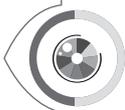




# Going Green



## VOCABULARY

### 1. Complete the captions with the words below.

debris • pollution • landfill • trash



### 2. The following sentences don't make sense. Make them logical by replacing the words and phrases in bold with the correct word or phrase in bold from a different sentence.

- It is harmful to birds and sea animals to **destroy** plastic. **ingest**
- This factory doesn't **inhabit** dangerous substances because it was built with new "green" technology. **emit**
- Giant pandas **cut down** remote mountain areas in China. **inhabit**
- If we don't **ingest** our spending, we won't have any savings left. **cut down**
- Many scientists are now **making their way** to studying the effects of climate change. **devoted**
- My parents **use up** driving in bad weather. In fact, they never drive when it's snowing. **avoid**
- Susan and Jim are still **devoted** here. They got stuck in traffic, but should be arriving soon. **making their way**
- Everyone fears that the hurricane will **emit** thousands of homes. **destroy**
- If we have to pay the DJ £400, we'll **avoid** most of the budget and won't have any money for food. **use up**

### 3. Complete the sentences with the words below.

halfway • fuel • logging • shortcut  
greenhouse effect • crops • banned  
bellies • voyages • renewable energy  
environmentally friendly • lack

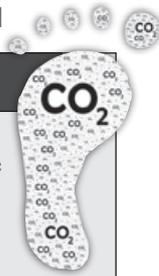
- I had driven **halfway** to your house when I realised that I hadn't taken the **shortcut** you had suggested.
- The **greenhouse effect** is creating climate changes which will affect the types of **crops** that can be grown in regions of the world.
- Severe **lack** of food for a long period of time causes children's **bellies** to become very large.
- Experts agree that it is **environmentally friendly** to use **renewable energy**.
- Logging** is **banned** in all the national forests here.
- Space **voyages** require a great deal of **fuel**.

**4. Complete the passage with the words and phrases below.**

carbon footprint • nightmare • emitted amount • carbon dioxide • cut down  
broke down • made waves • harmful

**LEISURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

In recent years, many respected scientists have  
1. **made waves** by describing terrible  
2. **nightmare** scenarios of the future  
of life on Earth. The only solution, they say, is to  
3. **cut down** on pollution. This would mean  
reducing the 4. **amount** of damaging  
5. **carbon dioxide** we produce. Most of us, of  
course, don't even know the size of our own  
6. **carbon footprint**. But a recent study of the  
7. **harmful** environmental impact of an  
average British citizen provided some interesting  
information. The study 8. **broke down** carbon  
dioxide-producing activities into 11 categories,  
including leisure, home-energy use and commuting.  
Surprisingly, leisure activities accounted, on average,  
for about one-fifth of the total carbon dioxide that is  
9. **emitted** by each person in Britain. Think  
about this the next time you watch a football match in  
a brightly lit stadium or go away on holiday!



**5. Match I to II to form sentences.**

I

1. My computer isn't working properly. I hope it isn't going to
2. I missed the first two lessons, but I think I'll
3. There's so much to learn for this exam. We need to
4. That's a great idea! I'll
5. When Lori and I see sad films, we
6. I'm not taking the bus home. Lee said he'll
7. Most experts don't expect the economy to

II

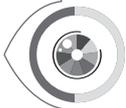
- 6 a. pick me up.
- 1 b. break down.
- 3 c. break it down into sections.
- 2 d. pick everything up quickly.
- 5 e. usually break down at the end.
- 4 f. bring it up at the meeting.
- 7 g. pick up until early next year.

**6. Choose the sentence that best follows the original.**

1. My glasses **vanished into thin air**.  
a. They were exactly where I had left them.  
**(b)** I couldn't find them anywhere.
2. Her personality brought a **breath of fresh air** to the office.  
a. She talks too much.  
**(b)** She's not like everyone else.
3. The money we raised is a **drop in the ocean**.  
a. It was more than we expected.  
**(b)** We need to raise a lot more.
4. With your education, **the sky's the limit**.  
**(a)** You can achieve anything you want.  
b. There's a limit to what you'll be able to achieve.
5. John's very **down to earth**.  
a. He's very depressed.  
**(b)** He's easy to talk to.
6. This problem is **the tip of the iceberg**.  
a. I don't expect there to be any more difficulties.  
**(b)** I expect that we'll soon face other problems as well.
7. Don't **make a mountain out of a molehill**.  
**(a)** It's really not a problem.  
b. You should be more concerned.
8. Pollution has **wiped out** many species.  
a. They're more dangerous.  
**(b)** They no longer exist.

