

• Intermediate Critical Reading – Hybrid Vehicles

5 A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly.

10 Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shut-off as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is in idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tires made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle.

15 Hybrid vehicles save up to 30% of the fuel used in conventional vehicles. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline, the cost of operating them is less than the cost of operating conventional vehicles. Therefore, hybrid vehicles are gaining in popularity. According to a recent study, over the five years it typically takes for a person to pay for a car, a typical hybrid car driver would save over \$6,000 in gasoline costs. Almost all the world's major automakers are planning and producing safe and comfortable hybrid vehicles to meet the demand for these increasingly popular vehicles.

25 Although hybrid vehicles do represent a marked improvement in environmentally conscious engineering, there still remains one significant potential drawback: battery disposal. Batteries are difficult to dispose of in an environmentally safe manner. To properly dispose of the battery in a hybrid car requires substantial effort. If the battery is not disposed of properly, the environmental impact of a hybrid car can be equal, if not greater than, that of a regular gas only car.

30 Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

OPTIONAL

Questions

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?
 - I) Two braking systems are used in most hybrid vehicles.
 - II) Approximately 30% of vehicles on the road are hybrid vehicles.
 - III) Some HEVs have engines which turn off when the vehicle is not moving.
 - A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) III only
 - D) I and II only
 - E) II and III only
2. According to the passage, HEVs use two types of propulsion mainly in order to
 - A) go faster.
 - B) use gasoline efficiently.
 - C) provide a comfortable ride.
 - D) provide a safe driving experience.
 - E) put fewer emissions into the atmosphere.
3. In line 9, *regenerative* most closely means
 - A) electric
 - B) gasoline
 - C) powerful
 - D) restorative
 - E) second-generation
4. In the context of the passage, which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?
 - A) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles, but hybrid vehicles are the more socially responsible vehicles to operate.
 - B) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles, they are better for drivers and for the environment.
 - C) Conventional vehicles are faster than hybrid vehicles, but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment than conventional vehicles.
 - D) Since hybrid vehicles are much less expensive to purchase and operate than conventional vehicles, they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
 - E) Two sources of propulsion provide more power to a hybrid vehicle, making it more powerful and faster than a conventional vehicle, so it is more socially responsible to buy a conventional vehicle.

Read the dialogue and
complete the questions

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Name _____

Date _____

Dialogues – “Milk and Aesthetics”

Phillip: Mmmm, chocolate milk is so good.

Mimi: Yeah, but plain milk is better.

Phillip: Hmm, I disagree.

Mimi: Well, we can't both be right, right?

Phillip: I don't know. That's a good question. How could we ever discover if one of us is *actually* “right” about a question involving *aesthetic* value judgments?

Mimi: Hmm, maybe if we ask enough people which they like better, then we will find an answer.

Phillip: An interesting *hypothesis*. Let's do it.

Mimi: Okay, sounds like a plan to me. Let's ask Logan.

Phillip: Okay.

Mimi: Hey Logan, what is better, plain milk or chocolate milk?

Logan: Chocolate milk, for sure.

Phillip: Okay. So, that's one vote for chocolate milk. Now let's ask Nina and Billy.

Mimi: Alright. Hey Nina, what do you think is better: Chocolate milk or plain milk?

Nina: I like chocolate milk, *personally*.

Mimi: And what about you Billy, chocolate or plain?

Billy: I'd probably have to go with chocolate as well.

Phillip: Haha, I win!

Mimi: It wasn't a contest Phillip.

Phillip: Oh yeah, sorry. Well, we do know that chocolate milk is better, don't we?

Mimi: Yeah, but only for you, Logan, Nina, and Billy!



Questions:

- 1) What do Phillip and Mimi disagree about?
 - A. The taste of chocolate milk
 - B. Whether chocolate milk is better than plain milk
 - C. If plain milk is better than chocolate milk
 - D. Both B and C are correct.
- 2) Why does it seem difficult to discover who is actually right about a question involving aesthetic value judgments?
 - A. Because aesthetic value judgments are absolute
 - B. Because aesthetic value judgments are relative
 - C. Because different people like different things
 - D. Both B and C are correct.
- 3) How do Phillip and Mimi endeavor to discover who is right?
 - A. They consult an almanac.
 - B. They consult their friends.
 - C. They consult an encyclopedia.
 - D. They consult previous studies done on the aesthetic values of various milk products.
- 4) According to the dialogue, which is better: Chocolate milk or plain milk?
 - A. Plain milk
 - B. Plain milk for Mimi
 - C. Chocolate milk for Phillip, Logan, Nina, and Billy
 - D. Both B and C are correct.

Vocabulary:

- 1) A good synonym for **actually** is...
 - A. pretty much.
 - B. truly.
 - C. really.
 - D. Both B and C are correct.
- 2) **Aesthetic** value judgments are value judgments about...
 - A. sensory things.
 - B. intellectual things.
 - C. ideas.
 - D. none of the above.
- 3) A **hypothesis** is...
 - A. a conclusive explanation of facts.
 - B. a probable explanation of facts.
 - C. a random guess.
 - D. all of the above.
- 4) Nina says that she likes chocolate milk, "**personally.**" This means...
 - A. she really likes chocolate milk.
 - B. she kind of likes chocolate milk.
 - C. that her answer only pertains to herself.
 - D. that answer pertains to most people.

