

General conversation

Starting a conversation

Excuse me, can I tell/ask you something?
Excuse me, can I talk to you for a moment?
Can we have a word?

Вибачте, можна вам щось сказати/про щось запитати?
Вибачте, можна вас на хвилинку?
Можна з вами поговорити?

Asking for directions/information

Excuse me. How do I get to ... ?
Is there a (post office) near here?
Could you tell me the way to ... ?
I'd like to know (when the course starts), please.
Do you know (where the bus stop is)?
And there is one more thing I'd like to know.
And you wouldn't know (the price), would you?

Вибачте, як мені дістатися до ... ?
Чи є тут (пошта) поблизу?
Скажіть, будь ласка, як пройти до ... ?
Будь ласка, я хотів би дізнатися (коли починається курс).
Ви знаєте, (де зупинка автобуса)?
І ще одне, про що я хотів би дізнатися.
Ви випадково не знаєте (вартість)?

Giving directions

Go straight ahead.
Turn left/right.
Take the first/second turning on your right/left.

Go past (the school).
Keep going until you get to
Go along (Green Street) as far as the traffic lights.
Then
You need to go (this way).

Йдіть прямо.
Поверніть ліворуч/праворуч.
Поверніть на першому/другому повороті праворуч/ліворуч.
Йдіть повз (школу).
Продовжуйте йти, поки не дійдете до
Йдіть вздовж (вулиці Зеленої) до світлофору.
Потім
Вам треба йти (в цьому напрямку).

Apologizing

(I'm) sorry for (the delay/being late).
I'm really sorry.
I'm awfully sorry.
I apologize.

Вибачте за (затримку/запізнення).
Мені справді шкода.
Мені дуже жаль.
Прошу пробачення.

Making a request

Can/Could you ... ?
Would you mind (doing sth)?
Do you think you could (possibly) ... ?
Will/Would you (please) ... ?

Чи не могли б ви ... ?
Ви не проти (зробити щось)?
Чи не могли б ви ... ?
Чи не могли б ви (будь ласка) ... ?

Agreeing to a request

OK./All right.
Yes, sure.
Certainly.

Так./Добре.
Так, звісно.
Звичайно.

Refusing a request

Sorry, but
(No), I can't really
(No), I'm afraid I can't

Вибачте, але
(Ні), я справді не можу
(Ні), боюсь я не можу

Making a suggestion/making arrangements

Are you doing anything (on Saturday evening)?
Would you like to (go out)?
Do you fancy (a walk/going for a walk)?
Why don't we (do sth)?
Let's go (to the cinema).
How/What about (cooking sth)?
I was wondering if you'd like to (play sth).
It would be great if we (had dinner somewhere).
Shall we (watch a film)?
I think we could (do sth).

Ви зайняті чимось (в суботу ввечері)?
Ви б хотіли (кудись піти)?
Ви хочете (прогулятися)?
Чому б нам не (зробити щось)?
Давайте підемо (в кіно).
Як щодо того, щоб (приготувати щось)?
Я хотів запитати, чи ви бажаєте (пограти у щось).
Було б чудово, якби ми (пообідали десь).
Може нам (подивитися фільм)?
Думаю, ми б могли (зробити щось).

Accepting suggestions/agreeing to arrangements

(Yes,) I'd love to.
(Yes,) I'd be glad/happy to.
Sure, why not?
(That) sounds good to me.
Great!
Yes, that would be (great/good/useful/excellent).
Yes, (I think) that's a good idea.
That's a great idea!
That's a good/an excellent suggestion!
That could be (fun/interesting).

Rejecting suggestions/refusing arrangements

Sorry, but I can't.
Sorry, but I'm busy (on Saturday evening).
Sorry, but I've got to (write an essay).
That's a good idea, but ...
I'd love to, but ...
I don't think so, (because ...).
Well, I'd rather (do sth else).
Yes, but don't you think it would be better to (do sth)?
Well, I'm not sure that's such a good idea.
Hmm, I'm not sure about that.
I'm afraid I can't. (I'm busy doing sth.)