**7. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.**

1. One of the locally grown **crops** is .....  
**Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
2. I should **cut down** on .....
3. If I could take a **voyage** anywhere, I'd like to go .....
4. I think it would be easy for me to **pick up** .....
5. The last thing of mine that **broke down** was .....
6. My worst **nightmare** is that .....
7. I was **brought up** .....



# GRAMMAR

## 1. Choose the sentence that best follows the original.

- You should have been there!
  - It was a fantastic concert.
  - I'm sure you'll enjoy it.
- I might leave my phone at home.
  - Now I'm sorry that I haven't got it with me.
  - I don't think I'll need it.
- They might have missed the train.
  - If they hurry, they'll catch it.
  - If they did, they'll be on the next one.
- We could have helped them.
  - I wonder why they didn't ask us.
  - I wonder if they'll ask us to help.

## 2. Write a sentence to describe each picture with the words below. Use a modal or modal perfect, affirmative or negative. There may be more than one correct answer.



Karen / wear / a jacket

**Karen should have worn a jacket.**



Mark / leave / the keys in the door

**Mark must/may/might have left the keys in the door.**



they / be / delighted

**They must/should be delighted.**



we / get / here / so late

**We shouldn't have got here so late.**

## 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the modals or modal perfects and the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative or negative.

- We **needn't have brought** (need / bring) umbrellas with us. It hasn't rained at all today!
- I'm going to be late! I **should have woken up** (should / wake up) an hour ago!
- All these jeans are on sale, so I **might buy** (might / buy) two pairs.
- Keith looked better with longer hair. He **shouldn't have cut** (should / cut) it.
- I **would have taken** (would / take) the bus, but it left as I arrived.
- Lucy's got a bad case of food poisoning. The fish at the restaurant **must have been** (must / be) off.
- Joe **couldn't repair** (could / repair) my computer, so I called a technician.

## 4. Choose the correct answer.



### Zero Rubbish

Some people <sup>1</sup> **have to laugh / must laugh / must have laughed** when Frank Schiavo decided, about 25 years ago, that he was going to try to reduce the amount of rubbish he produced. But nobody's laughing these days. In fact, we now <sup>2</sup> **have to give / had to give / must have given** Schiavo credit for being one of the first to adopt a "zero-rubbish" lifestyle.

The former environmental studies lecturer knew long ago that one of the ways we <sup>3</sup> **can't reduce / can reduce / could reduce** our personal carbon footprint is to cut down on our rubbish. That means following what some environmentalists call "the three Rs": Reduce, Recycle and Reuse. Reduce your purchases, recycle anything possible and reuse food waste to make compost. In addition, environmentalists insist on repairing or donating items that you <sup>4</sup> **can't recycle / shouldn't recycle / could have recycled**.

Schiavo succeeded in reducing the amount of rubbish he <sup>5</sup> **should have thrown / would have thrown / must have thrown** into the bin. After following a zero-rubbish lifestyle for 16 years, a typical month's worth of his rubbish <sup>6</sup> **must fit / might fit / could fit** into a small paper bag.

**5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *should* or *had better*, affirmative or negative. There may be more than one correct answer.**

- You **should** wear that colour more often. It looks great on you.
- I think he's having a heart attack! We **should / had better** call an ambulance immediately!
- You **had better not** use any of my things while I'm gone, or I'll be very angry.
- I know that I **shouldn't** eat so much junk food.

**6. Rewrite the sentences with the modals in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.**

- Have you got a pen for me to borrow? (can)  
**Can I borrow your pen?**
- The water in this river is too polluted for us to drink. (mustn't)  
**We mustn't drink the water in this river.**
- It's possible that Jeff didn't receive the message. (might not)  
**Jeff might not have received the message.**
- There's no need for Julie to help me cook for the party. (not have to)  
**Julie doesn't have to help me cook for the party.**
- I doubt that story is real. (can't)  
**That story can't be real. / I can't believe that story is real.**

**7. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.**

- Next year, I might .....  
**Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
- My parents think I should .....
- My friends had better not .....
- People my age can't .....
- When I was younger, my parents should have .....
- At weekends, I don't have to .....
- Last year, I should have .....

