

Energy

- 1.1 COLLOCATION** The words in box A all collocate with *power*. Match each kind of *power* with the pictures (1–5).

A nuclear wave wind solar hydroelectric

- 1.2** Now combine the words in box A with as many words as possible from box B.

B dam plant panel turbine waste power station farm

- 1.3** ▶ 31 Listen to a conversation between two students. Which types of power do they think are a good idea?

- 1.4** ▶ 31 Now listen again and note the phrases in 1.1 and 1.2 that you hear.

- 1.5** The following verbs can all be used with *energy*. Match the verbs (1–6) with the verbs with a similar meaning (a–f).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 produce | a harness |
| 2 use | b supply |
| 3 need | c generate |
| 4 save | d conserve |
| 5 provide | e require |
| 6 capture | f consume |

- 1.6** Complete the sentences with a suitable verb from 1.5. You may need to change the form.

- Many domestic solar energy systems don't _____ enough energy to meet all our needs.
- Statistics show that the majority of energy _____ in UK households is for heating.
- Large screen TVs _____ far more energy than older models.
- People say a solar energy plant on the moon would be capable of _____ all our energy needs.
- Turbines are used to _____ the energy from the wind.



Test tip

Accurately using words like verbs a–f in your Speaking and Writing test will improve your IELTS Band Score.

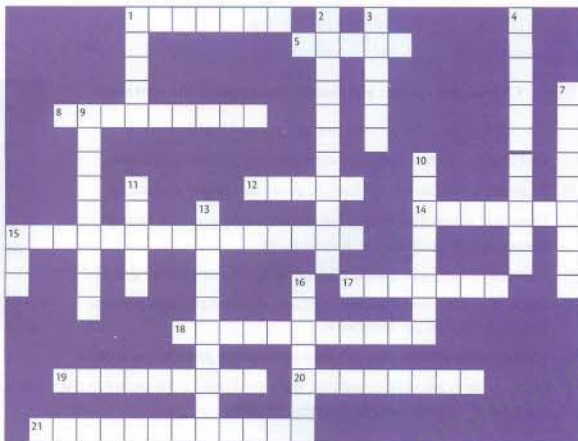
2.1 Complete the crossword.

Across

- 1 Most UK household electricity is used for this.
- 5 toxic gases from cars which aren't good to breathe in
- 8 A country's _____ are the deposits it has in coal, gas, etc.
- 12 an adjective meaning *from the sun*
- 14 the power produced from the nucleus of an atom
- 15 Biofuels are more _____ friendly than petrol.
- 17 to totally use up
- 18 a different option
- 19 Fuel sources that won't run out are _____.
- 20 a type of petrol with the lead taken out
- 21 a battery that can be reused

Down

- 1 prefix connected with *water*
- 2 causing little or no damage to the environment
- 3 We put this in our cars to fuel them.
- 4 Gas, coal and oil are all _____



- 7 People talk about reducing their carbon _____.
- 9 see 5 across; another word for these
- 10 to produce (energy)
- 11 This is produced when there is a fire.
- 13 able to be recycled
- 15 Demand for _____-friendly hybrid cars is soaring.
- 16 to use fuel, energy or time in large amounts

2.2 Now complete the following passage with words and phrases from the crossword.

Hydrogen is a cleaner, greener ¹ _____ to ² _____ but it does not occur naturally – it has to be made. Scientists have struggled to find a way to make it that doesn't ³ _____ vast amounts of energy, use up scarce natural ⁴ _____, or result in high levels of greenhouse gas ⁵ _____. However, researchers at the University of Leeds have now found an energy-efficient way to make hydrogen out of used vegetable oils discarded by restaurants. The process they have developed creates the hydrogen gas which they claim is vital for our future as it provides a huge range of possibilities. Among many other things, it could be used instead of ⁶ _____ to run our cars, and to ⁷ _____ the electricity we need for the ⁸ _____ that keeps our homes warm. It should also be possible to produce hydrogen in a ⁹ _____ way by using other ¹⁰ _____ materials in addition to cooking oil. 'We are working towards a vision of the hydrogen economy,' said one of the researchers working on the project.

**Test tip**

The information contained in a summary or set of notes in Reading test questions may be in a different order to the passage itself.

Natural resources

3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- We need to *curb* / *maximise* our use of fossil fuels.
- Our levels of petrol *burning* / *consumption* are not sustainable.
- At present, we burn fossil fuels to *generate* / *power* electricity.
- Domestic alternative energy sources can only produce enough energy to *run* / *provide* small appliances.
- Electricity* / *Electrical* power is something we just take for granted.
- Diesel cars are more *effective* / *efficient* than petrol ones because they use less fuel per kilometre.
- It's the *fumes* / *emits* cars produce that causes greenhouse gases.
- Many experts are concerned that if we continue to use petrol at the current rate, we will *exhaust* / *wear out* our natural reserves within the next 50 years.

! Error warning

We usually use *resources* in the plural, not the singular. *Source* is used to refer to the place something comes from:

Oil, gas and coal are natural resources used to produce energy. NOT *natural resource / sources*

Books should still be seen as a good source of information. NOT *a good resource of information*

4.1 ▶ 32 Listen to a talk about the history of mining in Australia and match the dates (1–5) with the events (A–H) in the box.

Dates

- 1788
- 1799
- 1841
- 1849
- 1915

Events

- | | |
|---|--|
| A people left Australia in search of gold | E local stone was quarried |
| B first gold mine was established | F important site for precious stones found |
| C the first deep coal mine was dug | G first shipments of coal sent overseas |
| D mining of metal began | H diamonds were first found |

4.2 ▶ 32 Now listen again and match the words (1–6) with the definitions (a–f). Look at recording script 32 at the back of the book to check your answers, and use a dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 ochre | a easily changed into a new shape |
| 2 a quarry | b rock from which metal can be obtained |
| 3 malleable | c a naturally coloured type of rock or earth |
| 4 ore | d to obtain metal from a rock by exposing it to very high temperature |
| 5 smelt | e a large artificial hole in the ground where stone is dug for use as building material |
| 6 an opal | f a precious stone or gem |

5 ▶ 33 PRONUNCIATION Many English words contain the weak sound 'schwa' (/ə/). In the following list of words, underline the syllable with the main stress and circle the schwa sound(s). Listen to check your answers and then practise saying the words.

alternative	consumption	sustainable	battery
neutral	emission	renewable	recyclable
efficient	carbon	energy	rechargeable

