**FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA**

**NAME: 3**

**DATE:**

**A Reading Comprehension Practice Exam**

**More than 100 cities now mostly powered by renewable energy**

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. In 2015 most cities got their electricity supply from renewable sources. 2. In 2017 there was a research carried out by the Carbon Disclosure Project. 3. There has been a global shift from fossil fuels to renewable sources. 4. Latin America has encouraged renewable energy projects. | February 2018 |

The number of cities getting at least 70 percent of their total electricity supply from renewable energy has more than doubled since 2015. In 2015, only 40 cities used more than 70 percent clean energy. These figures show that the impetus is increasing for cities around the world to switch from fossil fuels to renewable sources, leading to a more sustainable future.

Data published by the nonprofit environmental organization “Carbon Disclosure Project” found that 101 of the more than 570 cities on its reports sourced at least 70 percent of their electricity from renewable sources in 2017, compared to 42 percent in 2015. Nicolette Bartlett, CDP’s director of Climate Change programme, attributed the increase to both, more cities reporting to CDP as well as a global shift towards renewable energy. The data was a “comprehensive picture of what cities are doing with regards to renewable energy,” she explained to the Guardian Cities website.

Kyra Appleby, CDP’s director of the Cities programme, stated that the fact that large urban centers as disparate as Auckland, Nairobi, Oslo and Brasília are successfully moving away from fossil fuels is evidence of a changing tide worldwide. She also affirmed that “cities not only want to shift to renewably energy, but most importantly, they can.”

In the United States, the only city reporting to CDP that sourced all of its power from renewable sources after having fully transitioned in 2015 is Burlington, Vermont. What is more, it is now exploring how to become zero-carbon. The shift to a diverse mix of biomass, hydro, wind and solar power had boosted the local economy, and encouraged other cities to follow suit.

Also, in the list of American cities that have set a target of 100 percent renewable energy, there are 58 towns and cities that have committed to power from renewable generation and work towards a more sustainable energy future. In Britain, 14 more cities and towns signed up to the “UK100” local government network’s target of 100% clean energy by 2050, which makes a total of 84 British cities.

Outside North America, the CDP data showed that 43 cities were completely or almost completely run by renewable energy, with the vast majority in Latin America, where more cities reported to CDP and where hydropower is more widespread. So far this year, Latin American cities encouraged $183m of renewable energy projects –less than Europe ($1.7bn) or Africa ($236m). Europe topped the list for projects open for investment, but claimed that just 20 percent of the 101 cities are predominantly powered by clean energy.

Adapted from https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/feb/27/cities-powered-clean-energy-renewable

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. Cities worldwide favour the global shift to renewable sources and report data to the CDP.
2. Metropolitan areas have the means to completely run by renewable energy.
3. An increasing number of cities have turned to renewable sources in the past three years.
4. Vermont is proud to being powered by renewable energy and promoting its economy.
5. The worldwide scenery on clean energy projects reported by the CDP.
6. Brazil is Latin America’s leader in the renewable energy market.
7. The UK and US have committed to 100 percent renewable energy in the coming years.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 6

