

II. Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Save the Earth, One Step at a Time!

Let's explore what we can do in our daily lives to help protect the environment.

Key Facts:

- Every year, over 8 million tonnes of plastic enter our oceans, threatening (7) _____ life and ecosystems.
- Transport is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, especially air travel, which can account for up to 10% of your yearly carbon footprint.

What You Can Do:

1. **Eat Sustainably:** Choose a plant-based diet when possible. Reducing meat and dairy consumption not only (8) _____ on greenhouse gas emissions (9) _____ also helps prevent deforestation for animal feed crops.
2. **Reduce Waste:** Avoid single-use plastics. Opt for reusable bags, containers, and water bottles. Every time you (10) _____, you prevent more plastic waste from ending up in landfills or oceans.
3. **Travel Responsibly:** Whenever possible, walk or bike short distances. If traveling longer distances, (11) _____ public transport or trains instead of flights to save a large (12) _____ of carbon emissions.

[Adapted from WWF, Global Stewards]

Question 7: A. aquatic B. wildlife
 C. marine D. coastal

Question 8: A. gets down B. cuts down
 C. breaks up D. breaks down

Question 9: A. and B. or
 C. so D. but

Question 10: A. reuse B. recycle
 C. reduce D. refill

Question 11: A. avoid B. consider
 C. ignore D. prefer

Question 12: A. other B. many
 C. much D. amount

III. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The World's First GPS

On a stormy night in 1707, four ships struck rocks off the south coast of England and sank. One thousand, four hundred sailors were drowned. The ships had crashed because they had no way of knowing how far they had travelled in a particular direction; they could not calculate their longitude, which required accurate time measurement. (18) _____. In such difficult circumstances, they believed that the best response to the disaster was a competition: the Longitude Prize.

The Longitude Prize was no ordinary competition. (19) _____. Geniuses such as Sir Isaac Newton had failed to find a solution, so to ensure the interest of Britain's greatest scientific minds, the government offered a prize of £20,000 - the equivalent of £2.6 million in today's money. But to everyone's surprise, it wasn't a famous academic who solved the problem, but an unknown carpenter. When John Harrison wasn't working with wood, (20) _____. An accurate clock would allow sailors to calculate their position, but at the time it was thought impossible to create a mechanical clock (21) _____. The movement of the sea and the changes in temperature destroyed the delicate parts. However, after three frustrated attempts, Harrison's fourth sea clock, H4, finally triumphed. Its mechanics were so good that the H14 worked better than most clocks on land.

The Longitude Prize and Harrison's success (22) _____. However, in 2013, the British government created a new Longitude Prize, offering £10 million to the person who could solve a great challenge to humanity.

[Adapted from Friends Global]

Question 18:

- A.** It was one of the most serious maritime accidents in the world that forced the British government to take action.
- B.** A series of such incidents occurred, leaving the British government stunned and deciding to act.
- C.** It was the most serious in a series of accidents at sea, and a stunned British government decided to act.
- D.** The British government was shocked by the incident and decided to respond, as it was a frequent occurrence.

Question 19:

- A.** To win, one had to calculate the distance a ship had travelled since it set out.
- B.** Someone was required to discover a method for determining how far a ship had gone east or west from its starting point.
- C.** To win it, someone had to find a way of calculating how far a ship had travelled east or west from its point of departure
- D.** The competition required the winner to find a method to calculate the east-west distance of the ship from its starting point.

Question 20:

- A.** He studied to make clocks
- B.** Making clocks.
- C.** While John Harrison wasn't making clocks.
- D.** Teaching how to make clocks.

Question 21:

- A.** Which work on a ship
- B.** Working on a ship
- C.** That could operate on a ship
- D.** Designed to function on a ship

Question 22:

- A.** Makes people interested in the 18th century, but it remained noted in the years that followed.
- B.** Attracting a lot of attention in the 18th century and was quickly forgotten.
- C.** Generated a lot of interest in the 18th century, but it was soon forgotten
- D.** It caused significant interest in the 18th century, although it quickly faded away.