Asking for help

Could you (do sth)?
Would you mind (doing sth)?
Can you help me, please?
Could you give/lend me a hand?

Offering something

Would you like (a biscuit)?
How about (a cup of coffee)?
Do you fancy (a drink)?
I'll do it for you.
Shall I help you to (do sth)?
How can I help (you)?

Accepting/refusing an offer

Yes, please./Thanks.
Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.
That would be lovely, thank you.
No, thanks.

Asking for permission

Could I (see the photos)?
Is it OK/all right if I (stay longer)?
Do you mind if I (keep it)?
Would you mind if I (borrowed the car)?
Would it be OK if I (didn't answer)?
I was wondering if I could (leave earlier).

Giving permission

Yes, of course.
Yes, sure.
Yes, that's fine. (Reply to 'Is it OK if ...?')
No, that's fine. (Reply to 'Do you mind if ...?')
No, go ahead.
No problem.

(Так,) я хотів би.
(Так,) я був би радий/щасливий.
Звичайно, чому б ні.
(Це) звучить добре.
Чудово!
Так, це було б (чудово/добре/корисно/відмінно).
Так, (я думаю) це хороша ідея.
Це чудова ідея!
Це хороша/прекрасна пропозиція!
Це може бути (весело/цікаво).

Вибачте, але я не можу.
Вибачте, але я зайнятий (в суботу ввечері).
Вибачте, але мені треба (написати есе).
Хороша ідея, але ...
Я б залюбки, але ...
Я так не думаю, (тому що ...).
Ну, я б краще (зробив щось інше).
Так, але чи не думаєте ви, що було б краще (зробити щось)?
Ну, я не впевнений, що це така хороша ідея.
Гм, я не певен щодо цього.
Боюсь, я не можу. (Я зайнятий чимось).

Чи не могли б ви (зробити щось)?
Ви не проти (зробити щось)?
Чи не могли б ви мені допомогти, будь-ласка?
Чи не могли б ви допомогти мені?

Хочете (печиво)?
Як щодо (чашки кави)?
Ви бажаєте (пити)?
Я зроблю це для вас.
Допомогти вам (зробити щось)?
Як я можу допомогти (вам)?

Так, будь ласка./Дякую.
Велике спасибі. Дуже люб'язно з вашого боку.
Це було б чудово, дякую.
Ні, дякую.

Чи міг би я (подивитися фотографії)?
Можна мені (залишитися довше)?
Ви не проти, якщо я (залишу це собі)?
Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я (позичу у вас машину)?
Можна мені (не відповідати)?
Я хотів запитати, чи можна мені (піти раніше).

Так, звичайно.
Так, авжеж.
Так, звісно. (Відповідь на 'Is it OK if ...?')
Ні, все гаразд. (Відповідь на 'Do you mind if ...?')
Ні, давайте (продовжуйте).
Без проблем.

Refusing permission

Sorry, but ...
I'm afraid that's not possible.
I'd rather you didn't (if you don't mind).

Asking for advice

What do you think I should do?
Do you think I should (talk to him)?
Can I ask your opinion about something?

Giving advice

I think you should/ought to (do this).
You could (ask her about it).
If I were you, I'd (go there).
Have you thought about (leaving)?
Have you considered (giving up smoking)?
Why don't you (go to see a doctor)?
You might enjoy (doing sth).

Expressing likes/dislikes/preferences

I really like ...
I'm keen on ...
I love/adore ...
I don't really like ...
I can't stand ...
I hate/detest ...
I prefer ...
I like ... better than ...

Saying thanks

Thanks a lot./Many thanks.
Thank you very much.
That was/is very kind of you.

Responding to thanks

Not at all.
No problem.
Don't mention it.
Any time.
That's OK.
You're welcome.
It's a pleasure./My pleasure.

