

SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAM

TEST 1

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.

Code Red: Earth - Rewrite The Future Now

- ❖ Time is (1)_____ out!
- Our beautiful planet needs brave heroes today. The Earth is crying for help. Climate change affects everyone. The ice is melting, and animals are losing their homes.
- Join our (2)_____! Every small action (3)_____ today shapes our children's future.
- We can make a difference! Plant trees in your neighborhood. Use less plastic. Turn off lights when not needed. Save water every day.
- We bring hope (4)_____ our planet. Our dedicated volunteers and (5)_____ scientists work day and night.
- Together, we can save endangered animals. We can clean our oceans. We can protect our forests.
- ❖ (6)_____ action today!
- ❖ Join us now at www.codered.earth or call 1-800-EARTH-NOW.

Question 1: A. running B. taking C. doing D. handing

Question 2: A. energy green revolution B. green energy revolution
C. revolution green energy D. green revolution energy

Question 3: A. was taken B. taking C. taken D. which taken

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

Question 5: A. passion B. passionateness C. passionately D. passionate

Question 6: A. Taking B. To take C. Take D. To taking

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.

Secret Paths to Paradise

- **Welcome to Paradise Island!**
- ❖ **Discover: Secret Trails:** Another hidden trail leads to a stunning beach. (7)_____ paths take you through magical forests.
- ❖ **Fun Activities:** Set out on your adventure early in the morning! (8)_____ colorful birds in the trees!
- ❖ **Natural Beauty:** The magical (9)_____ creates rainbow mist. Ancient trees provide cool shade for visitors.
- ❖ **Special Features: Unique Locations:** (10)_____ beautiful beaches, you can see amazing caves. Because of the clear waters, you can watch fish swimming.
- ❖ **Wildlife:** Friendly wildlife welcomes you everywhere. Colorful (11)_____ dance in the sunshine.

❖ **Photo Opportunities: (12)** _____ of photo spots await your discovery! Lots of beautiful shells cover the beach.

❖ **Visitor Tips: What to Bring:**

- ✓ A bottle of water
- ✓ Some pairs of comfortable shoes
- ✓ Plenty of sunscreens

❖ **Best Times to Visit:**

- ✓ **Morning:** Watch the sunrise
- ✓ **Afternoon:** Explore the caves
- ✓ **Evening:** Enjoy the sunset

❖ **Contact Us:** Book your paradise adventure today!

❖ **Email:** paradise@trails.com

❖ **Phone:** (123) 456-7890

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Question 7: A. Another | B. The others | C. Other | D. Others |
| Question 8: A. Look out for | B. Look for | C. Keep watch out | D. Look around for |
| Question 9: A. waterfall | B. fountain | C. spring | D. cascade |
| Question 10: A. As opposed to | B. On top of | C. In addition to | D. On account of |
| Question 11: A. dragonflies | B. butterflies | C. fireflies | D. beetles |
| Question 12: A. Many | B. A number | C. A couple | D. Plenty |

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. Mike: Not yet! Is it worth checking out?
 - b. Sarah: Hey, have you tried that new coffee shop downtown?
 - c. Sarah: Absolutely! Their caramel latte is amazing, and they have these freshly baked muffins...
- A. b-c-a B. c-a-b C. a-b-c D. b-a-c

Question 14:

- a. Jake: You know what helped me? Companion planting. I put basil next to my tomatoes, and marigolds keep the pests away.
 - b. Jake: Thanks, Emma! Been trying some new organic fertilizer. Makes a huge difference.
 - c. Emma: That's clever! Would you mind showing me how you set it up?
 - d. Emma: Hey Jake! Your garden looks incredible. Those tomatoes are huge!
 - e. Emma: Really? I've been struggling with my vegetables. The peppers aren't growing well at all.
- A. d-b-e-a-c B. a-b-c-d-e C. e-d-a-b-c D. d-c-e-a-b

Question 15:

Dear Michael,

- a. The waves crash silently against the shore, no seagulls circle overhead anymore.

- b. Remember how we'd race to spot the first dolphin? Now the horizon stretches endlessly, devoid of life.
 - c. The beach feels like a graveyard now. I stood at our childhood spot this morning - you know, where we used to collect seashells.
 - d. The tide pools, once teeming with hermit crabs and starfish, lie empty and still.
 - e. The ocean's symphony has faded to nothing. We can't be the last generation to hear nature's voice.
- Come see for yourself. We must act now.

Love,

LK

A. b-d-e-c-a

B. a-b-c-d-e

C. c-a-d-b-e

D. d-a-c-b-e

Question 16:

- a. Mobile applications provide interactive guides and educational content, making nature exploration more engaging while minimizing environmental impact.
- b. These technological advancements ensure sustainable tourism practices while maintaining the delicate balance between accessibility and environmental protection in natural areas.
- c. Digital technologies have transformed modern ecotourism management through innovative solutions that enhance both conservation efforts and visitor experiences.
- d. Advanced monitoring systems, including IoT sensors and GPS tracking, enable real-time surveillance of wildlife habitats and visitor movements.
- e. Data analytics helps managers make informed decisions about resource allocation and carrying capacity. Cloud-based platforms facilitate efficient booking systems and visitor flow management.

