

## G12 - REVISION FOR THE 1<sup>ST</sup> MID-TERM SEMESTER – UNIT 3

**I. Read the following passage 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.**

Looking for an easy way to live a greener life? Try GreenSteps, a smart app that helps you protect the environment (1) \_\_\_\_\_. day. It teaches you how to save energy, recycle properly, and reduce waste. You can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ daily eco-challenges, like bringing your own cup to a café or using public transport instead of driving. Many people have benefited from the app because it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them to change their habits. GreenSteps also connects you with others who care (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the planet. You can share your ideas, learn from each other, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_. When you see how small actions can make a big difference, you'll feel proud of yourself, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ shows that everyone can help protect the Earth. Download GreenSteps today and start making your everyday life more eco-friendly.

- |                                        |                                     |                                     |                                     |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. every                            | B. only                             | C. each                             | D. even                             |
| 2. A. go up to                         | B. fed up with                      | C. get rid of                       | D. take part in                     |
| 3. A. motivates                        | B. decomposes                       | C. reuses                           | D. prohibits                        |
| 4. A. to                               | B. with                             | C. about                            | D. for                              |
| 5. A. celebrate together your progress | B. celebrate your progress together | C. together celebrate your progress | D. progress celebrate your together |
| 6. A. whose                            | B. which                            | C. who                              | D. that                             |

**II. Read the following passage 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 "GO GREEN TODAY" CAMPAIGN

*Together, we can make our world a cleaner and healthier place. The Go Green Today Campaign invites everyone to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ simple steps that protect the environment and build a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ future*

#### Our Mission

We want to:

- Raise awareness (9) \_\_\_\_\_ climate change and pollution.
- Work with schools and communities to plant more trees.
- Support families who try to live more eco-friendly lives.

#### How You Can Help

- Cut down on single-use plastic and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ reusable products.
- Join in our clean-up events in your local area.
- Share ideas with (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and learn from their green habits.

When you see how your actions make a real difference, you'll feel proud to be part of this movement, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ that even small efforts can create big change.

- |                 |              |                |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. take      | B. do        | C. make        | D. have         |
| 8. A. reusable  | B. leftover  | C. sustainable | D. contaminated |
| 9. A. in        | B. at        | C. on          | D. of           |
| 10. A. clean up | B. switch to | C. rinse out   | D. account for  |

- |                   |               |            |           |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 11. A. the others | B. the other  | C. other   | D. others |
| 12. A. that show  | B. which show | C. showing | D. shown  |

**III. 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.**

13. a. Tom: You're right. Trees help absorb rainwater and stop the soil from washing away. Without them, the water just floods the streets.  
b. Anna: That's why we should plant more trees. It would help prevent flooding and protect the environment at the same time.  
c. Anna: Have you noticed how often our town floods lately? I think it's because there aren't enough trees anymore.

A. b – c – a                      B. a – c – b                      C. a – b – c                      D. c – a – b

14. a. Jake: Wow, I never thought about that. So, the more people use AI, the more pollution we might create?  
b. Emma: Exactly. That's why experts say we should use renewable energy and make AI systems more eco-friendly before it gets out of control.  
c. Emma: Did you know that using AI can actually harm the environment?  
d. Emma: Yeah, but all those big servers running AI use tons of electricity. It's crazy how much energy they need.  
e. Jake: What? I thought AI was supposed to make the world better, not worse!

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

15. Hi Lisa,

How are you? I wanted to share an idea about how we can live a bit greener

- a. Maybe you could try it too and see how convenient it is!  
b. If more people used cardboard boxes, we could reduce plastic waste and keep our planet cleaner. It's a simple change, but it helps a lot.  
c. Unlike plastic, they don't take hundreds of years to break down, so they're much better for the environment.  
d. Cardboard boxes are easy to reuse and recycle. I use them for storing things, sending packages, and even organizing my room.  
e. Recently, I started using cardboard boxes instead of plastic containers, and it has made a real difference.

Hope you like the idea. Let me know what you think!

Best,

Emma

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

16. a. As a result, landfills are filling up faster than ever, and countless pieces of packaging end up in rivers and oceans, where they harm marine life.  
b. To stop this harmful trend, both companies and customers must act responsibly by choosing simpler, eco-friendly packaging that protects the Earth for future generations.

- c. Overpackaging is becoming a silent but deadly threat to our planet because it creates massive waste that nature cannot absorb.
- d. What makes the problem worse is that most consumers are unaware of the long-term effects of their daily choices, continuing to buy overpackaged goods out of habit or convenience.
- e. Many businesses wrap their products in several layers of plastic or paper just to make them look premium, ignoring how much material is wasted in the process.