Ending a conversation

OK, that's great.
OK. Thank you.
That's fine. Bye.
See you around.
I'll call you soon.
It's been nice/good talking to you.

Вибачте, але ...
Боюсь, це неможливо.
Краще б ви це не робили (якщо не заперечуєте).

Що ви думаєте, мені варто зробити?
Ви думаєте, мені варто (поговорити з ним)?
Можна запитати вашу думку про щось?

Я думаю, вам варто (зробити це).
Ви могли б (запитати її про це).
На вашому місці я би (пішов туди).
Ви не думали про те, щоб (піти)?
Ви не роздумували над тим, щоб (кинути курити)?
Чому б вам не (звернутися до лікаря)?
Можливо, вам сподобається (зробити щось).

Мені справді подобається ...
Я захоплююсь ...
Я люблю/обожнюю ...
Мені не дуже подобається ...
Я не переносю .../Я терпіти не можу ...
Я ненавиджу/не хочу ...
Я надаю перевагу ...
Мені подобається ... більше ніж ...

Дуже дякую./Велике спасибі.
Велике спасибі.
Це дуже люб'язно з вашого боку.

Нема за що.
Без проблем.
Нема за що.
Звертайтеся ще.
Все нормально.
Будь ласка.
Завжди радий.

Гаразд, це чудово.
Гаразд. Дякую.
Добре. До побачення.
Побачимося.
Я скоро зателефоную.
Було приємно поспілкуватися з вами.

Talking about a picture

Describing a picture

In the picture I can see ...
The picture shows (a zoo).
They look (tired).
She seems/appears to be (happy) ...
On the right/left there is ...
At the top/bottom there are (some animals).
In the top right-hand corner there seems to be ...
In the foreground/background ...
The image reminds me of/makes me think of (my childhood).

Speculating

(I guess) they might/could be (brother and sister).
It must be (some kind of a machine).
She's probably (more than 17).
She can't be (on holiday), because ...
She could be ... or ...
He looks as if ...
It's not clear if ...
It looks like (they're friends).
They seem (to be in love).
I expect that she's ...
I wonder if he's ...

На картинці я бачу ...
На картинці зображено (зоопарк).
Вони виглядають (стомленими).
Вона здається/виглядає (щасливою) ...
Праворуч/ліворуч знаходиться ...
Зверху/знизу знаходяться (тварини).
У верхньому правому куті, здається, ...
На передньому плані/задньому плані (тілі) ...
Зображення нагадує мені про/спонукає мене думати про (моє дитинство).

(Я гадаю) вони можуть бути (братом і сестрою).
Це має бути (якась машина).
Можливо, їй (більше 17 років).
Вона не може бути (на відпочинку), тому що ...
Вона може бути ... чи ...
Він виглядає так, ніби ...
Незрозуміло, чи ...
Схоже, (вони друзі).
Здається, вони (закохані).
Я припускаю, що вона ...
Цікаво, чи він ...

Taking part in a discussion

Ordering arguments

To start with, ...
First of all, .../Firstly, ...
Secondly, ...
Another thing is that ...
On the one hand ... , but on the other hand ...
On the other hand, ...
The main reason is ...
Another reason is ...
It's also true that ...
And finally ...

Для початку, ...
Перш за все, ... /По-перше, ...
По-друге, ...
Ще одне, це те, що ...
З одного боку ... але з іншого боку ...
З іншого боку, ...
Головна причина - це ...
Інша причина - це ...
Також правда, що ...
І нарешті ...

Giving examples

For example, .../For instance, ...
To give you an idea, ...
One example of this is ...

Наприклад, ...
Щоб дати вам уявлення, ...
Одним із прикладів цього є ...

Summarizing

The point I'm trying to make is ...
In short ...
In other words ...
To sum up ...

Думка, яку я хочу довести...
Коротко ...
Іншими словами ...
Підсумовуючи ...

Asking for someone's opinion

What do you think (of/about ...)?
Have you considered ...?
What's your view on/opinion of ...?
Don't you agree that ...?

