1- READING

Read the following article.

Offshore wind energy

- 1 Offshore wind is one of the most promising and climate-friendly energy-producing technology in the world. It is definitely the least-expensive energy source in many or even most regions now.
- 2 Offshore wind power refers to the construction of wind farms in water areas such as lakes, fjords and sheltered coastal areas **to generate** electricity from wind, utilizing traditional fixed-bottom wind turbine technologies, as well as deep-water areas **utilizing** floating wind turbines.
- 3 A range of spatial and temporal scales and external conditions limit the **potential** location of offshore wind plants. These data include water depth, currents, seabed migration and wave action. There are also further factors such as marine growth, **salinity**, icing and definitely geotechnical characteristics of the sea or lake bed. Corrosion is also a serious problem and requires detailed design considerations.
- 4 Strong wind speeds are available offshore compared to on land, so offshore wind power's **contribution** in terms of electricity supplied is higher. Offshore wind is steadier, more **consistent** and not blocked by mountains, trees, buildings, etc. Additionally, offshore wind farms can actually be built closer to most population centres than onshore wind ones. New systems allow to install turbines in deep waters, lift heavier weights, cope with bigger **swells** and carry more machines out to wind-farm sides.
- 5 The next **leap** is the technology of solar-wind hybrid power plants that are seemingly twice as efficient. This energy system uses two **renewable energy** sources used together to **provide** increased system efficiency as well as greater balance in energy supply. One of the strongest benefits is that the constructions of solar photovoltaic systems and wind turbines installed together do not require grid expansion since the plants generate solar and wind power at different intervals and during complementary seasons.

6 Some facts about offshore wind energy:

- ✓ The first US offshore wind turbine was launched in May 2013.
- ✓ The EU installed more than 1 offshore wind turbine per working day in 2012.
- ✓ Europe will install about 10.4 gig watts offshore wind turbines, it will be more than 70% of the global total.
- ✓ £35b offshore wind contribution by 2050.
- ✓ \$232 a megawatt per hour is power-generation production.

READING COMPREHENSION

- 1- Answer the following questions according to the text.
- 1. Which water bodies are commonly used for wind plants?
- 2. What are the types of turbines?
- 3. What are the factors which determine the location and the construction of offshore wind plants?
- 4. What is the efficiency of solar-wind hybrid power plants?
- 5. What are the main benefits of solar-wind hybrid power plants?

Make your own sentences using the words given in the text in bold.

2-Explain the meaning of these words from the text then use them is sentences from your own.
to generate (paragraph 2)
utilizing (paragraph 2)
potential (paragraph 3).
consideration (paragraph 3)
to cope with (paragraph 4)
grid (paragraph 5)
complementary (paragraph 5)
to launch (paragraph 6)

2- VOCABULARY

1- Choose the suitable expression for each sentence.

1. People are becoming	g more concerned	environmental ma	tters.	
a) in	b) to	c) on	d) about	
2. Many species of wild	llife could become	(i.e. no longer ex	isting) if left unprotected	
a) indangered	b) in danger	c) extinct	d) dangerous	
3. Offshore wind powe	r refersthe	construction of wind f	arms.	
a)on	b) of	c) to	d) from	
4exploitation of	of fossil fuels such as co	al and oil will lead to a	an energy crisis.	
a) Re	b) Over	c)Non	d) Un	
5. Factories often dispose waste products in rivers and the sea.				
a) on	b) -	c) of	d) off	
6. The indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals hassources of groundwater.				
a) destroyed	b) devastated	c) vanished	d) abolished	
7. Water pollution occu	ars when pollutants are	directly or indirectly di	ischarged	
water bodies e.g. lakes, rivers, aquifers and groundwater.				
a) with	b) in	c) into	d) out of	
8. Cities with sanitary s	sewer overflows or com	bined sewer overflows	employ one or more	
engineering approaches	s reduce dischar	ges of untreated sewag	ge.	
a) to	b) for	c) from	d) at	
	for physical or chemical the accuracy needed an	_	one by several methods, f the contaminant.	
a) in	b) on	c) with	d) to	

10. Retention basin	is tend to be less	s effective reduci	ng temperature, as the water
may be heated by th	ne sun before bei	ng discharged to a receiving	stream.
a) at	b) in	c) with	d) for
3- READING 2			
1 Read the followin	g text and fill in	it with appropriate forms of v	words given in brackets.
	Fac	ets about drinking water	
a tendency to take f developed world co (develop) world. u worldwide per pers	for granted that of onsumes 30 to 50 cunsustainable ration is expected to	ur water is safe to drink. last times the water resources of the te. Over the next 20 years, to drop by a third. patterns	part of our lives that we have to 50 years. A child born in the fone in the
rivers basins in	just 20 ye	rojected (popula ears. dwindling freshwate due to pollution and popula	
common sources of	water pollution		consumer pollution. Some
- excess of nutrients	s pumped into wa	aters	
- discharge of used	water into waters	s	
- acid rain			
- underground stora	ge tank	(leak)	
- discharge of used	chemicals into w	/aters	
- discharge of indus	try by-products i	into waters	
- toxic	(contamina	ate) from underground storag	e tanks
- bacteria, viruses a	nd parasites		
- wasteful use of wa	ater.		

VOCABULARY

1 Create adjectives from the following words. (See the lesson about word formation)
save
accident
environment
pollute
filter
grow
provide
responsibility
purify
nature
2 Create nouns from the following verbs.
purify
consume
produce
develop
expect
grow
contaminate
monitor
pollute
contribute

3- Match the words wit	h their definitions.				
1) crude oil	a) a saturated hydro	ocarbon; it consists of	hydrogen and carbon	atoms	
2) reservoir	b) a gas without colour or smell that burns easily and used as a fuel				
3) natural gas	c) a large amount of	c) a large amount of something that is available to be used			
4) methane	d) oil in its natural state before it has been treated with chemicals				
5) alkane	e) the simplest alkar	ne and main componer	nt of natural gas		
1,	2,	3,	4,	5	
WRITING					
Make sentences by putt	ing the expressions in	the correct order.			
1. wells / crude oil / into	o the underground / E	xtracting / normally /	reservoir / starts with	1	
drilling					
2. to the surface / is crea	ated by / a long hole /	The oil well / drilling	; / which pumps /		
into the earth / with an oil rig / the oil					
3. a byproduct / can be	/ almost / on the other	hand / Natural gas / a	always / is /		
of production oil / natur	ral gas / unwanted / a	disposal problem /			
4. consisting / common	ly / Natural gas / mixt	cure / higher alkanes /	a hydrocarbon gas /		
primarily / carbon dioxide / includes / of methane / hydrogen sulphide / and / nitrogen /					

and / is

5. also / of the drill pipe / Drilling fluid / mud / and / at the drill bit / called / is pumped /
down the inside / exits /
6. chemicals / is / solids / a complex mixture of / Drilling mud / fluids / and
7. of the reservoir / for oil and gas / In many wells / to flow / enough / the natural gas /
is / to the surface / pressure / high
8. are used / the reservoir pressure / water flooding / To increase / or / CO2 flooding /
enhanced recovery methods / steam flooding / such as