Electric Vehicles

Reading Worksheet — Level F | tahricteaches.com

Electric vehicles, commonly known as EVs, have rapidly transformed from a niche curiosity into a **mainstream** mode of transportation. Just two decades ago, the idea of a car powered entirely by batteries seemed futuristic and impractical. Today, however, major automakers around the world are racing to develop new models, and governments are introducing policies to **accelerate** the transition away from gasoline-powered vehicles. This shift represents one of the most significant changes in the automotive industry since the invention of the assembly line.

One of the primary motivations behind the EV revolution is the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas **emissions**. Traditional vehicles burn fossil fuels, releasing carbon dioxide and other pollutants that contribute to climate change and poor air quality in cities. In contrast, electric vehicles produce no tailpipe emissions, making them a cleaner alternative, particularly when charged using renewable energy sources such as solar or wind power.

Despite these advantages, EVs still face several significant challenges. The most commonly cited concern is range anxiety—the fear that the battery will run out before reaching a charging station. Additionally, the **infrastructure** for charging remains underdeveloped in many regions, especially rural areas. The high upfront cost of electric vehicles also deters many potential buyers, although prices have been steadily declining as battery technology improves.

Governments and private companies are working together to address these obstacles. Generous tax incentives, expanded charging networks, and **substantial** investments in research are helping to make EVs more accessible. Meanwhile, advances in battery chemistry promise longer ranges, faster charging times, and lower production costs in the coming years.

Looking ahead, experts predict that electric vehicles will dominate global car sales by 2040. This transition will reshape not only how we travel but also how we generate and consume energy. While challenges remain, the momentum behind electrification appears unstoppable, signaling a profound shift in our relationship with personal transportation.

A. Vocabulary

1. mainstream ____	a. have control over or be the most important in something
2. accelerate ____	b. rewards or benefits offered to encourage certain actions
3. emissions ____	c. able to be replaced naturally, such as solar or wind energy
4. infrastructure ____	d. discourages someone from doing something
5. substantial ____	e. basic physical systems and structures needed for an activity, such as roads or netwoı
6. transition ____	f. process of changing from one state or condition to another
7. incentives ____	g. widely accepted or used by most people
8. renewable ____	h. speed up or cause to happen faster
9. deters ____	i. gases or substances released into the air, often as pollution
10. dominate ____	j. large in size, value, or importance

B. True or False

___ 1. Electric vehicles have always been a mainstream form of transportation.

___ 2. EVs produce no tailpipe emissions while driving.

___ 3. Range anxiety refers to the fear of running out of battery before reaching a charging station.

___ 4. The cost of electric vehicles has been increasing steadily over the past decade.

___ 5. Charging infrastructure is equally developed in all regions of the world.

___ 6. Governments are using tax incentives to encourage EV adoption.

___ 7. Burning fossil fuels contributes to climate change and poor air quality.

___ 8. Experts predict that gasoline cars will dominate global sales by 2040.

___ 9. Charging an EV with renewable energy makes it a cleaner option.

___ 10. Battery technology has stopped improving in recent years.

C. Fill in the Blanks

Word Bank: mainstream, accelerate, emissions, infrastructure, substantial, incentives, renewable, deters

1. Many governments offer tax _____ to encourage drivers to switch to electric vehicles.
2. The lack of charging _____ in rural areas remains a major obstacle for EV adoption.
3. Electric vehicles produce no tailpipe _____, which helps improve air quality in cities.
4. Once considered futuristic, EVs have now become _____ in many countries.
5. Companies have made _____ investments in battery research to improve performance.

D. Comprehension Questions

1. Why are governments and automakers pushing for the adoption of electric vehicles?
2. What is 'range anxiety,' and why is it a concern for potential EV buyers?
3. How are advances in battery technology expected to benefit the EV industry?

E. Discussion Questions

1. Do you think your country is doing enough to support the transition to electric vehicles? Why or why not?
2. What factors would influence your decision to buy an electric vehicle instead of a traditional gasoline car?

Answer Key

Electric Vehicles

Teacher Reference Only | tahricteaches.com

A. Vocabulary: 1-g, 2-h, 3-i, 4-e, 5-j, 6-f, 7-b, 8-c, 9-d, 10-a

B. True/False: 1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-F, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-F

C. Fill Blanks: 1-incentives, 2-infrastructure, 3-emissions, 4-mainstream, 5-substantial

D. Comprehension:

1. They want to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change while transitioning away from fossil fuel dependence.
2. Range anxiety is the fear that an EV's battery will run out before reaching a charging station, which discourages drivers due to limited charging infrastructure.
3. Battery improvements promise longer driving ranges, faster charging times, and lower production costs, making EVs more practical and affordable.