A. d-e-c-a-b

B. c-d-a-e-b

C. a-d-c-e-b

D. e-a-d-c-b

Question 17:

- a. The ice at the North and South Poles is melting faster than before. Sea levels are rising, and this puts many coastal cities in danger.
- b. Animals and plants are finding it harder to survive as their homes change or disappear.
- c. Scientists call this situation "Code Black" because it shows we are reaching a dangerous point. They say we must act now to reduce pollution and protect our environment before it's too late.
- d. Extreme weather events like strong storms, floods, and droughts are becoming more common.
- e. Climate change is sending Earth serious warning signs. Our planet is getting warmer, and we can see many changes happening around us.

A. e-b-a-d-c

B. e-c-b-d-a

C. e-a-d-b-c

D. e-d-c-b-a

Read the following passage about From Small Business to Big Change 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.

People started doing ecotourism in the 1980s, and now it has become very important for protecting nature and helping local people make money. Many small villages now welcome tourists, and they can earn more money from showing visitors their beautiful places. (18) _____, ecotourism would grow much faster. Nature-friendly tourism, which helps protect the environment and local culture, is becoming more

popular with travelers who care about the Earth. Ecotourism, (19) _____, plays a big part in protecting the environment. Many countries now see how important ecotourism is for their economy and nature, so they make special plans to support it. Studies show that places with ecotourism have cleaner air and water than regular tourist spots. Local people (20) _____, while keeping their traditional way of life. Many groups around the world have made simple rules for eco-friendly tourism, and more places are following these rules. Beautiful natural places are now being protected so that our children can enjoy them in the future. (21) _____, making other types of tourism become more eco-friendly too. Countries like Costa Rica show us that when we do ecotourism the right way, we can help both nature and local people. Many families in small villages now run eco-friendly homestays where tourists can learn about local life. (22) _____, which makes their holiday more special.

Question 18:

- A. If more money that was spent on building better roads and hotels
- B. If more money, which were spent on building better roads and hotels
- C. If more money were spent on building better roads and hotels
- D. Having spent more money on building better roads and hotels

Question 19:

- A. having taught visitors to respect nature and helped save wild animals
- B. teaching visitors to respect nature and helping save wild animals
- C. which teaching visitors to respect nature and helping save wild animals
- D. teaching visitors to respect nature and having helped save wild animals

Question 20:

- A. worked in ecotourism can earn twice as much money as before
- B. who work in ecotourism can earn twice as much money as before
- C. which work in ecotourism can earn twice as much money as before
- D. have worked in ecotourism can earn twice as much money as before

Question 21:

- A. This new way of traveling has changed how people think about holidays and cooking traditional food
- B. This new way of traveling has changed how people think about holidays but hasn't affected their routines
- C. This new way of traveling has changed how people think about holidays and they protect wildlife
- D. This new way of traveling has changed how people think about holidays and taking care of nature

Question 22:

- A. Visitors can also join fun activities like planting trees or helping to clean beaches
- B. Visitors can also join fun activities like planting trees or playing video games
- C. Visitors can also join fun activities like planting trees or cutting down forests
- D. Visitors can also join fun activities like planting trees or doing mathematics

Read the following passage about Biodiversity Conservation Through Ecotourism: Metrics and Methodologies 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.

Ecotourism is a special type of tourism that helps protect nature. When people visit natural places like forests and beaches, they can see beautiful animals and plants. These visits help **local** communities earn money while keeping nature safe. Many countries now use ecotourism to protect their wildlife and teach visitors about the environment. Visitors learn from guides and take photos of animals in their habitats.

Scientists and park managers need ways to measure how well ecotourism works. They count how many tourists visit each year and how much money these visits bring in. They also check if the number of animals and plants is growing or getting smaller. This information helps **them** know if their protection plans are working well. Local people help by reporting what they see in nature. Some funds build visitor centers that teach about wildlife and train guides.

There are many methods to make ecotourism good for nature. Parks have special paths for visitors to walk on, so they don't harm plants. Tour guides teach people about animals and make sure everyone follows the rules. Visitors must stay quiet and not leave trash behind. Rules **prohibit** feeding animals or picking flowers. These rules help keep the natural areas clean and safe for wildlife.

The benefits of ecotourism are clear to see. **When done right, it creates jobs for local people and protects endangered species. However, too many visitors can be harmful to nature.** That's why parks limit the number of daily visitors and teach them how to behave. Scientists use funds to study animals, helping people protect nature better. This balance between tourism and protection is very important.