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

17. a. For example, medical gloves, syringes, and sealed packaging are essential for preventing contamination, and replacing them with reusable materials could increase health risks.
- b. Moreover, in developing countries where recycling systems are limited, single-use plastic often becomes the most accessible and cost-effective option for everyday needs.
- c. Although single-use plastic is widely criticized for its environmental impact, it remains difficult to eliminate entirely because of its practicality and affordability.
- d. While reducing plastic waste is crucial, it is equally important to recognize that complete avoidance is unrealistic until sustainable materials become as efficient and affordable as plastic itself.
- e. In many industries, especially healthcare and food services, disposable plastic provides a safe and hygienic solution that alternatives cannot yet match.

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

**IV. Read the following passage 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.**

Plastic waste has become a global problem that links daily household habits with environmental damage across the world. (18) \_\_\_\_\_, because much of it is shipped abroad for recycling or disposal. However, not all countries have the right systems to manage this waste safely. As a result, large amounts of plastic end up in Southeast Asia, (19) \_\_\_\_\_. This situation shows how closely connected our lifestyles are, no matter where we live.

A green living approach encourages people to reduce, reuse, and recycle plastic in order to prevent pollution. By avoiding single-use items, choosing products with less packaging, and sorting waste properly, households can reduce the pressure on global waste systems. Small actions, such as carrying reusable bags or bottles, can make a real difference when done by many people together. Only if people know how to live sustainably (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

The trade of plastic waste has added pressure on developing countries. Some of them have become major destinations for imported waste, even though their recycling infrastructure is still limited. This has caused serious environmental and health problems, (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

To achieve a greener world, businesses and governments must also take responsibility. Companies can redesign their packaging, use recycled materials, and invest in local recycling systems. Governments can enforce stronger waste regulations and (22) \_\_\_\_\_. When individuals, companies, and authorities all work together, they can reduce plastic leakage and move toward a cleaner, more sustainable planet where green living becomes a shared reality.

18. A. While rich countries claim they do not have problems with plastic

- B. Most plastic is reused or recycled by people in rich countries
  - C. Plastic is sometimes considered a non-problem for rich nations
  - D. Although rich nations do not consider plastic a threat to the environment
19. A. they always end up in oceans, seas, and rivers
- B. that usually contaminate coastal and marine habitats
  - C. which often are polluted by the ocean environment
  - D. where they often pollute rivers, beaches, and oceans
20. A. and the goal of zero pollution in coastal areas can be achieved
- B. will they achieve the goal of not having a single pollutant in their coastal areas
  - C. not before fulfilling sustainability goals by not having a single pollutant in coastal areas
  - D. instead of achieving the goal of not having pollutants in their coastal areas
21. A. includes the unexpected growth of air pollution and water pollution from factories
- B. consisted of the careful management of composting fruit peel in the short term
  - C. including air pollution from burning waste and contamination of water sources
  - D. which consists of water conservation in the long run and household waste data
22. A. increasing public awareness on how to consume responsibly
- B. encourage public awareness about responsible consumption
  - C. encourage people to follow neatly the environmental rules
  - D. the impact of obeying waste management effort being spread to all
- V. **Read the following passage about coffee 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.**

#### HOMEMADE FERTILIZER

Composting fruit peels is an effective and **eco-friendly way** to make homemade fertilizer for plants. Many people throw away fruit peels such as banana skins, orange rinds, or apple cores without realizing that they can be turned into valuable nutrients for the soil. Instead of wasting these materials, composting allows us to recycle them naturally.

Fruit peels contain important minerals like potassium, calcium, and phosphorus, which help plants grow strong roots and healthy leaves. For example, banana peels are rich in potassium, which supports flowering and fruiting. Similarly, citrus peels contain nitrogen and improve soil texture when broken down properly. **By combining different types of peels, we can create a balanced compost mixture that provides many benefits for our gardens.**

The process of making compost from fruit peels is simple. First, collect the peels from your daily fruits and cut them into small pieces. Then, mix **them** with dry materials such as leaves or paper to maintain the right level of moisture. It is important to turn the compost pile every few days to let air flow through it. After a few weeks or months, depending on the weather, the mixture will turn into dark, nutrient-rich soil.

Using homemade compost **reduces** the need for chemical fertilizers, which can harm the environment. It also saves money and decreases household waste. More importantly, it helps create a natural cycle where organic waste returns to the earth and supports new growth. Composting fruit

peels is a simple but powerful practice that promotes sustainability and healthier gardens. By adopting this habit, we not only care for our plants but also protect the planet for future generations.

