

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 1.** Different kinds of waste are dumped in sites.

- A. landfill      B. leftover      C. resource      D. Footprint

**Question 2.** Leaving the tap running while washing the dishes is purely a of clean water.

- A. awareness      B. waste      C. pile      D. Packaging

**Question 3.** We organised a community event to the polluted beaches.

- A. get rid of      B. go green      C. rinse out      D. clean up

**Question 4.** By taking fewer flights, we can help to reduce significantly.

- A. cardboard      B. leftover      C. fruit peel      D. carbon footprint

**Question 5.** Plastic bags very slowly, which poses a threat to the ecosystem.

- A. release      B. reuse      C. decompose      D. recycle

**Question 6.** Protecting the environment is crucial for a more future.

- A. sustainable      B. reusable      C. single-use      D. recyclable

**Question 7.** We can use leftovers to make simple to enrich the soil.

- A. waste      B. container      C. compost      D. layer

**Question 8.** The ocean was as a result of a recent oil spill.

- A. sorted      B. decomposed      C. recycled      D. contaminated

**Question 9.** Many celebrities adopt a green lifestyle, helps the environment a lot.

- A. that      B. what      C. whose      D. which

**Question 10.** Unless people poaching animals, many species will become extinct.

- A. stopped      B. stop      C. had stopped      D. to stop

**Question 5.** Recyclable products should not be ended up in open sites.

- A. landfill      B. leftover      C. resource      D. footprint

**Question 11.** Ms. Brown often uses leftovers to make her own.

- A. waste      B. container      C. compost      D. layer

**Question 12.** The water has become undrinkable because it has been with lead.

- A. sorted      B. decomposed      C. recycled      D. contaminated

**Question 13.** They extensive research on the environmental effects of using fake Christmas trees.

- A. turned off      B. carried out      C. look after      D. applied for

**VIII. Read the following school announcement/ school message and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.**

**GREEN CLASSROOM COMPETITION  
ANNOUNCEMENT**

Join us in protecting the environment!

Participate (11) the Green Classroom Competition.

Reduce, reuse, and (12) to win exciting prizes.

Time: 2:00 PM

Date: Friday, February 7th

Place: School

**Question 11.** A. to      B. with      C. on      D. in

**Question 12.** A. recycle      B. release      C. emit      D. Boycott

**Question 13.** A. different      B. differ      C. difference      D. differently

## SCHOOL YOUTH UNION MESSAGE

Let's protect our planet, together!

Reduce waste by using (14)\_\_\_\_\_bags and bottles.

Recycle paper, plastic, and glass.

Conserve energy by (15)\_\_\_\_\_lights and electronics when not in use.

Plant trees and participate in clean-up events. Small actions make a big

- Question 14.** A. powered      B. reusable      C. extinct      D. conscious  
**Question 15.** A. basing on      B. applying for      C. turning off      D. cutting down  
**Question 16.** A. set      B. choose      C. keep      D. have

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.*

**Question 17.**

- a. Second, it prevents environmental destruction by promoting sustainable practices.
  - b. Making small changes today can lead to a more sustainable and prosperous tomorrow.
  - c. By reducing single-use items, we conserve resources and minimise waste.
  - d. Going green offers numerous advantages for both individuals and the planet.
  - e. First, it helps reduce our carbon footprint, lessening the harm caused by greenhouse gases.
- Additionally, going green raises awareness about environmental issues, fostering a sense of responsibility towards the Earth.
- f. Finally, embracing eco-friendly habits not only benefits the environment but also promotes healthier lifestyles for ourselves and future generations.

- A. d – e – a – b – c – f – g      B. b – d – e – a – c – f – g  
C. d – e – a – c – f – g – b      D. d – e – a – c – g – f – b

**Question 18.**

- a. Therefore, we recommend that you put the suggested solutions into practice as soon as possible.
- b. Third, we recommend that we make use of plastic waste in arts and crafts projects, for example, for making plant pots or bird feeders.
- c. Second, the Youth Union should hold regular sessions to teach students how to recycle properly.
- d. This report suggests three main solutions to the problem of single-use products in our school.
- e. First, we suggest that the school should provide more recycling bins.
- f. Reusing and recycling single-use plastics will lead to a greener school environment and help promote a green lifestyle among young people.

