



DNM ENGLISH PRACTICE 06-05-2020

Section One Reading

Article B: Health

1. Local governments have had to take on a new responsibility; that of ensuring that people stay fit and healthy. Birmingham council is already hot on the case. For the past few years, they have been encouraging local residents to enroll on the *Be active* scheme, which allows them to use local leisure services completely free of charge.
2. Participants must register to obtain a membership card. They can then use the facilities in leisure centers across the city at certain times of the day. 29 leisure centers are signed up to the scheme. Each leisure center must offer a minimum of one hour of swimming time and an hour of gym time to *Be Active* members.
3. In reality, in some establishments in the more deprived areas, 70% of opening hours are reserved for *Be Active* members. Exercise classes and badminton courts are also made available on top of the standard facilities. *Be Active* classes are also being provided in schools and community centers. There are guided bike rides, and even proposals to roll out activities in public spaces such as rounders' games in parks, and buggy pushes for new mothers.
4. Since it was launched in 2008, a third of the local population, a total of 360,000 people, has signed up for the scheme. 60% of these are from minority groups, and the average age is 49, as opposed to 29, the figure for private gyms. The majorities were not previously members of a sports club of any kind, half were overweight or obese, and a fifth considered themselves to be in poor health, indicating that the scheme is reaching the people who need it most. Research also shows that since the scheme was set up, there has been a rise in demand for information about reducing alcohol intake and quitting smoking.
5. Statistics show that for every £1 spent on the *Be Active* scheme, £23 is saved in the health service. Sadly, the scheme has suffered from budget cuts, and lately it has had to reduce the hours available to members. Nonetheless, other councils are interested in the great strides made by Birmingham council, and officials from Birmingham have been holding workshops with representatives from other councils to spread the word about what can be achieved.

Task 2: . True or false.

1. The *Be Active* scheme started up earlier this year.
2. Everyone in Birmingham is eligible for *Be Active*.
3. Participants must pay a one-off fee to register.
4. Participants can use the leisure facilities at any time of day.
5. Participants can use their *Be Active* membership cards at any sports center in Birmingham.
6. Participants can only use the leisure facilities for two hours per week.
7. Some sports centers dedicate over half their opening hours to *Be Active* members
8. Some *Be Active* activities take place outside leisure centers.
9. The *Be Active* scheme was not as popular as the council hoped.
10. The *Be Active* scheme attracts both slim and overweight people.
11. The majority of participants are White British.
12. The scheme is saving the government money in health costs.
13. Less money is available for *Be Active* now than in the past.
14. The *Be Active* Scheme is currently only available in Birmingham.



Article B: The Environment

1. The Barnley Village Committee is opposed to plans to build a 6,890 panel solar farm on a 15-acre site adjacent to the village recreation ground, currently used for agriculture. Under the proposed scheme, the area will be surrounded by an 8ft-high fence. The panels themselves will be about 7 feet high.
 2. The committee has already lodged an appeal to the local authority against construction of the solar farm. The councilors are due to meet on 13th March to vote whether or not plans will go ahead. Local residents are invited to attend. Our objections will be presented before the board, and a representative from the solar firm *SunGen* will put forward the case for the development.
 3. Residents are encouraged to voice their objections to the development. These must address the aspects of the scheme that violate the current planning policy. However, you are welcome to make your objections personal, by stating how the plans will affect you as a user of the recreation ground. Some of the most common objections are listed below:
 4. 1. The extensive views from the village and recreation ground across the open country will be blocked by the panels and high fencing. Furthermore, once the site has been built upon, it may be considered brownfield, thus an acceptable site for housing or industrial development. It does not, therefore, comply with the local policy which states that developments must not *adversely effect on the appearance or character of the landscape*.
 5. 2. The recreation ground has recently undergone major improvements including a perimeter running track, new playground equipment and seating. It is heavily used by families, sports teams and dog walkers, and is regularly used for village events. Cricket and football teams regularly use the recreation ground and it is not uncommon for balls to enter the field. Cricketers are worried that they may become liable for damage to solar panels. If teams are forced to relocate, this would adversely affect the character of the village, and may jeopardize participation in the children's teams. This goes against the National Planning Policy Framework which requires developments to *promote high quality public space and encourage the active and continual use of public areas*.
 6. 3. There has been no assessment of the extent to which noise from inverters and cooling fans will affect local residents.
 7. 4. As the ground beneath the solar panels will be surfaced, there will be more additional run-off of rainwater. The recreation ground already has problems with drainage, and these may be exacerbated by this development. A formal flood risk assessment must be submitted.
5. The lighting and security systems have not been outlined; it is not clear how the area will be made safe for children

Section two: Grammar

Future Continuous

Use:

- a) Use the future continuous to talk about an event that will already be in progress at a specified time in the future.

This time next week, I'll be driving to my parents' house.

Phrases often seen with this use of the future continuous include:

By ..., This time next week..., In __ years' time...; when + present simple; by the time + present simple.

When you arrive, I'll be driving home.

By the time I get home, you'll probably be having a bath.

- b) The future continuous can be used instead of the present continuous for future plans.



Will you be going to Jane's party?

Yes, but I'll be getting there a bit late, because I'm going to a meeting after work.

c) We can also use the future continuous to make a guess about something that is in progress at the moment.

Don't phone Richard now, he'll be having dinner.

Oh no, I forgot about the dinner! It'll be burning, I know it!

These sentences are not about the future but we can use the future continuous to talk about what we assume is happening at the moment.

Form:

a) You can make the future continuous with will or going to. Make the future continuous this way:

Positive and Negative

I	will be	verb + ing
you	won't be	
he / she it	am / are / is going to be	verb + ing
we		
they		

Questions

Will	I	be	verb + ing?
Won't	you		
Am	he / she it	going to be	verb + ing?
Is	we		
Are	they		

b) Remember that some verbs are not used in continuous tenses. These include verbs connected with possession: *possess, own, belong*, likes and dislikes: *like, love, hate* and other abstract verbs: *seem, be, cost, want*.

1. Complete the sentence.

Alex ___ late. He's stuck in traffic.

- a) will arriving
- b) will be arriving
- c) will be arrive

___ you get home, we'll be having dinner.

- a) In time
- b) By the time
- c) By

What time ___ for the party?

- a) will you be leaving
- b) you will be leaving
- c) you going to be leaving

2. What is the meaning of the sentence below?

When you arrive, I'll be working in the garage.

- a) I will finish my work in the garage before you arrive.
- b) I will start working after you arrive.
- c) I will start working in the garage before you arrive.

3. Which sentence is NOT correct?

In the year 3000, most people ___ in cities.

- a) will be living
- b) are going to be living
- c) will living

4. fly

This time tomorrow we _____ to Nice.

5. work

I'd better not call Anna now. She _____

7. not / come

David just called. He said he _____ to the meeting.

8. stay

_____ with Grandma while you're in Scotland?

9. do

The kids are very quiet at the moment. They _____ wrong, I bet!