

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** A. wasteded B. linkeded C. increaseded D. releaseded
Question 2: A. balance B. change C. natural D. farmland

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3:** A. natural B. climate C. impact D. release
Question 4: A. consequence B. atmsphere C. pollutant D. temperature

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 5: The excessive heat in the atmosphere leads to an increase in the average global temperature, also _____ as global warming.

- A. knowing B. known C. knows D. know

Question 6: Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide _____ heat from leaving the atmosphere.

- A. prevent B. take C. hinder D. block

Question 7: We are responsible _____ reducing the amount of waste and carbon dioxide released into the environment.

- A. in B. of C. in D. for

Question 8: Poor waste management has a negative _____ on the environment.

- A. impact B. cause C. reason D. balance

Question 9: Renewable energy sources offer a _____ alternative to fossil fuels.

- A. sustainedly B. sustainability C. sustainable D. sustain

Question 10: Methane, _____ is a greenhouse gas, is released during the breaking down of landfill waste.

- A. that B. which C. who D. when

Question 11: A large number of trees are being _____, reducing the planet's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.

- A. fallen off B. gone up C. take over D. cut down

Question 12: If we don't take immediate action to deal with global warming, it _____ serious consequences for our planet.

- A. will cause B. causes C. would cause D. caused

Question 13: The overuse of pesticides is harming the ecosystem; _____, alternative farming practices should be encouraged.

- A. however B. therefore C. moreover D. since

Question 14: Many climate change conferences focus on the importance of _____ renewable energy sources.

- A. develop B. developed C. developing D. development

Question 15: The leaflet provides information on _____ to reduce your carbon footprint and contribute to a cleaner planet.

- A. which B. how C. who D. what

Question 16: Burning fossil fuels is considered as one of _____ most obvious causes of global warming.

- A. another B. a C. X D. the

Question 17: Open fires produce soot and black carbon, contributing _____ the air.
A. pollute B. to pollute C. to polluting D. polluting

Question 18: Soil erosion _____ by unsustainable farming methods is harming agricultural land.
A. causing B. are causing C. are caused D. caused

Question 19: _____ environmental impacts, sustainable farming practices help to preserve the ecosystem.
A. Decline B. To decline C. Declining D. Declined

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes the following exchanges.

Question 20: John and Peter are talking about the danger of burning waste.
John: "I must warn you that burning waste can release harmful pollutants into the air, contributing to air pollution and negatively affecting our health."
Peter: "_____."

- A. Oh really? I didn't know that. Thanks. B. That's a good idea.
C. That's all right. D. Don't mention it.

Question 21: Lucy and Kate are building a campfire.
Lucy: "Be careful! It is very dangerous to start a fire in a dry and forested area like this."
Kathy: "_____."

- A. You're welcome. B. Thanks for the warning.
C. I'd love that. D. Yes, that's fine.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 22: Governments worldwide are investing in renewable energy infrastructure to promote a cleaner and greener future.

- A. finite B. temporary C. reliable D. sustainable

Question 23: Thousand acres of land were cleared for agriculture, leading to habitat loss.

- A. restored B. deforested C. preserved D. prevented

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: Deforestation leads to the release of carbon dioxide stored in trees, exacerbating climate change.

- A. mitigating B. irritating C. increasing D. annoying

Question 25: Increased urbanisation results in the release of heat-trapping pollutants, contributing to global warming.

- A. emission B. discharge C. absorption D. imbalance

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 26: We should be concerning about global warming as it affects our daily lives and the future of our planet.

- A. should B. concerning C. as D. lives

Question 27: Sustainable farming practices preserve the ecosystem, reduced environmental impacts.

- A. farming B. preserve C. reduced D. impacts
- Question 28:** That the trees cutting down for agriculture and construction releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- A. cutting B. releases C. amounts D. into

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Practitioners of sustainable agriculture seek to integrate three main objectives into their work: a healthy environment, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. Every person involved in the food system - growers, food processors, distributors, retailers, consumers, and waste managers - can (29) _____ a role in ensuring a sustainable agricultural system.