**8. Correct the errors.**

- I don't see Emma here. She must leave.  
**I don't see Emma here. She must have left.**
- I'm not sure who's singing that song. It might have been Madonna.  
**I'm not sure who's singing that song. It might be Madonna.**
- The president should has begun worrying about the environment years ago.  
**The president should have begun worrying about the environment years ago.**
- Would have Jane helped you?  
**Would Jane have helped you?**
- We'd better to get petrol soon.  
**We'd better get petrol soon.**

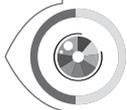
**9. Translate the sentences.**

- Our country must cut down the amount of energy that we use.  
**El nostre país ha de reduir la quantitat d'energia que fem servir.**
- Road safety should be taught to young children to avoid road accidents.  
**S'hauria d'ensenyar seguretat viària als nens/es per evitar accidents de trànsit.**
- You'd better take the shortcut or you'll be late.  
**Serà millor / Val més que agafis la drecera o faràs tard.**
- You shouldn't have brought up the subject of money.  
**No hauries d'haver tret el tema dels diners.**
- Celia may have broken down because of the bad news.  
**Potser la Celia s'ha posat a plorar a causa de la mala notícia.**

**Grammar Review** 1 2 3 4 5 6

**10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- Our teacher **has been working** (work) in the school for the past 20 years.
- We **had been playing** (play) tennis for an hour before Carol joined us.
- Windsurfing** (windsurf) is a popular sport in Australia.
- I **should have gone** (should / go) on holiday last month when the prices were lower.
- This milk **smells** (smell) off.



# READING

## 1. Read the article quickly, ignoring difficult words. Then answer the questions.

1. What problem does the writer describe?  
**online pollution**
2. What are some of the causes of the problem?  
**huge amounts of Google searches / web page viewing / complex, online virtual-reality game playing**

## 2. Read the text again and choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The information technology industry ...
  - a. produces about 2% less CO<sub>2</sub> than airlines
  - b.** generates a similar amount of greenhouse gas as airlines do
  - c. emits 2% more carbon dioxide than the airline industry
  - d. creates much less greenhouse gas than the airline industry
2. According to Evan Mills, computer data centres ...
  - a. are among the most energy-saving facilities
  - b.** consume a great deal of energy
  - c. don't need a lot of electricity
  - d. help Google conserve energy
3. Compared to an electric kettle, a 15-minute Google search ...
  - a. uses more energy
  - b. creates about two-thirds more CO<sub>2</sub>
  - c.** produces fewer grams of carbon dioxide
  - d. generates 10 g more CO<sub>2</sub>

## 3. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. By using e-mail, we're able to save **paper, electricity costs for processing ordinary letters and on the fuel needed to pick up and deliver them**
2. The average Brazilian consumes about the same amount of electricity in a year as **players of online virtual-reality games do over the same period**
3. Every day, more than 200 million **Internet searches are performed**

## 4. Find words in the text that mean:

1. things that are bought (paragraph 1) ... **purchases**
2. the cause of a problem (paragraph 3) ... **culprit**
3. create (paragraph 4) ... **generate**



## The Environmental Costs of Being Online



There's no doubt that the Internet has got environmental benefits. E-mails, for instance, save on paper, electricity costs for processing ordinary letters and the fuel needed to pick up and deliver them. Online purchases mean fewer car trips to shops. As we increasingly get more news and music online, energy costs of producing and transporting newspapers, magazines and CDs are being reduced. And video-conferencing brings together people who, a few years ago, couldn't have met without travelling long distances.

But online activity itself has definitely got a carbon footprint. You might be surprised to learn that, according to a recent study, the information technology industry emits approximately 2% of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide), creating about the same amount of greenhouse gases as the global airline industry.

The culprit, of course, is the electricity needed to run the huge server computers of Google and other data centres, which are, says researcher Evan Mills, "among the most energy-intensive facilities imaginable".