(Adapted from <https://www.coastalillustrated.com>)

23. The phrase “**eco-friendly way**” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a natural method      B. a chemical approach      C. a harmful technique      D. a risky practice
24. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. materials      B. pieces      C. fruits      D. peels
25. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?  
A. Mixing several kinds of peels makes compost rich and helpful.  
B. Composting one type of peel is the best and easiest method.  
C. Using only banana peels improves the soil completely.  
D. Different peels cause problems and damage the compost.
26. The word “**reduces**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to ?  
A. lowers      B. soars      C. drops      D. plummets
27. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned ?  
A. The minerals found in fruit peels      B. The time needed for composting  
C. The smell of the compost mixture      D. The need to turn the compost pile
28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage ?  
A. Composting fruit peels helps protect the environment  
B. Using homemade fertilizer saves money and resources  
C. Composting increases the amount of household waste  
D. The composting process supports natural recycling.
29. In which part of the passage does the writer most clearly explain how to make compost from fruit peels ?  
A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 4
30. In which part of the passage does the writer emphasize the environmental benefits of composting ?  
A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 4

**VI. Read the following passage about powering 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.**

**[I]** Carbon offsets are an important tool that helps organisations and individuals take responsibility for the greenhouse gases they produce. When it is impossible to remove all emissions directly, people or companies can invest in projects that reduce or remove an equal amount of carbon elsewhere. For instance, a company that emits carbon from manufacturing can support a project that plants trees or produces renewable energy. These actions balance out, or “offset,” the company’s remaining emissions.

**[II]** To keep global warming below 1.5 °C, emissions must fall sharply by 2030. Offsetting allows organisations to take immediate action while they work on long-term solutions such as improving energy efficiency or changing materials. **It** also directs money to projects that create environmental and social benefits. For example, reforestation helps restore natural habitats, while clean cookstove

projects improve people's health and reduce fuel use in developing countries. These additional benefits make offsetting valuable for both the planet and communities.

[III] Despite their advantages, carbon offsets must meet strict conditions to be effective. A key requirement is "**additionality**," which means the project must cause real reductions that would not have happened without the investment. The results must also be permanent and measurable. **For instance, if trees planted to absorb carbon are later destroyed by fire or logging, the benefits disappear.** Therefore, monitoring and verification are essential to make sure offsets are genuine and trustworthy.

[IV] When used carefully and transparently, carbon offsets can support the move toward a low-carbon future. They cannot replace direct emission cuts, but they can complement them by providing financial support for sustainable projects and encouraging organisations to act responsibly in the fight against climate change.

(Adapted from <https://www.carbonneutral.com>)

31. According to paragraph 1, carbon offsets help organisations and individuals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take responsibility for the gases they emit      B. reduce the amount of gases they produce  
C. try producing gases by planting trees      D. change every emission from the planet
32. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2  
A. Carbon offsetting encourages companies to delay emission reductions until more technologies are invented to improve production efficiency and lower their total costs.  
B. Carbon offsetting helps organisations take immediate climate action and supports projects that create both environmental protection and social improvement worldwide.  
C. Carbon offsetting mainly focuses on reforestation projects that provide temporary benefits and ignore health issues affecting families in developing rural areas.  
D. Carbon offsetting directs financial resources to local economies while offering limited progress toward solving larger global environmental and social challenges.
33. The word "**additionality**" in paragraph 3 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an action that causes real and new reductions  
B. a project that repeats already existing work  
C. a plan that has no real long-term benefit  
D. an idea that copies other environmental projects
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a type of offset project ?  
A. Supporting reforestation in natural environments  
B. Providing clean cookstoves in rural communities  
C. Building new airports to improve transportation  
D. Producing renewable and low-carbon energy
35. The word "**It**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. efficiency      B. changing      C. action      D. offsetting
36. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 ?  
A. If forests that were grown to capture carbon are burned or cut down, the emission reductions they provided are lost and can no longer balance the original pollution

- B. If the trees that were planted for environmental purposes are protected from harm, the carbon they store will continue to increase and strengthen climate efforts
- C. When newly planted trees grow in areas that are difficult to manage, their capacity to store carbon becomes limited but still helps reduce global warming
- D. When forests are replanted after a wildfire, the new trees eventually absorb carbon again, making the original offset project more successful than before
37. According to the passage, how do carbon offsets help during the transition to a low-carbon future ?
- A. By replacing some existing industries with renewable energy plants
- B. By eliminating the need for any long-term climate solutions
- C. By funding projects that reduce emissions while direct cuts take time
- D. By forcing all companies to stop using fossil fuels immediately
38. What can be inferred about carbon offsets from the passage?
- A. They are useful when applied carefully and monitored honestly.
- B. They are an ineffective tool for achieving emission reduction.
- C. They are more effective than cutting emissions directly
- D. They are mainly promoted for economic rather than social goals.
39. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit ?
- “The main reason carbon offsets matter is that they support global efforts to limit climate change.”**
- A. [I]                                      B. [II]                                      C. [III]                                      D. [IV]
40. Which of the following best summarises the passage?
- A. Carbon offsets allow people and companies to balance emissions responsibly while supporting sustainable projects.
- B. Carbon offsets will be able to solve global warming by removing every greenhouse gas produced worldwide.
- C. Carbon offsets are carefully designed to replace renewable energy development and natural conservation projects.
- D. Carbon offsets are not as important as some other projects because they cannot create any measurable environmental effect.