Question 23: Which of these activities is NOT mentioned in the text as a way to protect biodiversity?

- A. Planting new trees to restore habitats
- B. Creating special walking paths for tourists
- C. Training local guides
- D. Limiting the number of daily visitors

Question 24: The word "**local**" in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. foreign
- B. distant
- C. nearby
- D. regional

Question 25: The word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. local people
- B. scientists and park managers
- C. visitor centers
- D. tourists

Question 26: The word "**prohibit**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. allow
- B. encourage
- C. permit
- D. forbid

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

- A. Sustainable tourism provides community income and guards rare species, while large crowds damage ecosystems
- B. Ecological tourism boosts regional economies and protects animals, yet numerous tourists threaten the environment

C. Proper tourism management creates local employment and preserves wildlife, though excess visitors harm natural areas

D. Responsible tourism generates village revenue and saves wildlife, but increased visitation destroys natural habitats

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

A. Park managers restrict daily visitor numbers to maintain environmental protection and balance

B. Local communities receive all tourism profits while providing guided tours in natural areas

C. Scientists conduct monthly surveys to track changes in endangered animal populations

D. Tour guides allow visitors to feed local wildlife while teaching about their behaviors

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention how ecotourism effectiveness is measured and monitored?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention preserving the natural environment while allowing tourism?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about the Environment Without Boundaries 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.

Nature knows no borders. The environment we share extends beyond national boundaries - we're all **in the same boat** when it comes to our planet. Air pollution from one country can travel to another, while rivers flow through multiple nations. Millions of birds migrate across continents, following routes that ignore borders. Wind patterns carry seeds, dust, and pollutants thousands of kilometers, demonstrating our atmospheric connections. This interconnected nature of our environment makes it crucial for countries to work together to protect our planet.

[I] The most visible examples of cross-border environmental issues are our shared water resources.

[II] The Mekong River, for instance, flows through six different countries in Asia. **[III]** The Nile River supports life in eleven nations. **[IV]** The Amazon rainforest spans nine countries, and its health impacts the global climate. These natural resources require careful management by all countries involved. Fish migration patterns also demonstrate how water ecosystems connect different regions, as many species travel through multiple national waters.

International cooperation is essential for protecting our shared environment. Many countries now sign agreements to reduce pollution and protect wildlife. For example, the Paris Agreement helps countries work together to fight climate change. The Montreal Protocol demonstrates successful cooperation to protect the ozone layer. Conservation groups also help different nations protect **endangered** animals that move across borders. Countries have created shared nature reserves, allowing animals to roam freely. These efforts show how working together can make a real difference.

The future of our planet depends on all countries taking action together. **We cannot solve environmental problems alone because nature does not recognize political boundaries.** Whether it's

cleaning the oceans, protecting forests, or reducing air pollution, success comes through partnership. Nations are developing joint climate projects sharing technology. Cross-border programs help restore ecosystems spanning multiple countries. By understanding that we share one environment, we can better protect it for future generations.

Question 31: The phrase “in the same boat” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. stick together B. team up C. pull together D. band together

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

When one country builds a dam or pollutes the water, it affects millions of people downstream.

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

Question 33: Which of the following cross-border environmental issues is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Air pollution traveling between countries
 B. Fish migration through multiple national waters
 C. Rivers flowing through multiple nations
 D. Plastic waste in international waters

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

- A. Countries are developing new technologies to address environmental challenges independently
 B. International cooperation through agreements and conservation efforts has proven effective in protecting the shared environment
 C. Environmental protection requires significant financial investment from all participating nations
 D. The Paris Agreement and Montreal Protocol are the only successful examples of international cooperation

Question 35: The word “endangered” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. abundant B. threatened C. vulnerable D. rare

Question 36: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The Mekong River supplies clean water to exactly twelve Asian nations
 B. The Nile River supports the livelihood of eleven different nations
 C. The Amazon forest provides shelter to eight endangered bird species
 D. The Paris Agreement focuses mainly on protecting marine ecosystems

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

- A. Each nation must develop its own strategy to address environmental challenges first
 B. Political boundaries should be redrawn to better match natural ecosystem divisions
 C. Countries need to focus on domestic issues before tackling international problems
 D. Global cooperation is essential as environmental issues extend beyond national borders

Question 38: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. International environmental agreements lead to more effective conservation results
 B. Developing nations bear greater responsibility for protecting shared resources
 C. Technology alone can solve most cross-border environmental challenges today

D. Regional cooperation works better than global environmental partnerships now

Question 39: The word “it” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. global resources that nations share together

B. one environment we all share today

C. environmental protection programs now

D. natural systems that cross boundaries

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

A. Countries must develop individual strategies to address their local environmental problems

B. Technology and innovation alone can solve most global environmental challenges today

C. Economic agreements between nations will resolve all cross-border ecological issues

D. Environmental challenges require international cooperation as nature transcends national borders