Що ви думаєте (про ...)?
Ви не думали ...?
Яка ваша думка про ...?
Чи ви погоджуєтесь, що ...?

Expressing an opinion

I think (that) ...
In my view/opinion, ...
Personally, I think ...
As I see it, ...
From my point of view, ...
I don't think ...
I don't really know (if) ...
I'm not sure (about/if) ...
I don't have a strong/definite opinion about that.

Agreeing with/accepting the other person's viewpoint

Yes, I agree (with you).
I completely agree.
That's exactly what I think.
I know.
(I think) you're right.
Right./That's right.
True./That's true.
Absolutely.
Exactly!
I suppose so.
You've persuaded me.
OK. Why not?
I expect you're right.
True. OK, then.
All right. I suppose you're right.

Defending your opinion/disagreeing

Yes/True, but ...
Yes, maybe, but ...
I see what you mean, but ...
I'm afraid I disagree/can't agree with you.
I'm not sure about that.
I'm not sure that's true/correct/right.
I agree to some extent, but ...
I disagree.
I don't see why/how.
You must be joking!
Surely you don't think that ...
Actually, ...

Я думаю (що) ...
На мій погляд/думку, ...
Особисто я думаю ...
Як я бачу це, ...
З моєї точки зору, ...
Я не думаю ...
Я справді не знаю (чи) ...
Я не впевнений (щодо/чи) ...
У мене немає твердої/певної думки з цього приводу.

Так, я згоден (з вами).
Я повністю згоден.
Це саме те, що я думаю.
Я знаю.
(Я думаю) ти маєш рацію.
Правильно/Це вірно.
Правда/Це правда.
Абсолютно.
Точно!
Я теж так думаю.
Ти переконав мене.
Добре. Чому ні?
Сподіваюсь, ти правий.
Правильно. Тоді добре.
Гаразд. Я гадаю, ти правий.

Так/Правда, але ...
Так, можливо, але ...
Я розумію, що ви маєте на увазі, але ...
Боюсь, я не згоден/не можу погодитися з вами.
Я не впевнений у цьому.
Я не впевнений, що це правда/вірно/правильно.
Я певною мірою згоден, але ...
Я не погоджуюсь.
Я не розумію, чому/як.
Ви, напевно, жартуєте!
Звичайно, ви не думаєте, що ...
Насправді, ...

Other useful functions

Responding to what someone has said

Do you?/Are you?/Is it?/Have you?
That's interesting.
Really?
I see.
Oh, OK.

Чи це так?
Це цікаво.
Дійсно?
Розумію.
О, так.

Playing for time

Let me see, ...
Well, let me think, ...
Hmm, let me think about that for a moment ...
I'll have to think about it.
How shall/can I put it?
What's the word for it?
That's a good question.
I'm not quite sure, but ...

Asking for clarification

Pardon?
Sorry?
Do you mean ... ?
Does this mean ... ?
Can you say it/that again, please?
Would you mind repeating that, please?
Could you repeat that more slowly, please?
Could you spell that, please?

In a job interview

What exactly would my duties be?
Will I have to work shifts?
What's the pay?
Could you tell me what the working hours would be?
Do I have to wear a uniform?
When will you let me know (if I've got the job)?

Shopping

I'm looking for something (smart/for a special occasion).

It doesn't fit very well. It's too big/small.
Do you have it/them in (grey/silver) or (blue)?

I would like (light grey, silver or blue).

Do you have it/them in a small/medium/large?
I need a bigger/smaller size.
How much is it/this?
Can I pay by credit card?

I'd like to pay in cash.

Making a complaint

I'd like to make a complaint about ...
I'd like to complain about ...
I'd like to return this ...
Something is wrong with it.
It won't work properly.
It's faulty/broken.
Can I have a refund?
Could you give me my money back?
Can I exchange it?

