**упр.1. Energy efficiency improvements.**

1. Three types of possible energy conservation practices may be described.
2. Restriction 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. 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. More efficient use of energy 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 barrierhas been the price Do you think that the price factor is another barrier to productive conservation of energy?
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.
14. They do require diverting investments in the short term, which is more difficult for some sectors of the economy than for others.

## упр.2. Energy efficiency improvement.

1. There are three main types of energy conservation practices.
2. The prohibitive measures include the reduction of energy consumption.
3. The state plans to switch to less energy-intensive production processes.
4. More efficient use of energy involves investing in cars with a high mileage per unit of fuel.
5. More efficient use of energy is the most acceptable alternative for governments and society.
6. Increasing energy efficiency will help maintain the global energy balance for the foreseeable future.
7. Major energy-saving processes began in the 1970s and further reduction of energy consumption by 30-40% will not have a strong impact on people's lifestyle.
8. One of the main obstacles in the process of productive energy conservation is its indefinite and ordinary nature.
9. Hundreds of millions of people needs to perform the usual actions such as: turn off the light and maintain normal pressure in the tires.
10. The price of gasoline in Europe in 2000 was a third lower than in Europe.
11. Low energy prices make it difficult to persuade people to save energy.
12. Short-term investments are more acceptable for certain sectors of the economy and less acceptable for others.