

UNIT 3: TEST 2

Read the following advertisement 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 from 1 to 6.

The Circular Kitchen: Where Nothing Is Wasted, Everything Is Transformed

- Beautifully (1)_____ your kitchen habits with our eco-friendly solutions. Our (2)_____ keep food fresh longer and reduce waste.
- The products (3)_____ from recycled materials help you create a sustainable cooking space. We explain benefits (4)_____ customers through our interactive demonstrations.
- Our circular kitchen solutions are the best thing since (5)_____ bread for eco-conscious cooks. (6)_____ food waste is to create a better future for our children.
- ❖ Discover how small changes in your kitchen can make a big difference for our planet!

Question 1: A. transformed B. transformative C. transform D. transformation

Question 2: A. innovative kitchen containers B. kitchen innovative containers
C. containers kitchen innovative D. innovative containers kitchen

Question 3: A. making B. made C. which made D. was made

Question 4: A. for B. about C. with D. to

Question 5: A. burnt B. sliced C. fresh D. wheat

Question 6: A. To reduce B. Reducing C. To reducing D. reduce

Read of 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 from 7 to 12.

Join The Green Community 2025 - Free Registration!

- ❖ Ready to make a difference? We need (7)_____ volunteer to lead our recycling team!
- Our community (8)_____ recycling stations in local neighborhoods every month. The sustainability of our (9)_____ attracts people of all ages. (10)_____ our research, small actions can create big environmental impacts. Our ecosystem (11)_____ projects have shown amazing results in just one year. (12)_____ of our workshops focus on practical skills you can use at home.
- ❖ Join us today - registration is completely free! Together we can create a greener future.
- ❖ **Email:** greencommunity2025@email.com
- ❖ **Phone:** 123-456-7890
- ❖ **Website:** www.greencommunity2025.org

Question 7: A. other B. the others C. others D. another

Question 8: A. puts up B. gives up C. sets up D. takes up

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- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Question 9: A. projects | B. teams | C. goals | D. events |
| Question 10: A. By means of | B. According to | C. Prior to | D. Because of |
| Question 11: A. protection | B. research | C. management | D. restoration |
| Question 12: A. Much | B. All | C. Plenty | D. Few |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Tom: Yes, it is. I take it every day to work. First time here?
- b. Sarah: Good morning! Is this bus going downtown?
- c. Sarah: Actually, I just moved nearby. I'm starting a new job today.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. b-a-c | B. a-b-c | C. c-b-a | D. b-c-a |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Question 14:

- a. Tom: You tried it? Their blueberry muffins are amazing.
- b. Sarah: Overwhelming but good. Everyone was so welcoming.
- c. Tom: How was your first day at work?
- d. Sarah: Tom! You were right about that coffee shop you mentioned.
- e. Sarah: I had one with my latte. Perfect start to my day.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. e-a-b-c-d | B. c-b-d-e-a | C. d-e-b-a-c | D. d-a-e-c-b |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Question 15:

Dear Jack,

- a. They also have workshops about sustainable materials and ethical brands. I think you will enjoy it. The tickets are only \$5.
- b. Do you want to join me at the Slow Clothing Fair next Saturday?
- c. I want to tell you about slow fashion. I bought a new shirt last week.
- d. It is handmade and will last many years. Fast fashion is bad for our planet.
- e. We can learn how to fix old clothes and buy good quality items.

Your friend,

LK

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. d-c-b-e-a | B. c-d-b-e-a | C. a-b-e-d-c | D. b-c-e-d-a |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Question 16:

- a. Many young people use fashion apps now. They create avatars that look like them. Their avatars can wear different clothes every day.
- b. The future of fashion is digital. We can look good in photos without waste. Our planet is happier when we buy less and enjoy virtual fashion.

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- c. Virtual clothes cost less than real ones. You can have many styles without filling your closet. This saves money and space at home.
- d. Digital wardrobes are new in 2025. People can try clothes online without buying them. This helps our planet stay clean.
- e. Companies make fewer real clothes today. This means less water and energy is used. Factories don't make as much pollution anymore.

A. e-c-a-d-b

B. a-e-d-c-b

C. d-a-c-e-b

D. c-a-d-e-b

Question 17:

- a. After the pandemic, people travel differently now. They choose small towns and nature places instead of big, crowded cities. This helps local communities.
- b. Many tourists want to help the planet. They stay in eco-friendly hotels and use bikes or walk. They bring water bottles that they can use again.
- c. Local food is important for new travelers. They eat at small restaurants with food from nearby farms. This makes less pollution from food transport.
- d. Digital tickets and maps save paper. People use apps on phones to find places. Many hotels don't use plastic anymore and save water.
- e. Slow travel is popular in 2025. People stay longer in one place. They learn about local culture and make friends. This kind of tourism is better for everyone.