- A. d – e – c – f – b – a      B. d – e – c – b – a – f  
C. d – e – b – c – f – a      D. d – e – c – b – f – a

**IX. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 14 to 18.**

Using plastic bags poses several disadvantages to (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, plastic bags often end up in landfills, where they take hundreds of years to decompose, (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, many plastic bags are not reused or recycled, worsening the waste problem.

Thirdly, plastic bags can contaminate soil and waterways, harming wildlife and ecosystems. Moreover, the production of plastic bags (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ causes environmental degradation and then increases human health risks. (5)\_\_\_\_\_, it is essential to reduce the use of plastic bags and adopt more sustainable alternatives.

**Question 1.**

- A. either the environment nor human health
- B. neither the environment or human health
- C. both the environment and human health
- D. not only the environment and human health



**Question 2.**

- A. which contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- B. when it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- C. which it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction
- D. contributed to pollution and habitat destruction

**Question 3.**

- A. consumes valuable resources
- B. consumed valuable resources
- C. consuming valuable resources
- D. to consume valuable resources

**Question 4.**

- A. the use of widespread plastic bags
- B. the widespread use of plastic bags
- C. the widespread plastic bags use
- D. the plastic bags of widespread use

**Question 5.**

- A. If we mitigated the issues
- B. Mitigating these issues
- C. Unless we mitigate the issues
- D. To mitigate these issues

**X. 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.**

Ice melting adds to rising sea levels, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ increases coastal erosion and storms as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and stronger coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors (2) \_\_\_\_\_ global sea level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sea level rise.

How much and how quickly the Greenland and Antarctic ice melts in the future will largely determine how much ocean levels rise in the future. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ emissions continue to rise, the current rate of melting on the Greenland ice sheet is expected to double by the end of the century. Alarming, if all the ice on Greenland melted, it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ global sea levels by 20 feet.

*Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/why-are-glaciers-and-sea-ice-melting>*

- |                           |           |               |                |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| Question 1: A. whom       | B. who    | C. which      | D. that        |
| Question 2: A. on         | B. in     | C. from       | D. of          |
| Question 3: A. current    | B. old    | C. important  | D. wonderful   |
| Question 4: A. While      | B. If     | C. Although   | D. Despite     |
| Question 5: A. will raise | B. raised | C. had raised | D. would raise |

**XI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 -38**

#### CITIES GOING GREEN

As more and more people concentrate in cities, planners are looking for ways to transform cities into better living spaces, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ can be done by improving existing infrastructure while also creating more public (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that are both beautiful and green. This can be hard to accomplish, especially in cities with a haphazard fashion. Some cities have been created with the idea of a green city as the goal.

One such city, Masdar City in the United Arab Emirates, aims to become a model for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ cities to follow. It is being known as a truly green city that relies strictly on renewable sources such as solar energy to provide all of its energy needs. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, it will be a zero waste city in which everything that is used can be recycled. Whether it will truly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ its goal remains to be seen, but it will also act as an experiment for environmentally friendly areas to be tested.

- |                                 |                |             |               |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Question 1:</b> A. why       | B. when        | C. which    | D. that       |
| <b>Question 2:</b> A. rooms     | B. places      | C. spaces   | D. breaks     |
| <b>Question 3:</b> A. other     | B. every       | C. one      | D. another    |
| <b>Question 4:</b> A. Therefore | B. In addition | C. although | D. However    |
| <b>Question 5:</b> A. accompany | B. access      | C. account  | D. accomplish |

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

Millions of animals are killed by plastics every year, from birds to fish to other marine organisms. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by plastics. Nearly every species of seabird eats plastics.

Most of the deaths to animals are caused by starvation. Seals, whales, turtles, and other animals are



trapped by fishing nets. Microplastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp **which** are for our dinner plates. In many cases, these tiny bits pass through the digestive system and are released without consequence. But plastics have also been found to have blocked digestive organs, causing death. Stomachs **packed** with plastics reduce the urge to eat, causing starvation.

Plastics have been consumed by land-based animals, including elephants, zebras, tigers, cattle, and other large mammals, in some cases causing death.

Tests have also confirmed damage to liver and reproductive systems, causing some species, such as oysters, to produce fewer eggs. New research shows that fish are eating nanoplastics in the first days of life, raising new questions about the effects of plastics on fish populations.

Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/plastic-pollution>

Question 1: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. How to Deal with Plastic in Ocean
- B. Plastic Pollution: A Threat to wildlife
- C. The Role of Nanoplastics in Ecosystems
- D. Plastic Pollution and Its Causes

Question 2: How do most animals die when affected by plastics?

