

# 4A Eco-guilt

## 1 READING

a Read the article and choose the right answer.

How is the EU trying to protect the environment from carbon emissions?

- A By reducing the number of flights into and out of European airports.
- B By obliging airlines to increase their fares.
- C By discouraging passengers from travelling by plane.
- D By charging airlines for using European airports.

b Read the article again and choose a, b, or c.

1 The average person contributes to his or her carbon footprint...

- a only when travelling by coach, train or car.
- b every day of the year.
- c only when travelling by plane.

2 A rail passenger produces more carbon dioxide than...

- a a coach passenger.
- b a car passenger.
- c an air passenger.

3 The EU programme is aimed at...

- a European factories that produce a lot of pollution.
- b industrial areas located near European airports.
- c all companies that emit carbon emissions within the EU.

4 Some non-European airlines oppose the EU scheme because...

- a they do not want to put up their air fares.
- b they would prefer to remain independent.
- c they do not believe in climate change.

5 The writer's conclusion is that...

- a international airlines are incapable of working together.
- b stopping climate change is more important than anything else.
- c passengers will not be prepared to pay the cost of carbon emissions fees.

## The carbon crime of our century



Our carbon footprint is the estimated amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) given off as we go about our daily lives. In Britain, the carbon footprint of the average person is 9.5t (tonnes) per year. Every time that person takes a return flight to New York, he or she produces about 1.2t of CO<sub>2</sub>. This means that someone who flies across the Atlantic and back twice a year will use up more than a quarter of their footprint.

Short-haul air travel is not much better. A domestic flight emits 150g of CO<sub>2</sub> per passenger kilometre. Which means that a 300-km flight, for example a one-way trip from London to Manchester, produces around 63.9kg per passenger, depending on how full the flight is. Compare that to the 19.8kg per passenger produced by a car, the 5.2kg by a train and the 4.3kg by a coach, and it is clear which of the four methods of transport is the least environmentally friendly.

Now that everybody is aware that carbon emissions contribute to climate change, it is hard to understand why air travel is still so common. In response to the problem, the European Union has introduced a programme to try to limit the damage. It is called the European Union Emissions Trading System. The programme requires not only European power plants and manufacturers to pay fees to the European Union if they produce excess emissions, but also airlines. These have to pay for the carbon emissions generated by every plane that flies into or out of an EU airport. That includes flights whose origin or destination is outside of Europe.

While countries like Australia have accepted the scheme, others refuse to cooperate. A spokesperson from the American airline association said that the programme would cost United States airlines about \$3.1 billion over a period of eight years. Analysts estimate it would add about \$5 to the price of a typical trans-Atlantic flight, which may not seem excessive. However, the airlines say that this amount could be the difference between making a profit or a loss. The EU has given the International Civil Aviation Organization one year to come up with an alternative plan to reduce the industry's carbon footprint. If it fails, the EU will begin collecting emissions fees for all flights in and out of its airports, including those that arrive and depart from non-European airports.

The money airlines have to spend under this scheme will obviously be transferred to passengers at some point, but the extra cost is probably worth it. The price we may ultimately have to pay for climate change is much higher than the amount companies or passengers will ever have to pay for a flight.



c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then match to definitions 1–8.

- 1 transporting people or goods over small distances  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 an official plan for doing something  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 the amount you pay for doing a certain thing  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 sent into the air \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 not harming the world around us  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 keep the harmful effects of something below a certain amount \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 gain money by selling something for more than it cost you \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 knowing about something  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 VOCABULARY the weather

a Circle the odd one out.

- 1 below zero chilly freezing **pouring**
- 2 settled pouring drizzling showers
- 3 boiling damp mild warm
- 4 fog mist smog thunder
- 5 blizzard hailstorm breeze monsoon

b Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 We're having a *heatwave*. It's not usually so hot at this time of year.
- 2 The weather is very ch\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. One minute it's raining and the next the sun comes out.
- 3 People say that there may be a fl\_\_\_\_\_ if the river continues rising.
- 4 In some areas it was raining and in others there was h\_\_\_\_\_. The balls of ice were enormous!
- 5 There will be h\_\_\_\_\_ rain this morning, so drive carefully.
- 6 The government wants us to save water because of the dr\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 In India, the m\_\_\_\_\_ usually lasts until October.
- 8 The l\_\_\_\_\_ lit up the sky during the thunderstorm.
- 9 I've only just had a shower and I'm sweating already – it's so h\_\_\_\_\_!

c Match each adjective to a noun.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1 strong | a skies    |
| 2 cool   | b fog      |
| 3 clear  | c rain     |
| 4 sunny  | d periods  |
| 5 heavy  | e breeze   |
| 6 thick  | f sunshine |
| 7 icy    | g roads    |
| 8 bright | h winds    |

## 3 GRAMMAR

future perfect and future continuous

a Circle the correct form.

