UNIT 5 NATURAL RESOURCES 2

1. **Read, choose the correct answer, and write:**

_____ is produced either by solar cells or solar panels. Solar cells (photovoltaic cells) convert sunlight into electrical energy.

a. Fossil fuels **b.** Nuclear power **c.** Solar energy **d.** Renewable energy

Coal, oil and natural gas are_____. They are burned to produce electricity, which creates carbon dioxide and contribute to global warming.

a. renewable sources **b.** solar power **c.** fossil fuels **d.** nuclear fuels

The main nuclear fuels are _____. They are not burned to release energy; they produce energy through a chemical reaction in a nuclear reactor.

a. uranium and plutonium **b.** carbon dioxide and oxygen **c.** coal and natural gas **d.** natural resources

Do you know that the process of burning fossil fuels produces almost no _____?

a. uranium **b.** oxygen **c.** carbon dioxide **d.** plutonium

Nuclear power reactors don't produce direct carbon dioxide emissions. However, nuclear waste remains _____ for thousands of years.

a. carbon footprint **b.** zero-carbon **c.** carbon-neutral **d.** radioactive

Some solar panels don't _____ electricity; they heat water that is pumped through them.

a. activate **b.** reproduce **c.** get **d.** generate

Being _____ means understanding the impact of our actions on the environment and taking steps to protect it.

a. eco-aware **b.** eco-friendly **c.** energy-efficient **d.** carbon-neutral

_____products, like solar-powered gadgets, help reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and lower our carbon footprint.

a. Energy-efficient **b.** Eco-aware **c.** Eco-friendly **d.** Radioactive

_____appliances help conserve resources and lower electricity bills by using less power to operate.

a. Energy-efficient **b.** Eco-aware **c.** Eco-friendly **d.** Radioactive

I use a _____ charger to keep my devices running while enjoying the outdoors, harnessing the sun's energy in a sustainable way.

a. eco-aware **b.** carbon-neutral **c.** solar-powered **d.** geothermal

_____is a renewable and efficient source of power that taps into the Earth's natural heat to generate electricity.

a. Fossil fuels **b.** Geothermal energy **c.** Hydro-electric power **d.** Solar power

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_____ *on rooftops can capture sunlight and convert it into electricity, providing a clean and renewable energy source.*

a. Solar cells **b.** Solar power **c.** Hydro-electric power **d.** Eco-friendly

_____ *materials like uranium and plutonium require careful handling due to their potential health and environmental risks.*

a. Carbon **b.** Fossil **c.** Renewable **d.** Radioactive

Fossil fuels are _____resources; once they're all used up, they cannot be replaced.

a. carbon emissions **b.** infinite **c.** dangerous **d.** finite

2. **Read and complete the text with the words in the box:**

finite	intermittent	solar and wind	environmental pollution
sustainable	radioactive	reliable	high energy density

Energy sources are divided into fossil fuels, renewables, and nuclear power. **Fossil fuels** (coal, oil, natural gas) are energy-rich, _____, and have well-established infrastructure. However, they contribute significantly to _____, greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change, while being _____ over time. **Renewable energy** (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass) is _____, produces minimal emissions, and offers energy independence. However, renewables are _____, which means their generation depends on natural conditions that are constantly changing and not always predictable, and can have land-use impacts. _____ are subject to weather conditions, while hydropower can disrupt ecosystems. **Nuclear power** offers _____ with low direct carbon emissions, making it a promising option for low-carbon power. Yet, it faces challenges like _____ waste, high initial costs, and safety concerns, especially after accidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima. Despite these issues, nuclear power and renewables are seen as crucial in reducing reliance on fossil fuels for a sustainable future.

3. **Read and write sentences expressing criticism, regret, and past possibility using "*should/ shouldn't/ could/ couldn't/ ought to + have + V3. There are two examples:***

E.g.: I was late for the meeting. (regret) (I- wake up earlier) => *I **should have woken** up earlier.*

Why is John late for school? (past possibility) (He- get stuck in traffic)=> *He **could got/ gotten stuck** in traffic.*

They are great players, but they didn't try hard enough. **(past possibility)** (They- win the game)

_____

I decided to go to bed early. I missed my favorite TV show. **(regret)** (I- stay up late)

_____

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The car is too small and I'm worried that there's not enough room for five of us. **(regret)** (We-rent a bigger car)

_____

You look really tired today. **(criticism)** (You- go to bed early)

_____

Someone broke in your house and stole your bike. **(criticism)** (You- leave the gate open)

_____

I was in Singapore and I didn't buy my aunt a designer bag. **(past possibility)** (I – buy her a Dior bag)

_____

There was a terrible traffic jam. **(past negative possibility)** (We- arrive earlier)

_____

I decided to continue staying with my grandparents when I was 18. **(past possibility)** (I- move out)

_____

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