- A. starvation
- B. accident
- C. poisoning
- D. disease

Question 3: The word "**which**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. microplastics
- B. species
- C. cases
- D. fish and shrimp

Question 4: The word "**packed**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. big
- B. hurt
- C. filled
- D. harmful

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Plastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp.
- B. Plastics have been consumed by both marine and land-based animals.
- C. All species of seabirds consume plastics.
- D. Micro plastics have been found to block digestive organs, causing death in some cases.

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

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people **thrive** and survive by, for example, purifying water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest sector and another 41 million have a job that is related to the sector. Many animals also rely on forests. Forests are home to more than three-quarters of the world's life on land. Forests also play a critical role in reducing climate change because **they** act as a carbon sink - **soaking up** carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere and contribute to ongoing changes in climate.

But forests around the world are under threat, which affects these benefits. The threats are deforestation and forest degradation. The main cause of deforestation is agriculture (poorly planned infrastructure is developing as a big threat too) and the main cause of forest degradation is illegal tree-cutting. In 2019, the tropics lost close to 30 soccer fields' worth of trees every single minute.

Deforestation is a particular concern in tropical rain forests because these forests are home to much of the world's biodiversity. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years, mostly due to forest change for cattle raising. Deforestation in this region is particularly common in more populated areas, roads and rivers, but even remote areas have been polluted when valuable gold and oil are discovered.

Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/deforestation-and-forest-degradation>

Question 1: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Threats to Biodiversity in Tropical Rainforests
- B. The Impact of Deforestation on Climate Change
- C. Forests: Our Treasure in Danger
- D. Jobs in the Forest Sector and Related Industries

Question 2: The word "**thrive**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protect
- B. decline
- C. ban
- D. develop

Question 3: The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animals
- B. forests
- C. people
- D. changes

Question 4: How do forests help in reducing climate change?

- A. by providing jobs
- B. by purifying water and air
- C. by acting as a carbon sink
- D. by being wildlife

Question 5: The phrase "**soaking up**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. absorb                      B. refuse                      C. conserve                      D. plant

Question 6: Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation in tropical rainforests?

- A. population growth      B. industrialisation      C. cattle raising      D. road construction

Question 7: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Agriculture is becoming a big threat to forests.  
B. Deforestation is the main cause of forest degradation.  
C. The Amazon has lost 17% of its forest in the last 50 years.  
D. 41 million people across the world have a job in the forest.

**XIV. 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.**

If food is allowed to stand for some time, it putrefies. When the putrefied material is examined microscopically, it is found to be teeming with bacteria. Where do these bacteria come from, since they are not seen in fresh food? Even until the mid-nineteenth century, many people believed that such microorganisms originated by spontaneous generation, a hypothetical process by which living organisms develop from nonliving matter.

The most powerful opponent of the theory of spontaneous generation was the French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). Pasteur showed that structures present in air closely resemble the microorganisms seen in putrefying materials. He did this by passing air through guncotton filters, the fibers of which stop solid particles. After the guncotton was dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the particles that it had **trapped** fell to the bottom of the liquid and were examined on a microscope slide. Pasteur found that in ordinary air there exists a variety of solid structures ranging in size from 0.01 mm to more than 1.0 mm. Many of these bodies resembled the reproductive structures of common molds, single-celled animals, and various other microbial cells.

As many as 20 to 30 of them were found in fifteen liters of ordinary air, and they could not be distinguished from the organisms found in much larger numbers in putrefying materials. Pasteur concluded that the organisms found in putrefying materials originated from the organized bodies present in the air. He **postulated** that these bodies are constantly being deposited on all objects.

Pasteur showed that if a nutrient solution was sealed in a glass flask and heated to boiling to destroy all the living organisms contaminating **it**, it never putrefied. The proponents of spontaneous generation declared that fresh air was necessary for spontaneous generation and that the air inside the sealed flask was affected in some way by heating so that it would no longer support spontaneous generation. Pasteur constructed a swan-necked flask in which putrefying materials could be heated to boiling, but air could reenter. The bends in the neck prevented microorganisms from getting in the flask. Material sterilized in such a flask did not putrefy.

Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Pasteur's influence on the development of the microscope  
B. The origin of the theory of spontaneous generation  
C. The effects of pasteurization on food  
D. Pasteur's argument against the theory of spontaneous generation

Question 2. According to paragraph 1, spontaneous generation is a process by which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. living organisms originate from nonliving matters  
B. bacteria come from the air  
C. microscope was used to examine living organisms  
D. fresh food was observed before it putrefies

Question 3. The phrase **trapped** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. caught                      B. found                      C. released                      D. developed

Question 4. The word **postulated** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. analyzed                      B. doubted                      C. persuaded                      D. suggested

Question 5. The word **it** in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a glass flask                      B. a nutrient solution                      C. boiling                      D. spontaneous generation

Question 6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century, many people still thought that bacteria developed from nonliving matter.  
B. Pasteur discovered that structures found in air are different from microorganisms growing on putrefying materials.  
C. According to Pasteur, the organisms found in putrefying materials originated from those existing in the air.  
D. According to the theory, fresh air played a vital role in the process of spontaneous generation.



Question 7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. A swan-necked flask is used to store sterilized liquids for use in future experiments.
- B. Pasteur did the experiment to support the idea of spontaneous generation.
- C. Pasteur employed a swan-necked flask to disprove a criticism of his conclusions.
- D. The purpose of the study by Pasteur was to estimate the number of organisms in a liter of air.

**XV. Read the following passage on transport, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50**

Humans are bringing about another global-scale change in the atmosphere: the increase in what are called *greenhouse gases*. Like glass in a greenhouse, these gases admit the Sun's light but tend to reflect back downward the heat that is radiated from the ground below, trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This process is known as *the greenhouse effect*. Carbon dioxide is the most significant of these gases - there is 25 percent more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today than there was a century ago, the result of our burning coal and fuels derived from oil. Methane, nitrous oxide, and CFCs are greenhouse gases as well.

Scientists predict that increases in these gases in the atmosphere will make the Earth a warmer place. **They** expect a global rise in average temperature somewhere between 1.0 and 3.5 degrees Celsius in the next century. Average temperatures have in fact been rising, and the years from 1987 to 1997 were the warmest years on record. Some scientists are reluctant to say that global warming has actually begun because climate naturally varies from year to year and decade to decade, and it takes many years of records to be sure of a fundamental change. There is a little disagreement, though, that global warming is **looming**.

Global warming will have different effects in different regions. A warmed world is expected to have a more extreme weather, with more rain during wet periods, longer droughts, and more powerful storms. Although the effects of future climate changes are unknown, some predict that exaggerated weather conditions may translate into better agricultural yields in areas such as the western United States, where temperature and rainfall are expected to increase, while dramatic decreases in rainfall may lead to severe droughts and **plunging** agricultural yields in parts of Africa, for example.

Warmer temperatures are expected to partially melt the polar ice caps, leading to a projected sea level rise of 50 centimetres by the year 2050. A sea level rise of this magnitude would flood coastal cities, force people to abandon low-lying islands, and completely inundate coastal wetlands. Diseases like malaria, which at present are primarily found in the tropics, may become more common in the regions of the globe between the tropics and the polar regions, called the temperate zones. For many of the world's plant species, and for animal species that are not easily able to shift their territories as their habitat grows warmer, climate change may bring extinction.

(Source: *Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation*)

**Question 1.** Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Global Warming: Possible Causes and Effects
- B. Global Warming: Advantages and Disadvantages
- C. Global Warming: Problems and Solutions
- D. Global Warming: Future Reactions

**Question 2.** According to paragraph 1, which of the following factors causes an increase in greenhouse effect?

- A. Humans
- B. Glass in a greenhouse
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Solar radiation

**Question 3.** The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to.....

- A. gases
- B. scientists
- C. increases
- D. temperatures

**Question 4.** The word "**looming**" in paragraph 2 probably means.....

- A. appearing
- B. knowing
- C. fading
- D. ending

**Question 5.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Global climate naturally changes over time.
- B. Some scientists are not sure that global warming has begun.
- C. Changes in climate are not easy to be documented.
- D. Few scientists agree that global warming is looming.

**Question 6.** The word "**plunging**" in paragraph 3 probably means.....

- A. preventing
- B. decreasing
- C. improving
- D. increasing

**Question 7.** What may be the benefit of exaggerated weather conditions for the western United States?

- A. Decrease in rainfall during wet periods
- B. Higher agricultural production
- C. Minimal natural disasters
- D. Favourable weather conditions

