

ELECTRIC CARS ARE FINALLY GOING MAINSTREAM!

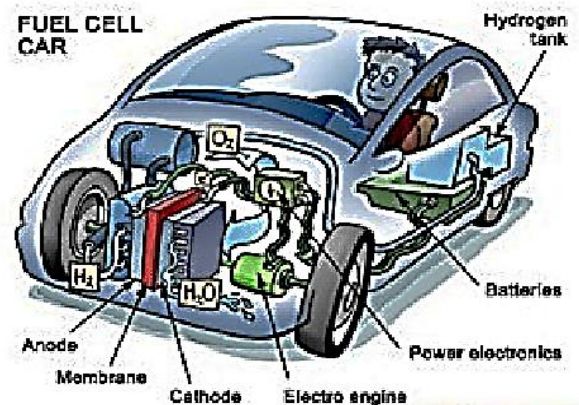
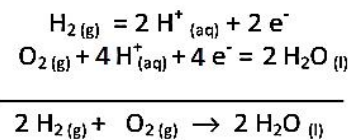
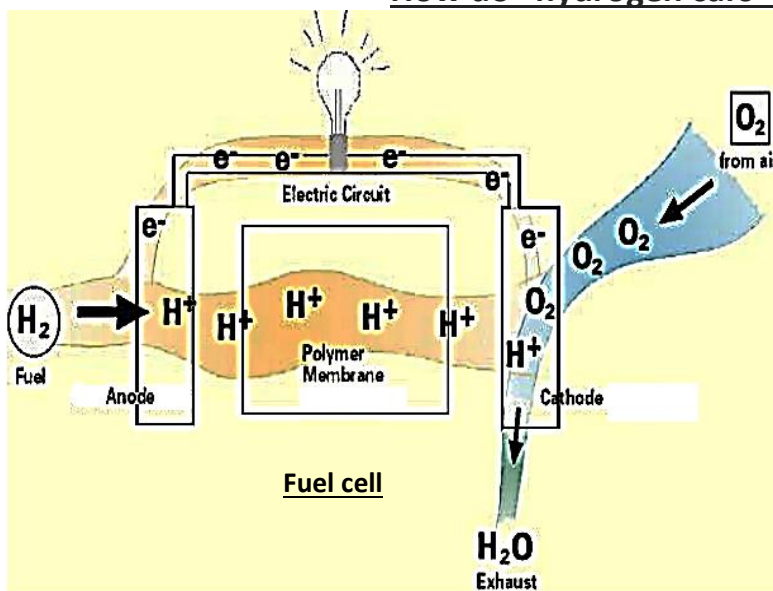
Before the introduction of Tesla EV in 2012, most Americans thought of an electric car as small and dorky. Since then, Tesla has continued to make improvements in driving range, power and features. With a 100 kWh battery pack, the current Model S delivers zero-to-sixty-mph performance in 4 seconds with a top speed of 155 mph:

TESLA MODEL S SPECIFICATIONS IN 2017	
Price:	\$71000
Seats:	5
Driving range:	315 miles pure electric
Battery size:	100 kWh
Charging rate:	10.0 kW



But the car of the future works with hydrogen, the simplest and most abundant element in the universe. It produces steam instead of exhaust and doesn't pollute the air. Some people in the auto industry think that in 20 to 30 years, we'll all be driving these hydrogen-powered vehicles. What makes a hydrogen car possible is a device called a fuel cell, which converts hydrogen to electricity, giving off only heat and water as byproducts. Because it's non-polluting, hydrogen seems like the ideal fuel for the 21st century. Hydrogen cars have the potential to be fuel-efficient and offer the hope of eco-friendly, green driving. But there are still a lot of problems that need to be overcome and questions that need to be answered before hydrogen becomes the fuel of choice: how will we get the hydrogen? how can we store hydrogen at room temperature? How safe hydrogen tanks are?

How do "hydrogen cars" work ? [\(video2\)](#)



Questions :

- 1) Introduce and present the two kinds of electric vehicles mentioned in the document.
- 2) Compare the advantages and drawbacks of electric and fossil fuel vehicles.
- 3) How do "hydrogen cars" work ?
- 4) Watch [video3](#) and express your opinion :
 - are plugin electric cars «green vehicles» ?
 - do you think that hydrogen cars have a bright future ahead ?