12. Sınıf İngilizce Alternative Energy Testi – Online

Konu: 12. Sınıf İngilizce Alternative Energy Testi · 20 soru

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Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. Wind and solar power are ---- sources of energy, which means they will never run out.

   a) limited
   b) harmful
   c) renewable
   d) expensive
   e) fossil

2. Burning coal and oil releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the ----.

   a) atmosphere
   b) ocean floor
   c) soil
   d) engine
   e) panel

3. The government plans to ---- the use of fossil fuels by 40 per cent over the next decade.

   a) increase
   b) cut down on
   c) depend on
   d) run out of
   e) take part in

4. Solar ---- on the roofs of houses convert sunlight into electricity.

   a) turbines
   b) dams
   c) batteries
   d) panels
   e) mines

5. Electric cars are becoming more ---- as their prices fall and their batteries improve.

a) dangerous
b) polluting
c) outdated
d) unpopular
e) affordable

6. Almost a third of the country’s electricity ---- by wind turbines last year.

a) produced
b) was produced
c) has produced
d) is producing
e) will produce

7. Solar energy is much ---- than it was twenty years ago.

a) cheap
b) cheapest
c) cheaper
d) more cheap
e) the cheaper

8. If we don’t reduce our energy consumption, global temperatures ---- even further.

a) will rise
b) rise
c) rose
d) would have risen
e) had risen

9. Hydroelectric power is generated ---- the energy of moving water.

a) in spite of
b) instead of
c) due
d) by using
e) although

10. New wind farms ---- along the coast at the moment.

a) are built
b) built
c) have built
d) are building
e) are being built

11. ----, many countries still rely heavily on coal for electricity.

a) Because coal produces no pollution
b) Although renewable energy has become cheaper
c) Unless the sun stops shining
d) Since fossil fuels are unlimited
e) So that the air is cleaner

12. Geothermal energy is ideal for countries like Iceland ----.

a) because they have a lot of volcanic activity
b) although they have no hot springs
c) unless the weather is warm
d) so that they can import oil
e) even though it is never used there

13. Selim: Why did your family install solar panels on the roof? Oya: ---- Selim: That’s a smart investment.

a) We don’t like sunny weather.
b) The roof was too old to repair.
c) Our electricity bills have dropped by half since then.
d) Our neighbours don’t have any.
e) Solar panels look terrible.

14. Teacher: What’s the main disadvantage of wind energy? Student: ---- Teacher: Exactly. That’s why storage technology is so important.

a) It causes a lot of air pollution.
b) It will run out in a few years.
c) It’s the most expensive energy in the world.
d) It can only be used at night.
e) It isn’t available when there is no wind.

15. Unless we switch to clean energy sources, air pollution will continue to harm our health. Cümlesinin Türkçe dilindeki en yakın karşılığı hangisidir?

a) Temiz enerji kaynaklarına geçtiğimiz için hava kirliliği sağlığımıza zarar vermiyor.

b) Hava kirliliği sağlığımıza zarar verse de temiz enerjiye geçmemiz zor.

c) Temiz enerji kaynaklarına geçseydik hava kirliliği sağlığımıza zarar vermezdi.

d) Temiz enerji kaynaklarına geçmezsek hava kirliliği sağlığımıza zarar vermeye devam edecek.

e) Hava kirliliği arttıkça temiz enerji kaynaklarına olan ilgi de artıyor.

16. Güneş enerjisi, fosil yakıtlara kıyasla çevreye çok daha az zarar verir. Cümlesinin İngilizce dilindeki en yakın karşılığı hangisidir?

a) Fossil fuels are less harmful to the environment than solar energy.

b) Solar energy does far less harm to the environment compared to fossil fuels.

c) Solar energy and fossil fuels are equally harmful to the environment.

d) Solar energy is not as useful as fossil fuels for the environment.

e) Compared to the past, solar energy is less harmful now.

17. A small island in northern Europe has become famous for producing more energy than it uses. Twenty years ago, the island’s 4,000 residents depended on oil that was shipped from the mainland, which was both expensive and polluting. Today, eleven wind turbines, together with solar panels and heating systems that burn straw from local farms, supply all of the island’s needs. The extra electricity is sold to the mainland through an underwater cable. What makes the project unusual is that most of the turbines are owned by the residents themselves, who invested their savings in them. Because they share the profits, local people supported the project from the start instead of opposing it, as often happens elsewhere.

Twenty years ago, the island ----.

a) relied on oil brought from the mainland

b) produced its own oil

c) had no electricity at all

d) exported energy to the mainland

e) had more than 10,000 residents

18. What happens to the extra electricity the island produces?

a) It is stored in large batteries.
b) It is wasted.
c) It is sold to the mainland.
d) It is given to local farms for free.
e) It is used to produce oil.

19. According to the passage, what makes the project unusual?

a) It uses straw as fuel.
b) It was built twenty years ago.
c) It has eleven turbines.
d) It is in northern Europe.
e) Most of the turbines belong to local residents.

20. Why did local people support the project?

a) They were forced to by the government.
b) They shared in the profits it made.
c) They didn’t know about it.
d) They wanted to move to the mainland.
e) They disliked wind turbines.