1. A great many articles are made _____ nylon.
A) from B) than C) of D) out of
2. We have been working in terrible conditions _____ May.
A) for B) since C) by D) until
3. Please open your books _____ page 78.
A) to B) at C) on D) for
4. Why are those people _____ such a hurry?
A) in B) on C) for D) _____
5. My radio doesn't work very well, but I don't know what is wrong _____ it.
A) for B) to C) on D) with
6. Are there any objections _____ the committee's plan of action?
A) to B) for C) at D) _____
7. I am going to ask a few questions _____ that old gentleman.
A) up B) from C) to D) _____
8. There are a number of differences _____ the two theories.
A) from B) among C) between D) than
9. Susan will probably work _____ six.
A) for B) under C) until D) by
10. The package should be here _____ ten o'clock tomorrow.
A) delivered B) sent C) by mail D) by
11. There is only one way to win the battle _____ inflation.
A) with B) against C) for D) over
12. Sam has a lot friends in Ankara, but he doesn't know _____ in Bursa.
A) someone B) anyone C) any friend D) any person
13. Nancy traveled _____ the world.
A) around B) on C) across D) over
14. His friend lives _____ on the other side of town.
A) near B) here C) somewhere D) anywhere
15. Laura enjoys music, and _____ .
A) either do I B) neither can she
C) I do too D) she doesn't either
16. He hates liars, and so _____ .
A) does he B) she does C) is she D) works she
17. Tom has been very busy, and _____ .
A) neither am I B) I have too C) so have I D) so do I
18. James wants to buy a new car; _____, he doesn't have enough money
A) therefore B) however C) moreover D) consequently
19. Mrs. Chunk doesn't enjoy driving, and _____ .
A) either does she B) she does too
C) I do too D) neither do I
20. Jack can play the piano, and _____ .
A) so can Helen B) either can Helen
C) Helen plays either D) neither does Helen
21. Last year at this time Tom Brown _____ Hollywood.
A) lived at B) was living at
C) was living in D) is living in
22. A: Has Barbara typed the letter yet?
B: Yes, she _____ it a long time ago.
A) typed B) has typed
C) was typing D) has been typing
23. She was crossing the road when she _____ the package.
A) drops B) dropped C) was dropping D) has dropped
24. We _____ dinner when the guests arrived unexpectedly.
A) was having B) were having C) have D) has dropped
25. The telegram _____ at nine o'clock yesterday morning.
A) has arrived B) was arriving
C) arrived D) had arrived
26. I hope everyone _____ to the party tomorrow.
A) will come B) shall come C) come D) are coming
27. He said that he _____ me.
A) have met B) would meet C) meet D) are meeting
28. Did you think that they _____ their promise.
A) would keep B) won't keep C) are keeping D) have to keep
29. The painters _____ finished their work by tomorrow.
A) have B) will have C) have been D) had
30. By May 10, Tom _____ been in Turkey for two years.
A) has B) have C) will D) will have
31. Our family owns an antique piano. We _____ since 1915.
A) have it B) got it C) have got it D) have had it
32. A: Have you been to the United States?
B: Yes, I _____ in 1989.
A) went there B) have gone there
C) have been there D) went
33. I will be glad when he _____ .
A) went B) had gone C) has gone D) will go
34. For years her only ambition _____ to become a film star.
A) is B) has been C) have been D) are
35. If you had got up earlier, you _____ not _____ the bus.
A) will/miss B) had/missed
C) would/have missed D) did/miss
36. If motorists were to drive more carefully, they _____ fewer accidents.
A) will have B) would have had
C) would have D) would be
37. He'll have to leave town soon if he _____ trouble.
A) didn't want B) hadn't C) would rather D) doesn't want
38. You can prolong your life, _____, eat wisely, and avoid smoking.
A) exercising B) with exercising
C) to exercise D) if you exercise
39. They _____ if the movie weren't funny.
A) not laugh B) wouldn't laugh
C) will laugh D) aren't laughing
40. If Frank had more time, he _____ to see more movies.
A) would like B) will like C) like D) liked
41. The projector _____ if the shutter doesn't open.
A) no work B) don't work C) work D) won't work
42. People _____ like the movie better if the dialogues were shorter.
A) would B) can
C) would be able D) had
43. If he _____ from that window, he would be killed.
A) fell B) will fall C) has fallen D) would fall
44. If Mohammed Ali _____ his first fight with Sonny Liston, no one would have been surprised.
A) lost B) had lost
C) has lost D) would have lost
45. _____ you decide to go, call the station and reserve the tickets.
A) Had B) Do C) Should D) Would
46. Their passports _____ checked by the officer.
A) already have B) already been
C) have already been D) have already to be
47. The old patient _____ special care because his condition was critical.
A) giving B) is given C) give D) given
48. Many of the goods made in Japan _____ to other countries.
A) export B) exported C) exporting D) are exported
49. Two fishermen _____ in the open sea yesterday afternoon.
A) have been rescued B) rescued
C) were rescued D) are rescued
50. A: What are they doing to that old house?
B: It _____ .
A) pulled down B) being pulled down
C) is pull down D) is being pulled down
51. She was seriously sick. _____ she didn't go to work last week.
A) That's why C) Owing to
B) It is why D) However