There are many practices commonly used by people working in sustainable agriculture and sustainable food systems. Growers may use methods to promote soil health, minimise water use, and lower (30) _____ levels on the farm. Consumers and retailers concerned with sustainability can look for “values-based” foods (31) _____ are grown using methods promoting farm worker wellbeing, are environmentally friendly, or strengthen the local economy. And researchers in sustainable agriculture often cross disciplinary lines with their work: combining biology, economics, engineering, chemistry, community development, and (32) _____ others. (33) _____, sustainable agriculture is more than a collection of practices. It is also a process of negotiation: a push and pull between the sometimes competing interests of an individual farmer or of people in a community as they work to solve complex problems about how we grow our food and fibre.

Source: <https://sarep.ucdavis.edu/sustainable-ag>

- Question 29:** A. have B. take C. play D. make
- Question 30:** A. pollution B. polluted C. polluting D. pollute
- Question 31:** A. when B. that C. whose D. where
- Question 32:** A. lot of B. much C. many D. number
- Question 33:** A. Therefore B. Moreover C. Furthermore D. However

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Solar power is energy from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy. Solar energy is the cleanest and most **abundant** renewable energy source available, and the U.S. has some of the richest solar resources in the world. Solar technologies can capture this energy for a variety of uses, including generating electricity, providing light or a comfortable interior environment, and heating water for domestic, commercial, or industrial use.

There are three main ways to capture solar energy: photovoltaics, solar heating & cooling, and concentrating solar power. Photovoltaics generate electricity directly from sunlight via an electronic process and can be used to power anything from small electronics such as calculators and road signs up to homes and large commercial businesses. Solar heating & cooling (SHC) and concentrating solar power (CSP) applications both use the heat generated by the sun to provide space or water heating in the case of SHC systems, or to run traditional electricity-generating turbines in the case of CSP power plants.

Solar energy is a very flexible energy technology: it can be built as distributed generation (located at or near the point of use) or as a central-station, utility-scale solar power plant (similar to traditional power plants). Both of these methods can also store the energy they produce for distribution after the sun sets, using cutting edge solar storage technologies. Solar exists within a complex and interrelated electricity system in the U.S, working alongside other technologies like wind power to transition the U.S. to a clean energy economy. All of these applications depend on supportive policy frameworks at the local, state and federal level to ensure consumers and businesses have fair access to clean energy technologies like solar.

Adapted from <https://www.seia.org/initiatives/about-solar-energy>

Question 34: Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A. The Benefits of Solar Energy
- B. Solar Power in the United States
- C. Capturing the Sun's Energy
- D. Solar Technologies and Their Uses

Question 35: The word "**abundant**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. scarce
- B. limited
- C. plentiful
- D. insufficient

Question 36: According to paragraph 2, what is the main purpose of SHC systems?

- A. Generating electricity
- B. Running turbines
- C. Providing water heating
- D. Cooling large commercial businesses

Question 37: Which of the following is NOT a way to capture solar energy?

- A. Photovoltaics
- B. Solar heating & cooling
- C. Concentrating solar power
- D. wind turbines

Question 38: According to paragraph 3, what is the relationship between solar energy and wind power?

- A. They are incompatible and cannot work together.
- B. Solar energy is more efficient than wind power.
- C. Solar energy and wind power work together in the U.S. electricity system.
- D. Solar energy is dependent on wind power for its functioning.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Reforestation, whether by planning for natural regeneration or tree planting, allows for the accelerated development of forested ecosystems following natural disturbance events such as wildfire, wind events, and insect and disease infestations, or planned timber harvest. This forest management practice helps to develop forest structure and species composition to provide for wildlife habitat, clean and abundant water, forest wood products, recreation opportunities, soil stabilisation, and so much more. Reforestation presents unique opportunities to address emerging issues associated with climate change by **conserving** and managing tree genetic diversity and capturing carbon to counter greenhouse gas emissions.

In some situations, relying on natural **regeneration** from existing tree seed and genetic sources may best meet management objectives. While on other sites where the seed source has been lost due to a natural disturbance, such as a stand-replacing wildfire or insects or diseases, tree planting may be needed to restore trees to the site. Forest Service nurseries and seed extractories are a critical component of the reforestation program, collecting seed ahead of reforestation needs, and assuring that healthy seedlings are available for restoring native ecosystems.