A. a-b-c-d-e

B. a-e-b-d-c

C. a-c-b-d-e

D. a-b-e-c-d

Read the following passage about Urban Design for Human-Powered Movement 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 from 18 to 22.

Walkable cities are becoming more popular around the world. These cities are designed for people, not cars. In walkable cities, everything you need is close to your home. You can walk to shops, schools, parks, and restaurants in just 15 minutes. This makes life easier and healthier for everyone. (18)_____, we would have fewer problems today. Walking is good for our health and the environment. When people walk more, they get exercise every day without going to the gym. The air becomes cleaner because fewer cars are on the roads. (19)_____; it also creates stronger communities. Many cities are changing their designs to become more walkable. Wide sidewalks, (20)_____, are essential features of walkable cities. Trees are planted along streets, and benches are installed for people to rest. People living in walkable neighborhoods enjoy better health and save money on transportation; they also have more time to spend with family and friends. Urban planners, (21)_____, now focus on human needs. The future of cities is walkable. When we create spaces where people can move easily without cars, everyone benefits. Children

can play safely, older people can stay active, and communities become stronger. Walkable cities are not just a dream - (22)_____.

Question 18:

- A. Which cities designed with spaces for walking rather than driving everywhere
- B. That urban areas created pathways connecting homes to essential services
- C. Having planners considered pedestrian needs before automobile convenience
- D. If cities had been designed for people instead of cars from the beginning

Question 19:

- A. Driving increases convenience but causes more pollution daily
- B. Walking reduces stress and helps people feel happier
- C. Cities require planning that prioritizes vehicle movement
- D. Public transportation connects neighborhoods across urban areas

Question 20:

- A. which provide space for both pedestrians and small businesses
- B. whom residents using to access shops and public services
- C. cars will parking and traffic has been prioritized
- D. was designed primarily for vehicle movement in cities

Question 21:

- A. designing walkable spaces with pedestrian priorities
- B. have designed public transit for urban mobility
- C. having designed cities for cars for many decades
- D. who designed green spaces throughout neighborhoods

Question 22:

- A. cars remain essential for suburban commuters every day
- B. they are becoming reality in many places around the world
- C. urban designers focus primarily on vehicle infrastructure
- D. public spaces decrease as cities expand their boundaries

Read the following passage about Rethinking Urban Transportation and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

The "last mile problem" refers to the final leg of a **journey** from a transportation hub to a destination. In many cities, this short distance creates big challenges. People often drive cars for these trips, causing traffic jams and pollution. Traditional public transportation cannot always solve this problem because bus and train routes don't reach every location. This gap between public transit and final destinations needs creative solutions.

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Many cities are now testing new approaches to last mile transportation. Electric scooters and bike-sharing programs have become popular options in urban areas. These small vehicles take up less space than cars and produce zero **emissions**. Some companies have developed apps that help people find the closest available scooter or bike. Other solutions include on-demand shuttle services that can be requested through smartphones. These shuttles follow flexible routes based on passenger needs rather than fixed schedules.

Walking remains the most sustainable last mile solution, but **it** requires proper infrastructure. Cities must build safe sidewalks and crosswalks to encourage people to walk. Good lighting and security measures make walking more attractive, especially at night. Some urban planners are creating car-free zones in city centers where people can walk safely. These areas often become popular shopping and dining destinations. Trees and benches along walking routes provide shade and rest spots, making longer walks more comfortable.

The future of last mile transportation will likely combine multiple approaches. No single solution works for everyone in all situations. Weather conditions, physical abilities, and time constraints affect which option is best. Cities need to offer choices that work for different needs. Technology will play an important role in connecting these various transportation modes. Apps that show all available options and allow easy payment will help people make better choices.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a last-mile solution in the passage?

- A. Electric scooters
- B. Bike-sharing programs
- C. On-demand shuttle services
- D. Underground tunnels

Question 24: The word “**journey**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. standstill
- B. trip
- C. destination
- D. route

Question 25: The word “**emissions**” in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. particles
- B. gases
- C. pollutants
- D. chemicals

Question 26: The word “**it**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. last mile problem
- B. walking
- C. sustainable solution
- D. transportation

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Various solutions will probably merge to address last mile travel needs in coming years.
- B. Multiple transportation methods will compete for dominance in urban planning projects.
- C. Future cities will prioritize single comprehensive systems for all transportation needs.
- D. Urban planners must select one optimal approach from many available transit options.