- 1 If this hot weather continues, forecasters say we **will have** / will have had / will be having a drought.



- 2 We will have / will have had / will be having six meetings by the end of today.



- 3 I've decided that in the future I will take / will have taken / will be taking the train to work.



- 4 Please don't phone between one and two o'clock because we will have / will have had / will be having lunch.



- 5 Anna will study / will have studied / will be studying at college the next time we see her.



- 6 We will buy / will have bought / will be buying a country cottage if we can sell the flat.









- b** Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous form of the verb in brackets.
- By the end of this month, we'll *have moved* (move) to our new house so you can come and stay after that.
  - This time tomorrow my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the Atlantic on their way to Boston.
  - Rob's exams are in May, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) them all by the 1st June.
  - Hopefully you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book I lent you by the next time we see each other.
  - If the match starts at 7.00 p.m., we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) until 8.45 at least.
  - In a year's time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) the new road and we'll be able to get to work much quicker.
  - When do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) paying your mortgage?
  - Don't call me tomorrow morning because I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Barcelona.
  - It's been raining all day, but hopefully it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) by tomorrow. We were planning to have a picnic.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) to the supermarket later?

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- a** Which words have the same vowel sound? Complete the chart with the words from the box.

drizzling drought heatwave  
hurricane lightning pouring

 fish	 tree	 owl
chilly <u>drizzling</u>	breeze _____	showers _____

 horse	 up	 bike
warm _____	flood _____	bright _____

- b** **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.



#### 5 LISTENING

- a** **iChecker** Listen to a news report about paraglider Ewa Wisnierska. What kind of difficult weather did she experience? \_\_\_\_\_
- b** Listen again and answer the questions.
- In which country did the incident take place?
  - Why couldn't Ewa Wisnierska avoid the problem?
  - What temperature did Ewa experience during her ascent?
  - What did she see during her ascent?
  - What could she hear?
  - How long was she unconscious?
  - Where did she land?
  - How long did she spend in hospital?
  - Where was the other paraglider from?
  - Did he survive?
- c** Listen again with the audio script on p.71 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

banned /bænd/  
cut down (trees) /kʌt daʊn/  
environmentally friendly /ɪnvaɪrən'mentəli 'frendli/  
heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/  
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/  
reusable /ri:'ju:zəbl/  
recyclable /ri:'saɪkləbl/  
run out (of petrol) /rʌn aʊt/  
solar panels /'səʊlə 'pænlz/  
weather forecast /'weðə fə:kə:st/

# 4B Are you a risk taker?

## 1 READING

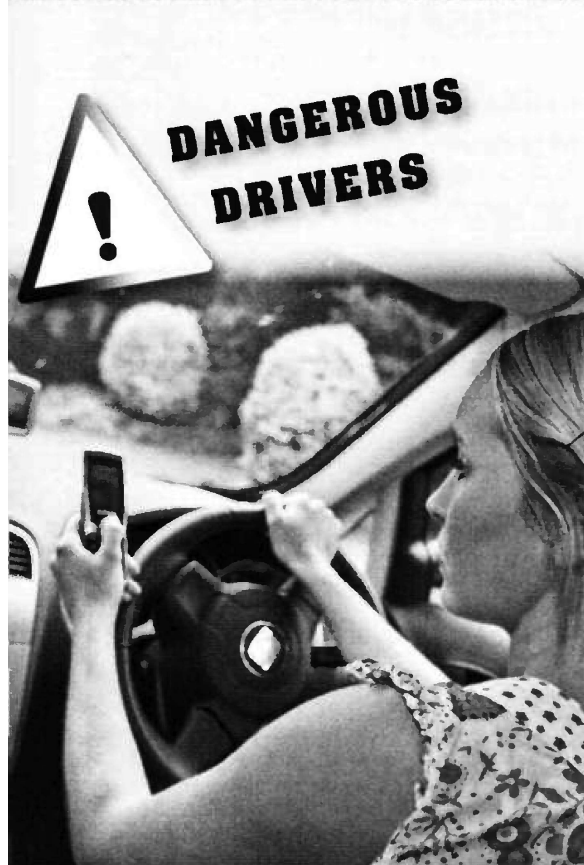
a Read the article and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

b Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Most people think that boys take more risks than girls. T
- 2 In the past, men had to pay more than women to insure their cars. —
- 3 A third of the girls in the survey said that they replied to text messages while driving. —
- 4 In general, girls use mobile phones when they are driving more than boys. —
- 5 The second survey involved both men and women. —
- 6 New mothers are the safest drivers of all. —
- 7 Women now have to pay higher insurance rates than men. —

