

## **Benoteter Arbeitsauftrag im Fach Englisch**

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

ich hoffe, es geht euch gut und ihr seid gesund.

Bitte erledigt folgende Arbeitsaufträge schriftlich und sendet sie mir per Email **bis zum 06.04.20 um 15.00 Uhr** an [nadine.eckfelder@igs-skw.de](mailto:nadine.eckfelder@igs-skw.de) zu. Der Arbeitsauftrag wird **benotet**.

Bei Fragen könnt ihr euch gerne per Mail an mich wenden. Bitte beantwortet alle Arbeitsaufträge in einem Text.

Bleibt gesund!

Viele Grüße,  
N. Eckfelder

E GK 11  
11/2

### **Assignments:**

#### **Will Nichols: "Biofuels made from rubbish could power 16 % of EU road transport"**

#### **Tasks:**

- 1.) Read the text. **Explain** the advantages of the biofuels mentioned in the news report and state why they can be considered a better alternative to traditional biofuels.
- 2.) **Examine** the tone of the article. Find three stylistic devices and **analyse** their function for the text.

Please choose **ONE** of the following tasks:

- 3.) **a.) Write** an interview with Chris Malins who led the analysis for the International Council on Clean Transportation.

#### **Extra information for the interview:**

Chris Malins is a professor who led the analysis for the International Council on Clean Transportation. He wants to fight against pollution, plastic and climate change. He thinks we should protect our oceans, animals and the environment. Therefore, people have to change their behaviour.

#### **OR:**

**b.) Write** a letter to Chris Malins in which you comment on his ideas to save the environment.

#### **OR:**

**c.) Discuss** the final quote in the text (ll. 24–25). Write about 200 words.

Will Nichols : “Biofuels made from rubbish could power 16% of EU road transport”  
The Guardian, 26 February 2014

**Biofuels made from rubbish ‘could power 16% of EU road transport’** Will Nichols

Fuel made from waste could replace 16% of all the fuel used on European roads by 2030, cutting spending on oil imports and boosting the rural economy by up to €15bn, according to a joint report by industry and NGOs.

The paper, whose backers include BA, Novozymes, WWF, and Virgin Airways, says there is significant untapped potential for sustainable waste from farms, forests, households, and industry to be turned into transport fuel, rejecting concerns that there are insufficient quantities of waste organic material to make a meaningful or cost-effective contribution to meeting transport fuel demand.

The researchers calculated that Europeans generate 900 million tonnes of waste paper, food, wood and plant material each year, about a quarter of which – about 220 million tonnes – is available for energy use as long as sustainability safeguards are in place.

This huge waste mountain could provide enough feedstock to produce fuel to displace 37 million tonnes of oil imports each year by 2030, creating an industry that at full capacity could support up to 300,000 jobs and make significant greenhouse gas savings, the report predicts. [...]

Deriving fuels from waste avoids competition with food production and emissions from indirect land use change (ILUC), such as clearing forests for energy crop production. Some studies have found once these ILUC factors are accounted for, some biofuels actually have higher emissions than the fossil fuels they are supposed to replace. For example, some fuels derived from substances such as palm oil have been shown to have lifetime emissions higher than petrol or diesel.

But the paper says that if advanced biofuels from wastes and residues are sourced sustainably, they produce at least 60% fewer emissions than fossil fuels during their lifecycle, with savings potentially rising to 85% under certain circumstances.

‘Even when taking account of possible indirect emissions, alternative fuels from wastes and residues offer real and substantial carbon savings,’ said Chris Malins who led the analysis for the International Council on Clean Transportation. ‘The resource is available, and the technology exists – the challenge now is for Europe to put a policy framework in place that allows rapid investment.’

(360 words)

*From: The Guardian, 26 February 2014*

### Annotations

3 **NGO** non-governmental organization

4 **backer** supporter

**BA** British Airways (airline company)

**Novozymes** [ˈnəʊvəʊzɑɪmz] biotech company

**WWF** World Wide Fund For Nature

5 **untapped** not yet used

11 **feedstock** raw material

14 **derive sth. from sth.** use sth. to make sth. else

19 **residue** [ˈrezɪdjuː] amount of sth. left over after a process