**Name:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Class:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Dictation

1 [Track 10] Listen and write the sentences that you hear.

/10

Listening

2 [Track 11] You will hear a podcast interview with an environmentalist about climate change and extreme weather. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

**1** According to the speaker,

A Britain has recently had a very dry summer.

B temperatures in Canada were much lower than usual last year.

C the southern USA suffered record low temperatures.

**2** The speaker mentions two examples of record-breaking

A hot weather.

B dry weather.

C wet weather.

**3** The speaker says that nowhere will

A escape the effects of climate change.

B become colder in the future.

C benefit from climate change.

**4** If there is global warming and the Gulf Stream changes direction, Britain may

A become colder than the rest of north-west Europe.

B have more floods.

C not see any change in temperature at all.

**5** Overall, the environmentalist says that

A climate change is a man-made problem.

B evidence suggests that extreme weather events are increasing.

C there is no solution to the problem of climate change.

/10

Reading

3 Read the text. Choose from sentences A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one extra sentence.

A The screens show adverts all the time.

B Winter months are especially bad.

C As well as reducing traffic levels and closing factories, other methods to reduce pollution were used.

D In their place, greener and cleaner forms of transport will be encouraged.

E On a smoggy morning, residents of Beijing watched the sunrise.

F These measures should all improve the air quality in the city.

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

/10

 /30

MISSING SUN

Pollution is a major health issue in many of the world’s cities. Beijing, the capital of China, is one of the worst affected. Air quality was dangerously low on 58 days last year. **(1)**             This is the time of year when a lot of people burn coal to heat their homes. There is also less wind to blow the smog away. At this time of year, pollution levels are sometimes 20 times higher than is generally considered safe. This causes illnesses and on days when the pollution is particularly bad children and the elderly are advised to stay indoors. Visibility is sometimes so bad that motorways have to close because of the danger of accidents.

In early 2014, a frightening vision of the future appeared in newspapers and on websites. **(2)**             However, as the real one was hidden, they had to do this on giant TV screens. The thick smog made the real sunrise completely invisible. While the smog and the masks the people were wearing were real, the films of the sunrise were nothing out of the ordinary.
**(3)**             The one that people were watching that morning was for a holiday company. Either the photographer was lucky or he knew exactly how the image would look and waited until he got the photo he wanted. Although the news reporting was inaccurate, it might have contributed to raising awareness of how serious the problem has become. Politicians, too, have finally decided that action must be taken to reduce pollution levels.

Firstly, it has been decided that the amount of coal people use should be reduced. Factories will also be moved to areas further away from cities. Another target is older, more polluting cars. The worst of these will be banned from the city. **(4)**

Will these changes help? The Chinese know from experience that it is possible to improve air quality very quickly if necessary. Before the 2008 Olympic Games, pollution in Beijing was reduced significantly. **(5)**             These included spraying water onto roads to reduce the amount of dust flying in the air. Since then, things have got worse rather than better but, at last, the government seems to be determined to do something about the problem. For the people of Beijing and other large cities this will make a huge difference to their lives.