**FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA**

**NAME: 2**

**DATE:**

**A Reading Comprehension Exam Practice**

**2017 marked the beginning of transforming Argentina’s energy supply**

Circle the best option to complete each exercise in sections 1 – 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Predicting (5)**   According to the cues provided, what is the text about?   1. The EcoSolar House is a building off the energy grid in Jujuy. 2. Solar energy should be used in all homes in Argentina. 3. 2017 was the start of renewable energy in Argentina. 4. Energy prices rose by just about 150 percent in the country last year. | Resultado de imagen para EcoSolar House jujuy  December 29th, 2017 |

The EcoSolar House is a building off the energy grid. All of its energy is produced from renewable sources. Located in the northern city of Jujuy, it is a center for students to learn about renewable energy, and is also the EcoAndina office. For 30 years, EcoAndina has promoted efficient renewable energy use. It has also helped remote communities in the Northern Province find simple affordable solutions using solar energy.

Silvia Rojo is the co-founder of EcoAndina which inaugurated this EcoSolar House this year. “We said we have to show in the city of Jujuy that we can also use solar energy in urban areas. It has to be used in all homes, in cities and rural areas, and thus saving 80 percent of energy which is currently produced by fossil fuels,” said Rojo.

Jujuy is where work on one of the largest solar parks in Latin America will soon begin. “For Jujuy, it is the largest public works project in the province’s history. It will change the productive matrix of Jujuy. Historically, it has always been agriculture, growing sugar and tobacco. Now we are working on this project in the clean energy sector,” said Alejandro Insaurralde of Jujuy Mining and Energy JEMSE (Jujuy Energía y Minería Sociedad del Estado).

In Argentina, 2017 was the year for renewable energy. It attracted investment to harness its vast renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy. But this is just the first phase in improving the country’s energy supply. Argentina is working to increase renewable energy production from 1.8 percent to 20 percent by 2025. This year, the country placed a priority on attracting investment to increase capacity, and opening bids for wind and solar projects were oversubscribed. But even with large scale projects increasing production, there are still obstacles.

“The potential Argentina has in solar and wind energy is huge. The challenge is integrating that into our grid,” said Mauricio Roitman, Argentina’s Energy Ministry. Incorporating energy production and improving infrastructure into renewable energy is also a problem. After over a decade of cheap energy for consumers, the new energy policies led to the removal of old subsidies and in turn, prices increased by nearly 150 percent in some cases. While industry and small companies struggled with the increased cost of energy, consumers complained and protested about that.

Argentina’s Ministry of Energy says consumers will have cheaper energy in two to three years. Nevertheless, just this month, half a million people were affected by power cuts in the Buenos Aires province. The renewable energy transition is on the right track in Argentina, but cannot come fast enough for consumers.

Adapted from: https://america.cgtn.com/2017/12/29/2017-marked-beginning-of-transforming-argentinas-energy-supply

1. **Skimming (30)**

Choose from the list A-G the main idea for paragraphs 1-6. There is one extra letter that you do not need to use.

1. The use of solar power can save 80% of energy currently generated by fossil fuels.
2. Jujuy’s solar park will allow to diversify the productive matrix.
3. For three decades, EcoAndina has worked towards promoting the use of solar energy in isolated areas.
4. Argentina is working to increase renewable energy production to 20% by 2025.
5. The clean energy conversion in Argentina is on the right path.
6. Consumers understand the inconveniences that switching to renewable energy involve.
7. Despite Argentina’s huge potential in solar and wind energy, the challenge is harnessing it.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 6