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 Some people have different personalities when they're \_\_\_\_\_ of a car.
- 2 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to your text message because my phone had no battery.
- 3 The police arrested everyone who had been \_\_\_\_\_ in the fight.
- 4 The banks are putting interest \_\_\_\_\_ up again.
- 5 The cuts are \_\_\_\_\_ education. There will also be less money for health.
- 6 An example of his \_\_\_\_\_ is when he drove along the motorway at 200 km/h.
- 7 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me in my choice of career.
- 8 Harry wears shorts all the time \_\_\_\_\_ how bad the weather is.

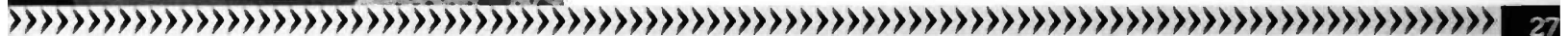


A What is more, mobile phone use while driving is not confined to young women. A child protection group in the USA recently did a survey into the habits of new mothers in the car. The results of this survey are similarly shocking. Of the 2,396 mothers who took part, 78% admitted talking on the phone when they were driving with their babies in the car. 26% said that they regularly texted or checked their emails. Not surprisingly, nearly 10% of the mothers interviewed had been involved in a car crash. These results show that new mothers behave almost as badly on the road as teenagers.

B It is widely accepted that boys are bigger risk takers than girls. More men than women take part in risky sports and men are more likely to be responsible for reckless driving. Until now, this factor has been reflected in car insurance policies, which have always required men to pay higher rates than women. However, recent research has shown that this belief may no longer be correct.

C With statistics like these, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies are reconsidering the policies they offer. And they are being backed by the EU. The European Court of Justice has recently passed a measure that prohibits insurance companies from taking gender into account when calculating the cost of an insurance policy. The change serves to make one thing very clear: a distracted driver is a dangerous driver, no matter what sex they are.

D A survey of two thousand young drivers into the risks they take on the road revealed some surprising figures. More than a third of the girls who took part admitted that they regularly read text messages from friends and families while driving. More than a quarter of these girls admitted answering the texts while they were behind the wheel. In contrast, the boys did not seem so concerned about who was trying to contact them. A much smaller number admitted to reading texts on the road, and only ten per cent said that they would try to respond to the message before stopping the car.





## 2 VOCABULARY expressions with *take*



Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

- 1 My mother takes good *care* \_\_\_\_\_ of herself and still looks great for her age.
- 2 Katie believes in women's rights. She takes gender equality very s \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 My son loves drama so he always takes p \_\_\_\_\_ in the school play.
- 4 My husband takes a \_\_\_\_\_ his father – they're both passionate about football.
- 5 My girlfriend is very sensible. She doesn't like taking r \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You don't have to finish this today. There's no hurry. You can take your t \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 I'm taking u \_\_\_\_\_ yoga because I need to learn to relax.
- 8 Let's take ad \_\_\_\_\_ of the lovely weather and have a barbecue.
- 9 We didn't take the rush hour traffic into acc \_\_\_\_\_, so we nearly missed our flight.
- 10 The Glastonbury Festival usually takes p \_\_\_\_\_ on the last weekend in June.

## 3 GRAMMAR zero and first conditionals and future time clauses

- a Complete the sentences with the present or the future (*will / won't*) form of the verbs in the box.

not answer   be   cook   eat  
not get   go   not move   not rain

- 1 If you eat too many calories, you put on weight.
- 2 Plants die if they \_\_\_\_\_ enough water.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ and see the doctor if I don't feel better tomorrow.
- 4 If it \_\_\_\_\_ soon, there will be a drought.
- 5 Some dogs bite if they \_\_\_\_\_ scared.
- 6 If we don't sell our house, we \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 If Justin \_\_\_\_\_ tonight, Karen will be delighted.
- 8 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the phone if she's watching a film on TV.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 Bring your swimsuit if you want to use the pool. (bring)
- 2 Don't call them now. They \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. (have)
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ if those people don't stop talking. (complain)
- 4 If you tell me what's wrong, I \_\_\_\_\_ anything. (not say)
- 5 If everything goes to plan, we \_\_\_\_\_ work early today. (finish)
- 6 I won't be able to talk to you if I \_\_\_\_\_ when you call. (drive)
- 7 If you \_\_\_\_\_ Dan Brown's new book yet, I'll buy you a copy for your birthday. (not read)
- 8 You'll get wet if you \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you. (not take)

