Name: …….. **UNIT 3: THE GREEN MOMENT**

Class:12…. **READING & VOCABULARY**

A. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. government	B. monument	C. movement	D. comment
2. A. motto	B. photograph	C. force	D. vote
3. A. demolish	B. supporter	C. resource	D. reformist
4. A. attained	B. resolved	C. disused	D. decreased
5. A. expand	B. stagnant	C. vacancy	D. applicant

B. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. compulsory	B. biography	C. curriculum	D. admirable
2. A. predominance	B. environment	C. technology	D. superstition
3. A. mature	B. mailbox	C. surface	D. manner
4. A. struggle	B. enlarge	C. occur	D. survive
5. A. participate	B. psychology	C. ability	D. temporary

C. Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of me following questions.

1. Rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can **significantly** reduce cooling bills. A. trivially B. unparticularly C. remarkably D. meaninglessly

2. Solar radiation can be **converted** either into thermal energy (heat) or into electrical energy, though the former is easier to accomplish.

A. transformed B. absorbed C. released D. exchanged

3. Adopting a green lifestyle can often be time-consuming for those who are fully **committed** to green living.

A. abandoned B. devoted C. dependent D. relevant

4. Solar technology has also emerged for the clean and renewable production of hydrogen as an **alternative** energy source.

A. infinite B. substitute C. endless D. restricted

5. The sun is a powerful energy source, and this energy source can be **harnessed** by installing solar panels.

A. dug B. transmitted C. devastated D. exploited

D. Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Contaminants are **subsequently** removed by harvesting the above-ground shoot biomass for volume reduction and storage.

A. later B. eventually C. previously D. afterwards

2. The introduction of harmful substances in the air results in **detrimental** impacts to the environmental and humanity.

A. harmful B. benign C. noxious D. disastrous

3. Offshore oil drilling has a significant negative impact on **fragile** marine and coastal ecosystems, and that the risk of a devastating spill isn't worth taking.

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A. durable B. easily broken C. vulnerable D. delicate

4. Without action, the impacts of climate change threaten to **catastrophically** damage our world.

A. beneficially B. ruinously C. fatally D. terribly

5. Global Forest Watch has also **initiated** a project to counteract deforestation through awareness.

A. introduced B. commenced C. launched D. completed

G. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

From the seeds themselves to the machinery, fertilizers and pesticides - The Green Revolution regimen depend heavily on technology. One alternative, however, depends much (1) ____ on technology - organic farming. Many organic farmers use machinery, but not chemical fertilizers or pesticides. (2) ____ chemical soil enrichers, they use animal manure and plant parts not used as food - natural, organic fertilizers that are clearly a renewable (3) ____. Organic farmers also use alternatives for pesticides, for example, they may rely on natural predators of certain insect pests. (4) ____ the need arises, they can buy the eggs and larvae of these natural predators and introduce them into their crop fields. They use other techniques to control pests as well, like planting certain crops together because one crop repels the other's pests. Organic farmers do not need a lot of land, in fact organic farming is perfectly (5) ____ to small farms and is relatively inexpensive. Finally, many organic farmers' average yields compare favorably with other farmers' yields.

1. A. more	B. less	C. better	D. worse
2. A. In spite of	B. On account of	C. In favor of	D. Instead of
3. A. resource	B. source	C. matter	D. substance
4. A. Then	B. If	C. Because	D. Thought
5. A. suitable	B. open	C. likely	D. suited

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 55 to 64

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials ***adversely***. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled - a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the Earth developed, the concentration of these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. ***These*** serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a ***localized*** area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has ***detectable*** health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

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Câu 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- **A.** The economic impact of air pollution.
- **B.** The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere.
- **C.** What constitutes an air pollutant
- **D.** How much harm air pollutants can cause.

Câu 2: The word "***adversely***" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- **A.** negatively
- **B.** quickly
- **C.** considerably
- **D.** admittedly

Câu 3: It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- **A.** most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
- **B.** water vapor is an air pollutant in localized areas
- **C.** a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
- **D.** the definition of air pollution will continue to change

Câu 4: The word "***These***" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- **A.** the components in biogeochemical cycles
- **B.** the pollutants from the developing Earth
- **C.** the various chemical reactions
- **D.** the compounds moved to the water

Câu 5: For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?

- **A.** They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
- **B.** They have existed since the Earth developed
- **C.** They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
- **D.** They function as part of a purification process.

Câu 6: According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions _____

- **A.** will damage areas outside of the localized regions
- **B.** can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
- **C.** will react harmfully with natural pollutants
- **D.** can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants

Câu 7: The word "***localized***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- **A.** encircled

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- **B.** circled
- **C.** specified
- **D.** surrounded

Câu 8: According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if _____.

- **A.** it is in a localized area
- **B.** it can be calculated quickly
- **C.** the natural level is also known
- **D.** the other substances in the area are known

Câu 9: The word "***detectable***" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to_____

- **A.** beneficial
- **B.** separable
- **C.** measurable
- **D.** special

Câu 10: Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

- **A.** Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.
- **B.** One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.
- **C.** Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.
- **D.** To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.

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