Дайте подумати, ...
Ну, дозвольте мені подумати ...
Хм, дайте мені трохи подумати ...
Я повинен подумати про це.
Як я можу це виразити?
Як же це називається?
Це гарне запитання.
Я не зовсім впевнений, але ...

Вибачте?
Вибачте?
Ви маєте на увазі ... ?
Це означає ... ?
Ви можете сказати це ще раз, будь ласка?
Не могли б ви повторити це, будь ласка?
Не могли б ви повторити це повільніше, будь ласка?
Не могли б ви сказати це по літерам, будь ласка?

Якими саме будуть мої обов'язки?
Чи будуть у мене робочі зміни?
Яка оплата?
Не могли б ви сказати мені, яким буде робочий час?
Чи повинен я носити уніформу?
Коли ви дасте мені знати (чи я отримав роботу)?

Я шукаю щось (вишукане (нарядне)/для особливих випадків).
Це не дуже добре пасує. Це занадто велике/мале.
Чи є у вас це (сірого/срібного кольору) або (синього кольору)?
Я хотів би (світло-сірого, сріблястого або синього кольору).
У вас є це малого/середнього/великого розміру?
Мені потрібен більший/менший розмір.
Скільки це коштує?
Чи можу я розрахуватися за допомогою кредитної картки?
Я хотів би заплатити готівкою.

Я хочу подати скаргу про ...
Я хотів би поскаржитися на ...
Я хотів би повернути це ...
З цим щось не так.
Це не буде працювати належним чином.
Він несправний/зламаний.
Чи можу я отримати відшкодування?
Чи не могли б ви повернути мої гроші?
Чи можу я обміняти це?

Unit 1, Debate, Exercise 2, page 13

The best way to live as a family is for grandparents, parents and children to live together.

Relationships between family members

FOR: The grandparents can have closer relationships with their grandchildren.

AGAINST: Grandparents and grandchildren may not want closer relationships. Grandparents might find the children too noisy, and the children might find the grandparents too slow or old-fashioned.

Number of people in the home

FOR: Having more people in the home makes life more interesting and no one will feel alone. Children will have more role models.

AGAINST: Not everybody enjoys having more people in the home. Some people want quiet and privacy at home.

Housework and home repairs

FOR: Everyone can share the housework and home repairs so they will spend less time on them.

AGAINST: People might not share the housework and home repairs properly so some people might do a lot of them.

Unit 2, Debate, Exercise 2, page 21

Everyone should donate to charities that help extremely poor people around the world.

The needs of people living in extreme poverty

FOR: We have a responsibility to help people in other countries because they are human beings like us and their lives are much more difficult than ours. They don't have adequate food, shelter and access to healthcare and education.

AGAINST: Millions of people live in extreme poverty, but we are not responsible for their poverty. We have more responsibility towards people in our own country and we should help them instead.

The role of the state in responding to social needs

FOR: Charities can demonstrate to governments that people are in need and can campaign for more state support.

AGAINST: By helping people in need, charities allow the state to avoid taking responsibility for helping them.

The effect of donating money on the person who gives

FOR: Being generous to others improves our own sense of wellbeing. In turn, this makes us act generously again.

AGAINST: Although it can feel good to give to charity, the sense of satisfaction does not last long and has little positive effect on the donor.

Unit 3, Debate, Exercise 2, page 31

It is better to own your home rather than rent it.

The costs

FOR: You need a larger deposit to buy than to rent, mortgage payments can be more expensive than rent, and there is the cost of maintenance, but you have something valuable that you can sell later.

AGAINST: The deposit you need to pay when you rent is a lot lower than the deposit you need to buy a house.

Control over what you can do in your home

FOR: You have control over what you can do in your home. You don't have to ask a landlord or landlady.

AGAINST: You cannot alter your home, but you do not have to pay for repairs or new appliances.

Moving house

FOR: You don't have a landlord who can tell you to leave. So, you only need to move house when you want or need to.

AGAINST: It is much easier to move from a rented property than from one that you own. It is cheaper and quicker to organize.