“Growing and Nurturing Resilient Forests: A Reforestation strategy for the National Forest System” is a focused effort to address current and future forest needs. Reforesting in the right place, at the right time, with the right species, and at appropriate scales can change the current direction of ecosystem development. To be successful, the agency must make complex land management decisions **that** include the best available science and collaborations with a wide variety of partners, including nongovernmental organisations and other government agencies. The Reforestation strategy provides the framework for fully addressing current and future reforestation needs. The Forest Service will develop national and regional 10-year implementation plans that will include the finer scale steps the agency will take to successfully increase the pace and scale of reforestation, address existing needs, and anticipate future events.

The work also will help the agency meet provisions of the Repairing Existing Public Land by Adding Necessary Trees Act, also called the REPLANT Act, which provided the agency with additional funding to address the backlog of needed reforestation and a mandate to address post-disturbance needs.

Adapted from <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/forest-management/vegetation-management/reforestation>

Question 39: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Challenges and Limitations of Forest Management Practices
- B. Strategies for Effective Reforestation Programs
- C. The Impact of Natural Disturbances on Forest Regeneration
- D. The Role of Collaboration in Reforestation Efforts

Question 40: According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of reforestation?

- A. Recreation opportunities
- B. Soil stabilisation
- C. Reduction of timber harvest
- D. Development of forest structure and species

Question 41: The word “**conserving**” in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

- A. preserving
- B. reducing
- C. eliminating
- D. exploiting

Question 42: The word “**regeneration**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. destruction
- B. rebuilding
- C. deterioration
- D. extraction

Question 43: What does the phrase “**that**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. forest needs
- B. land management decisions
- C. species
- D. scales

Question 44: According to paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the approach advocated for reforestation?

- A. Random selection of species and locations for reforestation.
- B. Ignoring the current trajectory of forest management.
- C. Collaborative decision-making based on scientific evidence.
- D. Reforestation efforts restricted to government agencies only.

Question 45: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Reforestation efforts are mainly focused on timber harvest and wood product development.
- B. Reforestation programs primarily rely on natural regeneration rather than tree planting.
- C. The Forest Service lacks the necessary resources to implement the reforestation strategy effectively.

D. Reforestation helps in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon and conserving tree genetic diversity.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: Burned for energy production, fossil fuels release heat-trapping emissions.

- A. When burning for energy production, fossil fuels release heat-trapping emissions.
- B. If fossil fuels are burnt for energy production, they will release heat-trapping emissions.
- C. Unless fossil fuels are burnt for energy production, they will release heat-trapping emissions.
- D. Because of burnt for energy production, fossil fuels release heat-trapping emissions.

Question 47: Farmland should be managed sustainably to ensure a healthy ecosystem.

- A. It is necessary to manage farmland sustainably to ensure a healthy ecosystem.
- B. It is unimportant to manage farmland sustainably to ensure a healthy ecosystem.
- C. It is useless to manage farmland sustainably to ensure a healthy ecosystem.
- D. It is essential to manage farmland unsustainably to ensure a healthy ecosystem.

Question 48: Deforestation leads to the loss of habitat, which may make some species become extinct.

- A. Deforestation leads to the loss of habitat despite making some species become extinct.
- B. Deforestation leads to the loss of habitat due to making some species become extinct.
- C. Led to the loss of habitat, deforestation may make some species become extinct.
- D. Leading to the loss of habitat, deforestation may make some species become extinct.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: Overfishing is depleting marine ecosystems. As a result, it threatens global biodiversity.

- A. If overfishing depletes marine ecosystems, it will threaten global biodiversity.
- B. Overfishing is depleting marine ecosystems because of threatening global biodiversity.
- C. Overfishing is depleting marine ecosystems, thereby threatening global biodiversity.
- D. Overfishing is depleting marine ecosystems, moreover, it threatens global biodiversity.

Question 50: We take responsibility for addressing climate change. Hence, we need to reduce our waste and cut down on emissions.

- A. Taking responsibility for addressing climate change, we need to decrease our waste and cut down on emissions.
- B. Taking responsibility for addressing climate change, we need to increase our waste and cut down on emissions.

- C. We need to reduce our waste, cut down on emissions and take responsibility for addressing climate change.
- D. We need to take responsibility for addressing climate change to reduce our waste and cut down on emissions.