1. **Scanning (10)**
2. ***What country is the article referring to?***
3. Chile
4. Brazil
5. Argentina
6. Uruguay
7. ***What is the EcoSolar House?***
8. It is center for students to study clean energy
9. It is a center for students to learn about astronomy
10. It is a center for students to know about the solar system
11. It is a center for students to be taught astrology
12. ***What type of energy does the EcoSolar House use?***
13. Renewables
14. Non-renewables
15. Renewables & non-renewables
16. None of the above
17. ***How much non-renewable energy can be saved with the use of solar energy?***
18. 25%
19. 35%
20. 50%
21. 80%
22. ***What will the solar park in Jujuy cause to happen?***
23. To change the productive matrix
24. To have more energy available
25. To reduce the price of electricity
26. To create more jobs
27. ***When was the beginning of switching the energy matrix in Argentina*?**
28. 2014
29. 2015
30. 2016
31. 2017
32. ***What is Argentina’s goal concerning renewable energy by 2025?***
33. To thoroughly return to fossil fuels
34. To produce 20% of Argentina’s energy from renewable sources
35. To boost renewable production to 80%
36. To completely switch to renewable energy
37. ***Who complained and protested about the rise in energy prices?***
38. The energy industry
39. [Small](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RES_-_The_School_for_Renewable_Energy_Science) companies
40. Consumers
41. All of the above
42. ***What is expected to happen in two or three years?***
43. Consumers will continue to be affected by power cuts
44. Consumers will be re-educated in energy consumption
45. Consumers will have higher energy prices
46. Consumers will have cheaper energy prices
47. ***The text does NOT mention:***
48. When was the beginning of changing Argentina’s energy supply
49. What country is switching to renewable energy
50. What is the goal for energy production by 2025
51. How many people in the country were affected by power cuts last December
52. **Inferencing (25)**
53. ***What does renewable energy refer to?***
54. Energy that is naturally replenished
55. Energy that comes from fossil fuels
56. Energy that is consumed at home
57. Energy that is lost in transmission and distribution
58. ***What is renewable energy used for?***
59. Heating water
60. Generating electricity
61. Running motor vehicles
62. All of the above
63. ***What is EcoAndina?***
64. It is a governmental agency that protects wildlife in the Andes
65. It is an NGO that has promoted the concept of solar villages in Jujuy
66. It is an international organization which works to ensure non-renewable energy
67. It is a small to medium enterprise that generates wind energy in the northeast of Argentina
68. ***When was the EcoSolar House inaugurated?***
69. 2015
70. 2016
71. 2017
72. It is NOT mentioned
73. ***Where does Silvia Rojo suggest that solar energy should be used?***
74. In cities
75. In rural areas
76. In remote communities
77. Everywhere
78. ***How does a solar park generate energy?***
79. By solar panels
80. By wind turbines
81. By dams
82. By biodigesters
83. ***Why is the development of wind and solar energy given priority over other alternative types of energy?y***
84. Wind and solar energy are more technologically developed
85. Wind and solar energy are cheaper to generate
86. Wind and sunlight are fully available in nature
87. Wind and sunlight are easier to tap
88. ***What is the purpose of harnessing Argentina’s vast renewable energy sources?***
89. To use idle resources
90. To fight against Argentina’s energy crisis
91. To develop cutting edge technology
92. To sell energy to neighboring countries
93. ***What are the renewable energy resources Misiones has to offer?***
94. Biomass
95. Sunlight
96. Watercourses
97. All of the above
98. ***What is the message of the text?***
99. Argentina started to improve the country’s energy supply in 2017
100. Argentina has abundant renewable energy resources
101. Less than 2% of the country’s electricity comes from renewable energy
102. The renewable energy transition cannot come fast enough for consumers
103. **Vocabulary (10)**
104. ***The noun “beginning” in the title can be understood as:***
105. initiation
106. need
107. cause
108. reason
109. ***The noun “energy” in line 1 can be replaced by:***
110. electricity
111. power
112. petrol
113. coal
114. ***The verb “save” in line 7 can be interpreted as:***
115. use
116. waste
117. conserve
118. consume
119. ***The adverb “currently” in line 7 can be replaced by:***
120. actually
121. frequently
122. quickly
123. nowadays
124. ***The adverb “soon” in line 9 can be understood as:***
125. before long
126. in the long term
127. next
128. in a few years
129. ***The verb “growing” in line 11 can be explained as:***
130. reducing
131. cultivating
132. eating
133. cooking
134. ***The noun phrase “clean energy sector” in line 12 can be replaced by:***
135. cleaning products industry
136. food industry
137. renewable energy industry
138. oil industry
139. ***The adjective “vast” in line 14 can be described as:***
140. small
141. considerable
142. large
143. enormous

1. ***The noun “bids” in line 17 can be explained as:***
2. problems
3. premiums
4. offers
5. failures
6. ***The adverb “fast enough” in line 28 can be understood as:***
7. slowly
8. as soon as wished
9. ever
10. in the long run
11. **Reference (20)**

*Write the referent word(s) at the end of each sentence.*

1. What does the possessive adjective “its” in line 1 point to?
2. What does the subject pronoun “It” in line 3 refer to?
3. What does the noun phrase “the Northern Province” in line 4 indicate?
4. What does the subject pronoun “It” in line 6 refer to?
5. What does the relative pronoun “which” in line 7 stand for?
6. What instances of agricultural crops are mentioned in line 11?
7. What year is referred to by the noun phrase “this year” in line 17?
8. What does the demonstrative pronoun “that” in line 20 refer to?
9. Find a synonym for the noun “elimination” in line 23.
10. What month is referred to by the noun phrase “this month” in line 27?