Unit 4, Debate, Exercise 2, page 39

Exams do not prepare people for the real world.

Memorizing information

FOR: For exams, you spend a long time learning and memorizing information that you quickly forget, and that may not be needed in the real world.

AGAINST: In the real world, you need to be able to memorize specific information either for work or for life in general.

Hard work as a key ingredient for success

FOR: Not everyone needs to work hard to pass an exam. Some people pass them without doing much work.

AGAINST: Revising for exams and passing them helps you see that hard work is an important ingredient for success. This is true in the real world.

Working alone under pressure

FOR: In many jobs, you don't have to work alone as you do in an exam. You work with others.

AGAINST: Working alone in an exam prepares you for making your own decisions in the real world.

Unit 5, Debate, Exercise 2, page 49

Every university student should have a part-time job.

Academic goals

FOR: You can still achieve your academic goals if you have a part-time job. You just need to manage your time well.

AGAINST: The most important goal at university is to get your degree. If you can afford not to work, it's better to focus just on your degree so you do well.

Social life

FOR: The money you earn from a part-time job can help pay for a social life.

AGAINST: You will have more time for a social life if you don't work part-time.

Future employment prospects

FOR: Experience of working part-time looks good on your CV. It shows employers that you are hard-working and can manage your time well.

AGAINST: Employers will be more interested in your degree than in your part-time jobs.

Unit 6, Debate, Exercise 2, page 57

The government should tax unhealthy food to improve people's health.

The money it generates for the government

FOR: The government could spend the money on health care and educational campaigns promoting healthier eating.

AGAINST: The government may not spend the money generated from the tax on public health.

Fairness

FOR: Unhealthy food is easier to sell than healthy food, so it is fair to tax it more.

AGAINST: The people who pay most of this tax are those who are on low incomes, and it is not fair that they pay more tax than those on higher incomes.

The cost to government and society

FOR: The healthcare of people with diseases related to eating badly are huge and this tax helps pay for it.

AGAINST: Some people blame the big increase of diseases related to people's diets on unhealthy food, and the medical cost of treating them. However, there are other factors involved (genetic factors, the amount you eat, the amount of exercise you take).

Unit 7, Debate, Exercise 2, page 67

We should all become vegetarians.

Human health

FOR: Our bodies have developed to help us eat a vegetarian diet. We have short teeth and long intestines, which help us digest plants. Although our ancestors ate meat and fish, most of us don't need to today because we have plenty of alternatives. We can get everything we need from other sources of food.

AGAINST: Our ancestors ate other animals and our bodies have developed so that we can, too.

The rights of other animals

FOR: Animals, fish and birds have a right to life, the same as humans do.

AGAINST: As humans we have the right to eat other animals. They eat other creatures in order to survive. It is part of the natural cycle of life.

The environment

FOR: Raising animals for food takes up huge amounts of energy, water and land.

AGAINST: The high level of methane in the atmosphere is not caused primarily by cattle and sheep. The main cause is the burning of oil, gas and coal.

Unit 8, Debate, Exercise 2, page 75

Low-cost airlines do more harm than good.

Increased travel opportunities

FOR: Although low-cost airlines have given more people the opportunity to travel, this is not a good thing for the places they travel to. Many popular tourist destinations find the numbers of tourists too great.

AGAINST: Greater travel opportunities mean that more people can understand and appreciate other cultures.

The social impact on tourist destinations

FOR: The society of a tourist destination can be harmed as people lose their sense of community when large numbers of tourists visit.

AGAINST: People living in a tourist destination can feel more pride in their home because so many people visit it and they may develop a stronger sense of community.

Economic consequences

FOR: If tourists only visit in the summer, then in the winter, people will be without work.

AGAINST: Low-cost airlines provide jobs for thousands of people and improve the economy of the regions around the airports they use.

Unit 9, Debate, Exercise 2, page 85

Spending a lot of our free time on the Internet is bad for us.

Relationships with others

FOR: Relationships made online aren't as strong as those made in the real world because face-to-face communication is better than online chatting or playing.