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Traditional public transit can reach all final destinations in most urban environments.

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- B. Electric scooters and bikes require more space than cars in crowded city centers.
- C. Car-free zones decrease the popularity of shopping and dining establishments.
- D. Weather conditions can influence which transportation option works best for people.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention alternative transportation options for the last mile?

- A. Paragraph 3
- B. Paragraph 1
- C. Paragraph 2
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention the importance of walking infrastructure?

- A. Paragraph 4
- B. Paragraph 3
- C. Paragraph 1
- D. Paragraph 2

Read the following passage about the When Environmental Goals Drive Profit and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

Corporate sustainability has come a long way from being a drop in the bucket to becoming a mainstream business strategy. Companies are discovering that environmental responsibility can boost their bottom line. This represents a fundamental change in thinking. Previously, executives viewed sustainability as costly obligations. Today, businesses recognize that sustainable practices create competitive advantages. Energy-efficient operations reduce costs, eco-friendly products attract consumers, and sustainable supply chains minimize risks. Companies like Unilever, Patagonia, and Interface demonstrate that sustainability and profitability can go hand in hand.

Companies are finding ways to turn environmental challenges into business opportunities. [I] Circular economy models transform waste into resources. Some clothing manufacturers recycle used garments into new products, reducing waste while creating revenue. [II] Others develop renewable energy solutions that reduce emissions and costs. [III] These examples show sustainability isn't just about doing good—it's about good business. When companies think outside the box, environmental solutions lead to financial gains. [IV]

Stakeholder pressure drives corporate sustainability. Investors consider environmental performance when making decisions. Many view climate risks as financial risks. Consumers, especially younger generations, prefer brands with environmental values. They pay more for sustainable products and boycott companies with poor records. Employees want to work for organizations reflecting **their** values. Companies with sustainability commitments attract talent more effectively. This pressure creates incentives for businesses to improve environmental performance.

The future belongs to companies integrating sustainability into core strategies. Those treating environmental initiatives as separate will struggle. Successful companies view sustainability as a source of innovation. They redesign products and business models with environmental considerations built in. This requires long-term thinking and willingness to challenge assumptions. Companies making this transition will

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thrive amid increasing environmental challenges. Evidence suggests doing well and doing good are increasingly the same thing.

Question 31: The phrase “a drop in the bucket” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. fall short B. stand out C. fade away D. add up

Question 32: Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

Food companies have redesigned packaging to use less material.

- A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a stakeholder group pressuring companies on sustainability?

- A. investors B. consumers C. employees D. competitors

Question 34: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Investors alone drive companies to adopt sustainable practices through financial decisions.
B. Various stakeholder groups pressure businesses to improve their environmental performance.
C. Young consumers boycott companies that fail to implement sustainability commitments.
D. Employees prefer working for organizations that offer higher compensation packages.

Question 35: The word “**their**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. employees B. organizations C. consumers D. companies

Question 36: The word “incentives” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. motivations B. encouragements C. deterrents D. stimulants

Question 37: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Future organizations must prioritize environmental concerns above all other business considerations.
B. Businesses focusing solely on sustainability initiatives will dominate markets in the next generation.
C. Corporate entities should develop separate departments dedicated to environmental responsibility.
D. Companies that make sustainability central to their business plans will likely succeed in coming years.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Sustainability initiatives always lead to immediate increases in corporate profitability.
B. Younger consumers generally prefer brands that demonstrate environmental responsibility.
C. Most executives continue to view sustainability efforts as unnecessary financial burdens.
D. Companies must choose between implementing sustainable practices and making profits.

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Companies that ignore sustainability will likely face increasing market challenges in the future.
B. Government regulations are the primary driver forcing businesses to adopt sustainable practices.
C. Most sustainability initiatives require substantial financial investments with minimal returns.
D. Consumers are generally unwilling to pay premium prices for environmentally friendly products.

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Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Sustainability initiatives primarily serve as marketing tools to attract environmentally conscious consumers.
- B. Government regulations increasingly force companies to implement costly environmental protection measures.
- C. Businesses can achieve financial success while addressing environmental challenges through strategic integration.
- D. Corporate sustainability remains a peripheral concern that conflicts with fundamental business profit objectives.