1. **Scanning (10)**
2. ***What does CDP stand for?***
3. Census Designated Place
4. Community Design Plan
5. Carbon Disclosure Project
6. City Development Plan
7. ***What type of energy is the CDP interesting in revealing?***
8. Renewables
9. Non-renewables
10. Renewables & non-renewables
11. None of the above
12. ***How much electricity from renewables has increased from 2015 to 2017?***
13. 70%
14. 42%
15. 28%
16. 20%
17. ***What does the zero carbon policy in Vermont consist of?***
18. Having more energy available
19. Reducing the price of electricity
20. Creating more jobs
21. Using biomass, hydro, wind and solar power
22. ***What is Burlington proud of?***
23. Being an eco-friendly city
24. Increasing the local economy
25. Encouraging other cities to follow its path
26. All of the above
27. ***What is the difference in number between American and British green cities?***
28. 14
29. 26
30. 58
31. 84
32. ***What is the main source of power generation in Latin America?***
33. Solar power
34. Hydropower
35. Wind power
36. Biomass
37. ***How much more money is Africa investing than Latin America?***
38. $45m
39. $50m
40. $53m
41. $60m
42. ***How many European cities are predominantly powered by clean energy at present?***
43. 84%
44. 43%
45. 20%
46. 14%
47. ***The text does NOT mention:***
48. What data is submitted to CDP by the main metropolitan areas
49. Which cities are switching to renewable energy in US
50. What the goal for energy production by 2050 is
51. Which cities in Latin America are taking action to build a sustainable economy
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. Heat water
60. Generate electricity
61. Run motor vehicles
62. All of the above
63. ***What is CDP?***
64. It is an organization that measures and manages environmental impact
65. It is a nonprofit organization that helps poor countries
66. It is an organization that gives economic information to investors
67. It is an organization that provides political advice
68. ***What is the aim of UK100?***
69. To assess companies in the use of clean technologies
70. To provide financial support to governments
71. To propose a partnership between the US and the UK
72. To help in the transition to 100% clean energy by 2050
73. ***Why is it important to disclose environmental data?***
74. To build a sustainable economy
75. To take environmental actions
76. To see the risks and opportunities of climate change
77. All of the above
78. ***Where is Auckland located?***
79. Argentina
80. China
81. New Zealand
82. Brazil
83. ***What are the disadvantages of hydropower?***
84. They do not require a lot of workers and maintenance costs
85. Generating hydropower is not polluting itself
86. They cause interventions in nature due to damming of water
87. Adjusting water flow and output of electricity is easy
88. ***What are the renewable energy resources Latin America has to offer?***
89. Biomass
90. Sunlight
91. Watercourses
92. All of the above
93. ***What type of resource does biomass use to produce energy?***
94. Sunlight
95. Organic matter
96. Running water
97. All of the above
98. ***What is the message of the text?***
99. Countries worldwide are facing a global shift from fossil fuels to renewable sources
100. Europe has abundant renewable energy resources
101. More than 70% of the world’s electricity comes from renewable energy
102. The renewable energy transition will not take place before 2050
103. **Vocabulary (10)**
104. ***The noun “impetus” in line 3 can be understood as:***
105. motivation
106. need
107. cause
108. reason
109. ***The verb “switch” in line 4 can be replaced by:***
110. replace
111. change
112. maintain
113. transform
114. ***The adjective “nonprofit” in line 5 can be replaced by:***
115. profit making
116. well-paying
117. lucrative
118. charitable
119. ***The adjective “comprehensive” in line 9 can be explained as:***
120. complete
121. overall
122. global
123. all of the above
124. ***The phrase “as disparate as” in line 13 can be understood as:***
125. similar
126. diverse
127. separate
128. far
129. ***The phrase “changing tide” in line 14 can be understood as:***
130. similar situation
131. different course of action
132. rising tide
133. difficult position
134. ***The verb phrase “had boosted” in line 19 can be replaced by:***
135. had persuaded
136. had established
137. had promoted
138. had condemned
139. ***The phrase “follow suit” in line 19 can be described as:***
140. to follow a group of people
141. to conform to another´s action
142. to do the opposite action
143. to imitate someone´s example

1. ***The verb “topped” in line 29 can be explained as:***
2. covered
3. revealed
4. spread over
5. fell
6. ***The verb “claimed” in line 29 can be understood as:***
7. insisted
8. declared
9. believed
10. denied
11. **Reference (20)**

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

1. What does the noun phrase “these figures” in line 3 point to?
2. What does the possessive adjective “their” in line 6 refer to?
3. What does the subject pronoun “she” in line 10 refer to?
4. What does the subject pronoun “they” in line 15 point to?
5. What instances of zero carbon policy are mentioned in line 18-19?
6. What comparative adjective appears in line 22?
7. Find a synonym for the noun “extensive” in line 26.
8. What does the relative pronoun “where” in line 26 refer to?
9. What year is referred to by the noun phrase “this year” in line 27?
10. Find an antonym for the noun “dissuaded” in line 28.