AGAINST: It's good to form new relationships and if this is hard in real life, it can be helpful to form them online.

Creativity

FOR: The Internet limits creativity because people want to get 'likes' and followers. This can mean they don't post things they think others will dislike.

AGAINST: Seeing what others have created on the Internet encourages people to be creative.

Finding information

FOR: Some of the information online is untrue, inaccurate or out-of-date. It isn't always easy to find out what is true.

AGAINST: It is quick and easy to find information on the Internet. There is information about everything.

Unit 10, Debate, Exercise 2, page 93

Professional sports benefit society.

Health

FOR: Watching professionals play sports motivates people to play sports themselves, which improves their health.

AGAINST: People spend time watching sports instead of playing them, which is bad for their health.

Education

FOR: Watching professional sports teaches children about competition. It shows them in particular how to cope with losing and how sometimes you can win at the last minute.

AGAINST: Children need to learn about co-operation and negotiation as well as competition. Team sports can teach them about co-operation, but not negotiation. In real life, it is often important to reach an agreement in which both sides feel happy.

The economy

FOR: Professional sports create jobs at the venues and in the media.

AGAINST: Most of the money that fans spend at a sporting event does not go to local people.

Unit 11, Debate, Exercise 2, page 103

Modern technology makes life less interesting.

Electricity

FOR: Inside our homes, electricity means we can have light all the time, and use electrical and electronic equipment. These distractions mean that most of us don't spend much time thinking or getting to know ourselves or others properly.

AGAINST: Electricity itself means that we can do all kinds of things inside and outside the home when it's dark. This makes life very interesting and full of possibilities.

Transport

FOR: Modern methods of transport mean that we don't see our environment closely when we travel. When you travel slowly, you learn much more because you can use all your senses to understand your environment.

AGAINST: Modern forms of transport have enabled us to see places that we couldn't have seen if we could only travel on foot or horseback. They have made us more aware of the wonders and variety of the natural world.

Information and communication

FOR: It's more interesting to observe and learn from the real world than it is to learn from a computer.

AGAINST: We can find and store huge amounts of interesting information on computers that we can then look at, watch, read or listen to.

Unit 12, Debate, Exercise 2, page 111

Nuclear power is essential in order to provide enough energy globally.

Safety

FOR: Accidents rarely happen and everything possible is done to prevent them. Radioactive waste can now be buried safely.

AGAINST: The consequences of an accident at a nuclear reactor are very serious, whereas they are not with renewable forms of energy. Radioactive waste has to be kept securely and guarded, which adds to the cost of nuclear energy. We are creating problems for future generations, too.

Construction and maintenance cost

FOR: Modern nuclear reactors cost less to build and maintain than in the past. They take a long time to build, but then they provide low-cost energy continuously for about 60 years.

AGAINST: It is becoming cheaper to build renewable energy sources. Nuclear reactors are very expensive to build and then make safe later when we can no longer use them. Renewable energy sources are much quicker to build, last indefinitely and don't need to be made safe.

Reliability

FOR: A nuclear reactor can provide a lot of energy, and we are going to need more and more energy in the future as the human population grows. More heat will be needed and more energy needed for electrified transport.

AGAINST: Demand for energy is rising, but we could meet the demand if we create enough renewable forms of energy. Not all renewables depend on the weather: hydro, biogas, biomass and geothermal don't depend on it. Also, advances are being made in technologies that store energy from solar and wind power.

QUIZ ANSWERS

Unit 11, page 96, exercise 4, Science quiz

1 physicist 2 Venus 3 gravity 4 hydrogen 5 freezing
6 calories 7 doctor/physician 8 law

Unit 12, page 110, exercise 1, Pollution quiz

1 motor vehicles/cars and lorries
2 Because they can stay in the earth for long periods.
3 They put poisonous chemicals in rivers.
4 noise from traffic, music, building works
5 street lights, lights in offices, factories and homes