respiratory illnesses and environmental degradation.<br>Furthermore, mining and burning coal exposes workers and communities to harmful pollutants and heavy metals, leading to increased risks of various health problems, including cancer.<br>Lastly, coal reserves are finite, and continued reliance on this non-renewable resource eventually leads to depletion, forcing future generations to bear the consequences of our dependence. | ... |
| In summary, coal's story is complex. Its affordability and reliability provide undeniable benefits, but its environmental and health costs are no longer ignorable. The conversation now pivots to balancing these competing concerns. Transitioning towards cleaner energy sources is crucial, but it must be done responsibly, considering economic and social ramifications. Investments in renewable energy advancements, carbon capture technologies, and responsible mining practices can pave the way for a future where the benefits of coal are retained while mitigating its harmful effects. Ultimately, recognizing the multifaceted nature of this debate paves the way for informed decisions shaping our energy future and its impact on people and the planet. | ... |

**B. Choose a, b, c, d or e to answers the question based on the text above.**

1. *What is the main argument in favor of using coal as an energy source?*

a) It is reliable and provides consistent baseload power.

b) It is the cheapest fossil fuel option.

c) It supports millions of jobs globally.

d) It generates less pollution than other fossil fuels.

e) It is a renewable resource.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. *What is a potential consequence of a rapid transition away from coal?*

a) Lower electricity costs for consumers.

b) Improved air quality and environmental health.

c) Decreased dependence on foreign energy sources.

d) Job losses in coal-mining communities.

e) Increased reliance on nuclear power.

3. *What is a negative impact of coal-fired power plants on human health?*

a) They lead to food shortages and crop failures.

b) They contribute to deforestation and habitat loss.

c) They expose workers and communities to harmful pollutants.

d) They increase the risk of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

e) They create dependence on government subsidies.

4. *What is one argument against the continued use of coal as an energy source?*

a) It is a reliable and efficient source of power.

b) It is crucial for economic development in many countries.

c) It generates substantial tax revenue for governments.

d) It contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.

e) It is non-toxic and biodegradable.

5. *What does the author suggest is the ideal approach to managing the use of coal in the future?*

a) Completely phase out coal and switch entirely to renewable energy.

b) Increase environmental regulations and invest in cleaner coal-burning technologies.

c) Continue using coal as the primary energy source while exploring alternatives.

d) Balance the affordability and reliability of coal with its environmental and health impacts.

e) Leave the decision of coal usage entirely to private energy companies.

6. *What does the phrase "finite reserves" refer to in the context of the text?*

a) The limited number of qualified coal miners.

b) The amount of energy available from a single coal-fired power plant.

c) The total quantity of coal that exists on Earth.

d) The financial resources available for investing in renewables.

e) The geographical areas where coal is found.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. *What word in the text has the closest meaning to "pivots"?*

a) Avoids

b) Embraces

c) Shifts

d) Ignores

e) Celebrates

8. *Which rhetorical device is used in the sentence "This leads to a depletion, forcing future generations to bear the consequences of our dependence."?*

a) Metaphor

b) Simile

c) Alliteration

d) Cause and effect

e) Personification

9. *What evidence does the author use to support the claim that coal provides cheap energy?*

a) A case study of a developing country transitioning to renewables.

b) Statistics on the global price of coal compared to other fuels.

c) Quotes from energy industry executives praising coal's affordability.

d) Anecdotal stories of individuals struggling to pay for electricity.

e) Predictions of future increases in renewable energy costs.

10. *What is the overall tone of the text towards the use of coal as an energy source?*

a) Strongly in favor

b) Strongly opposed

c) Neutral and objective

d) Critically cautious

e) Optimistically hopeful

C. **Re-write the sentence by choosing "*In spite of / despite* or *even though / although*".**
**Example:**

He has been absent frequently.
He has managed to pass the exam.
*Though.*
*Though he has been absent frequently, he has managed to pass the exam.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Deva ate the chocolate cake.
   She is on diet.

   _____

2. Laura will take a plane.
   She dislikes flying.

   _____

3. Fatur told me the secret.
   Having promised not to do so.

   _____

4. The bad weather.
   We are going to have a picnic.

   _____

5. Her dislike for milk.
   She drank it to keep herself warm.

   _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS