Упражнение 1

1.There are three types of possible energy conservation practices.

2.тRestriction that is, doing without—for example, closing factories or staying home instead of taking trips.

3.Renovate, that is, changing the way people live and the way goods and services are produced—for example, outlawing further sub urbanization or switching to less energy-intensive materials in production processes.

4.The more efficient use of energy that is, adjusting to higher energy costs—for example investing in cars that go farther per unit of fuel, capturing waste heat in factories, and insulating houses.

5.The more efficient use of energy alternative is most readily acceptable to governments and society in general.

6.Large energy savings began to occur in the 1970s

7.Further savings of 30 to 40 percent appear possible without dramatically affecting the way people live.

8.A number of obstacles stand in the way, however. One major roadblock to productive conservation is its highly uneven and simple character. Another barrier has been the price

9. Yes, another barrier has been the price

10.The cost of gasoline in the U.S. in 1990 was only slightly higher than it was in 1970, if inflation is factored into the calculation.

11.Low energy prices make it difficult to convince people to invest in energy efficiency.

12.A third obstacle is the lack of information and enough money for energy consumers to make energy-conservation investments.

13. Over time energy efficiency improvements more than pay for themselves, but they do require diverting investments in the short term, which is more difficult for some sectors of the economy than for others.

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Упражнение 2

1.There are three main types of energy conservation practices.

2. Restriction measures include reducing energy consumption.

3.The state plans to switch to less energy-intensive production processes.

4. A more efficient use of energy involves investing in cars with high mileage per unit of fuel.

5. More efficient use of energy is the most appropriate alternative for governments and society.

6. Increased energy efficiency will help maintain the global energy balance for the foreseeable future.

7. Large energy-saving processes began in the 1970s and a further reduction in energy consumption by 30-40% will not have a strong impact on people's lifestyles.

8. One of the main obstacles in the process of productive energy conservation is its indefinite and ordinary character.

9. Hundreds of millions of people must carry out routine activities, such as turning off the light and maintaining normal tire pressure.

10. The price of gasoline in Europe in 2000 was a third lower than in Europe

11. Low energy prices create difficulties in persuading people to save energy.

12. Short-term investments are more acceptable for certain sectors of the economy, less acceptable for others.

Резюме:

This one begins with a listing of the three methods of energy conservation: restrictions, renovation, the third type includes more efficient use of energy. People came to understand this and began to save energy in 1970. But at the same time, investments in this area are very relevant. With every ready, this area is developing.