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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.
Paragraph 2	() Green energy comes from renewable sources like solar and wind that produce minimal emissions and help combat climate change.
Paragraph 3	() Its sustainability makes green energy a reliable and long-term solution for global energy needs, reducing reliance on finite fossil fuels.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3