- c Complete the gapped sentence so that it means the same as the sentence (or sentences) before. Use a time expression from the box and no more than two other words.

after   as soon as   before  
incase   unless   until   when

- 1 I'll go to New York and I'll stay with some friends. I'll stay with some friends when I go to New York.
- 2 My boyfriend will arrive at his hotel. He'll call me immediately. My boyfriend will call me \_\_\_\_\_ at his hotel.
- 3 We'll arrive in time for lunch if the traffic isn't bad. We'll arrive in time for lunch \_\_\_\_\_ is bad.
- 4 I'm going to call my husband. He might forget his doctor's appointment. I'm going to call my husband \_\_\_\_\_ his doctor's appointment.
- 5 She's going to pack her suitcase. Then she'll go to bed. She's going to pack her suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
- 6 They'll get married and then they'll live together. They won't live together \_\_\_\_\_ married.
- 7 I'll do my Pilates and then I'll have a shower. I'll have a shower \_\_\_\_\_ my Pilates.

## 4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stress in the words.

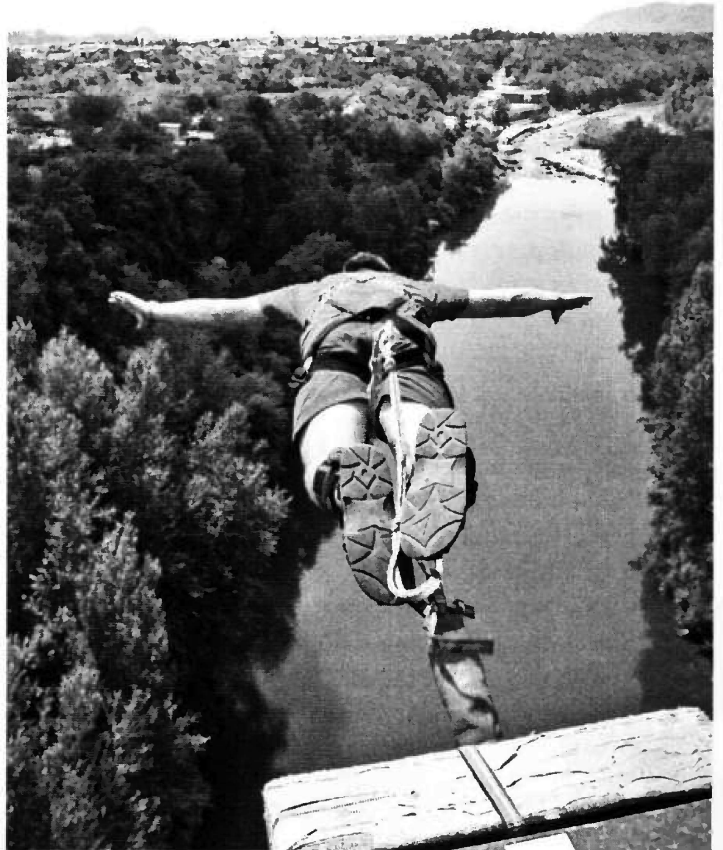
- 1 accident      3 advantage      5 control      7 insurance      9 risky  
2 account      4 attitude      6 decision      8 nightmare      10 safety

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the words. Copy the rhythm.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to part of a radio programme where Andy Evans talks about bungee jumping and complete the sentences. You sometimes have to write more than one word.

- 1 The first bungee jumps originated on the island of Vanuatu, which is in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Young men called 'land divers' used to jump off platforms with vines tied to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 In 1979 Chris Baker and three friends jumped off the Clifton Suspension Bridge in the city of \_\_\_\_\_, using a rope called a 'bungee'.
- 4 Immediately after the team had jumped, they \_\_\_\_\_ by police.
- 5 However, people carried on doing bungee jumps, especially in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Many people did jumps from the \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco.
- 7 Some of the jumps were sponsored by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Fatalities sometimes occur when people use a bungee which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Calculations and fittings should be \_\_\_\_\_-checked before each jump.



b Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

addicted to /ə'dɪktɪd tə/

a sense of /ə sens əv/

at the last minute /æt ðə lɑːst 'mɪnɪt/

break the speed limit /breɪk ðə spiːd 'lɪmɪt/

fatal (accident) /'feɪtəl/

for charity /fɔː 'tʃærəti/

get caught (by the police) /get kɔːt/

get straight to the point /get streɪt tə ðə pɔɪnt/

in advance /ɪn əd'vɑːns/

potentially /pə'tenʃəli/

risky /'rɪski/

take a risk /teɪk ə rɪsk/