But what does this mean for the average computer user? Estimates are that every 15 minutes we spend online performing a Google search or viewing web pages can generate up to 10 g of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is about two-thirds of the amount created by boiling a cup of water in an electric kettle. And players of online virtual-reality games can use nearly the same amount of electricity in one year as a typical citizen in Brazil uses over the same period.

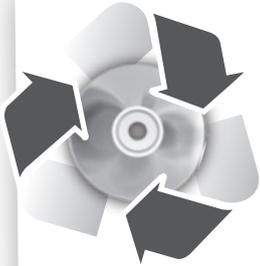
With more than 200 million Internet searches performed each day, billions of web pages being viewed and new online services such as Twitter gaining in popularity, many scientists believe it's time to find ways to cut down the Internet's environmental cost.





# WRITING

1. Read the letter of complaint below. Replace the informal language in brackets with formal words and phrases.



11 Pickwick Road  
Corsham  
Wiltshire  
7th May 2010

Ms Allison Murray  
President  
NewSounds Records  
49 Dean Street  
London

Dear (Allison) <sup>1</sup>..... **Madam**..... ,

I'm writing (to tell you about) <sup>2</sup>..... **to express my concern regarding** the type of CD packaging used by NewSounds Records.

To begin with, I (really don't like) <sup>3</sup>..... **strongly disagree** that your company uses plastic wrappings. Producing new plastic wastes valuable natural resources.

Second, I object to the chemically-treated type of paper on which the inserted booklets are printed because it is unsuitable for recycling.

Many record companies are packaging CDs in paper or plastic cases made of 100% recycled and recyclable materials. I (really think that) <sup>4</sup>..... **strongly urge** NewSounds to do the same in order to reduce its carbon footprint.

(Can't wait to hear from you.) <sup>5</sup>..... **I look forward to your reply.**  
(Sincerely,) <sup>6</sup>..... **Yours faithfully.**

James Emerson

2. Rewrite the sentences using parallel structures.

- Buying music online is cheaper than to buy CDs.  
**Buying music online is cheaper than buying CDs.**
- Tim's scooter is newer than the one Rachel has.  
**Tim's scooter is newer than Rachel's.**
- Sam has got blond hair, brown eyes and his legs are long.  
**Sam has got blond hair, brown eyes and long legs.**

## Your Task

- Write a letter of complaint to your local newspaper about the lack of sports facilities in your area. Write 100-150 words.

### WRITING A LETTER OF COMPLAINT

- Decide what you want to say. Think about the following questions:
  - What effect does the problem have on the people in your community?
  - Why does it bother you personally?
  - What actions should be taken?
- Think of a way to convince the reader that this problem is important. Which of the following sentences could be used in your letter?
  1. I like sport.
  2. Young people who participate in sport are less likely to be bored and get involved in crime.
  3. Playing sport regularly is part of a healthy lifestyle.
  4. Team sports make you feel part of your community.
  5. Being an athlete makes you more popular.
- Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 1 and the plan below to help you.

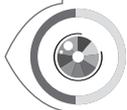
#### PLAN

Opening: State the purpose of your letter.  
Body: Give information and details.  
Closing: Request / Demand action.

- Write a first draft.
- Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft.

#### CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a formal letter.
- ✓ I used formal language.
- ✓ I checked my grammar, spelling and punctuation.



# Progress Check Unit 2

## Vocabulary

1. Replace each word or expression in bold with a suitable expression below. Make any necessary changes.

break down • pick up • make waves  
cut down • vanish into thin air • bring up

1. She **learned** photography on her own, without any formal training. **picked up**
2. Many people could easily **decrease** the amount of water they use. **cut down**
3. When the boy saw his injured puppy, he **began to cry**. **broke down**
4. I don't want to **cause problems**, so I won't complain. **make waves**
5. The suspect seemed to **disappear** while the police were chasing him. **vanish into thin air**
6. Why did you **start to talk about** my party in front of Donna? I asked you not to! **bring up**

2. Complete the passage with the words and expressions below.

carbon footprint • bellies • amount  
a drop in the ocean • renewable energy  
fuel • environmentally-friendly

People who work out at Central Gym in Hong Kong are not only trimming fat from their <sup>1</sup> **bellies**, they're also a source of <sup>2</sup> **renewable energy** that helps provide power to the gym. Specially-designed exercise machines capture the electrical energy produced by exercisers, which then becomes <sup>3</sup> **fuel** to power the lights above the machines. Excess energy is stored in a battery. Of course, the <sup>4</sup> **amount** of energy that's created by these <sup>5</sup> **environmentally-friendly** workouts is only <sup>6</sup> **a drop in the ocean** compared to the amount of electricity the gym uses. But researchers hope that eventually, human-powered energy will be much more widely and efficiently captured and used. So, what could be better than increasing your fitness while reducing your <sup>7</sup> **carbon footprint**?

## Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a modal or modal perfect and the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. I think we **should ask** (ask) Lynne for help. She knows a lot about computers.
2. She **shouldn't have/ needn't have prepared** (prepare) so much food. Nobody was very hungry.
3. I **would have called** (call) you sooner, but I was busy.
4. **Can/May/ Could** I **have** (have) some water, please?
5. **Would** you **like** (like) to join us?
6. Nobody **could have predicted** (predict) his reaction. He really surprised us.

4. Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of *should* or *had better*.

1. I don't think Ellen looks good with short hair. She / let / her hair / grow / long / again  
**She should let her hair grow long again.**
2. You'll fail the course unless you finish the project on time. We / work / on / it / today  
**We had better work on it today.**
3. David's not feeling well. He / go / out / tonight  
**He shouldn't go out tonight.**

## Writing

5. Rewrite the sentence below using formal language. There may be more than one correct answer.

I really think you've got to do something really fast to solve this problem.

**Possible Answer**

**In my opinion, something must be done quickly in order to solve this problem.**

6. Rewrite the sentence using parallel structures.

Recycling plastic is better than to put it in landfills.

**Recycling plastic is better than putting it in landfills.**

# Progress Check Units 1-2

## Vocabulary

1. Complete the passage with the words below.  
 pollution • trend • wealthy • harmful  
 lack • lavish • publicity • the sky's the limit

For <sup>1</sup> **wealthy** actors, such as George Clooney and Leonardo DiCaprio, or rich businessmen like the founders of Google, <sup>2</sup> **the sky's the limit** when it comes to buying a car. There's certainly no <sup>3</sup> **lack** of choices of <sup>4</sup> **lavish** vehicles, either. But recently, they all made an interesting choice of a new car when they were among the first purchasers of the Tesla Roadster – a new electric sports car made by a small, independent manufacturer. This battery-powered vehicle produces far less <sup>5</sup> **pollution** than an ordinary petrol-powered car, and has much less of a <sup>6</sup> **harmful** effect on the environment. With a price tag of over \$100,000, it's unlikely that the Tesla will become a widespread <sup>7</sup> **trend**. However, its celebrity owners certainly create good <sup>8</sup> **publicity** for electric cars in general.

2. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

- F** 1. When you ingest something, you throw it away.  
**When you ingest something, you consume it.**
- F** 2. When you emerge, you can't be seen.  
**When you emerge, you can be seen.**
- T** 3. When you are willing, you offer or agree to something.
- F** 4. When you inhabit a place, you visit it.  
**When you inhabit a place, you live in it.**
- T** 5. When you pursue something, you follow it.
- F** 6. When something is a breath of fresh air, it's good for the environment.  
**When something is a breath of fresh air, it's new and different.**

## Grammar

3. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. I'm sure that Sam is disappointed. (must)  
**Sam must be disappointed.**
2. I regret not bringing my iPod with me. (should)  
**I should have brought my iPod with me.**
3. Jeff planned to arrive earlier, but there was a lot of traffic. (would)  
**Jeff would have arrived earlier, but there was a lot of traffic.**
4. This is his first teaching job. (before)  
**He's never taught before. / He's never had a teaching job before.**
5. When did you first begin to study environmental science here? (how long)  
**How long have you been studying environmental science here?**
6. Sir, parking isn't allowed here. (had better)  
**Sir, you had better park somewhere else. / Sir, you had better not park here.**

## Writing

4. Complete the sentences with a logical ending. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Dave likes to watch TV and .....  
**Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
2. There are many ways to conserve water. For instance, we .....  
 .....
3. I have to tidy my room every week. In addition, I have to .....
4. Sally especially likes British bands such as .....
5. Flying in a plane is faster than .....
6. The service at this restaurant is terrible. However, .....