

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.

Heirloom Moments™: Family Traditions Reimagined for the Quantum Age

- The revolutionary technology transforms how families (1)_____ across generations. Our (2)_____ creates unforgettable experiences for everyone.
- Families (3)_____ our service report stronger connections with distant relatives. We send photos (4)_____ grandparents through our secure platform.
- When it comes to preserving memories, Heirloom Moments™ (5)_____ the cake! We encourage you to start your family's digital legacy today.
- ❖ Visit our website or call us today (6)_____ more about how Heirloom Moments™ can help your family stay connected across time and space!

Question 1: A. connect B. connection C. connected D. connectivity

Question 2: A. box memory digital B. digital memory box C. digital box memory D. memory box digital

Question 3: A. which used B. using C. was used D. used

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

Question 5: A. brings B. hangs C. takes D. makes

Question 6: A. learning B. learn C. to learning D. to learn

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.

The True Cost of Convenience: Facts That Will Change Your Habits

- When one plastic bottle is thrown away, (7)_____ will soon replace it in our landfills. Fast fashion companies (8)_____ millions of unsold clothing items each year.
- The (9)_____ caused by single-use items affects our oceans and wildlife. (10)_____ their convenience, plastic straws harm marine animals.
- The waste from our daily (11)_____ can take hundreds of years to decompose. A (12)_____ of people don't realize the impact of their daily choices on the environment.
- ❖ Make small changes today for a better tomorrow! Choose reusable bags, bottles, and containers. Together, we can make a difference!

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

Question 8: A. look into B. put off C. come across D. throw away

Question 9: A. economy B. tradition C. pollution D. solution

Question 10: A. In spite of B. As compared with C. On top of D. In addition to

Question 11: A. dreams B. habits C. voices D. prices

Question 12: A. piece B. pair C. lot D. slice

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. The bus should be here in five minutes. Are you new to town?
- b. Sarah: I am! Just moved here last week. I'm looking for a good coffee shop near the park.
- c. Sarah: Good morning! Is this the right bus stop for the city center?

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

Question 14:

- a. David: That's wonderful! This book has beautiful pictures of stars and simple facts.
- b. Emma: I love stars! My teacher said we will learn about them next week.
- c. Emma: Perfect! I'll take it. Thank you for your help!
- d. Emma: Excuse me, do you have any books about space?
- e. David: Yes, we do! They're in the science section over there. Are you interested in planets or stars?

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

Question 15:

Dear Jamie,

- a. I loved our music class today because we learned about protest songs from different times.
- b. Bob Dylan became famous in the 1960s when he wrote songs about war and peace that changed how people thought about important problems.
- c. Our teacher wants us to pick one protest song for our project, so can we meet at the library on Saturday to work together?
- d. Modern artists now use computers to turn climate data into musical notes, so when pollution levels rise, the music gets higher and louder.
- e. Old folk singers used simple guitars and strong words to fight for better working conditions in factories and farms.

Your friend,

LK

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

Question 16:

- a. When families spend too much money on old school debt, they often cannot save enough for their children's future education.
- b. Many young parents cannot buy homes because they still pay their college loans every month.
- c. Although many millennials want to have children, they wait longer than their parents did because they worry about money problems.
- d. The government should help young families by making college cheaper or by reducing the debt, which would help more people start families when they want to.
- e. Some parents work two jobs so they can pay for both daily needs and their student loans, but they miss important time with their children.

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

Question 17:

- a. The world needs better plans to help climate refugees because millions more people will need to move in the coming years when their homes become too hot, too dry, or underwater.
- b. Although rich countries cause most pollution, poor countries suffer the worst effects of climate change, and their people become refugees.
- c. Rising sea levels are making small islands disappear, which means entire communities lose the places where they have lived for hundreds of years.
- d. Many families must leave their homes when floods or storms destroy their villages, but they often have nowhere safe to go.
- e. When farmers cannot grow food because of changing weather patterns, they move to cities where they hope to find jobs, but city life is very different from what they know.

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

Read the following passage about Edible Landscapes for Community Resilience 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.

Urban food forests are becoming popular in many cities around the world. These special gardens (18)_____. Food forests which contain fruit trees, berry bushes, and edible plants help people learn about growing food and nature. These community gardens provide fresh food; (19)_____. The food is free for everyone to harvest; this system builds community connections and food security. Many cities now support these projects, recognizing their benefits and (20)_____. Unlike traditional parks, food forests need less water and maintenance. They grow many different plants together, which helps protect against pests and diseases naturally. Children love visiting these spaces to pick berries and learn about where food comes from.

Climate change makes growing local food more important than ever. When communities grow food together, (21)_____. Food forests can help reduce the urban heat island effect by providing shade and cooling the air. They also support important pollinators like bees and butterflies that help all plants grow better. Some food forests include community kitchens (22)_____. These spaces become centers for education about healthy eating and traditional cooking methods. Elderly community members often share their knowledge of plants and recipes with younger generations. This creates valuable connections between different age groups and cultures.

Question 18:

A. are intended to replace agricultural systems while generating profit for commercial farming enterprises

- B. which focus on maximizing crop yields while requiring intensive chemical fertilizer applications
- C. having eliminated invasive species while creating controlled environments for endangered wildlife
- D. are designed to mimic natural forest ecosystems while providing free food for local communities

Question 19:

- A. it only destroys natural habitats in residential zones
- B. they also create beautiful green spaces in urban areas
- C. she rarely maintains ecological balance in city parks
- D. we never establish edible plants in community gardens

Question 20:

- A. encouraging more neighborhoods to start their own food forests
- B. discouraging local residents from planting any edible species
- C. having destroyed existing gardens to build concrete structures
- D. prevented by authorities from accessing public green spaces

Question 21:

- A. they collapse rapidly during economic recessions
- B. they consume resources during environmental crises
- C. they become more resilient during difficult times
- D. they abandon projects during funding limitations

Question 22:

- A. where people can cook together using freshly harvested ingredients
- B. people has cooked alone using commercially purchased products
- C. people cook together using expired canned ingredients
- D. where people has cooked alone using commercially purchased products

Read the following passage about Preserving Today's Soundscapes for Future Generations 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.

Sonic time capsules save today's sounds for future people. Scientists capture everyday sounds like streets, birds, and children playing in parks around the world. These recordings help us remember our world before changes. Cities are losing unique sounds as life becomes similar everywhere. Old machines, music, and natural sounds might **disappear** if not saved. Many important cultural sounds are already lost forever because nobody thought to record them when they still existed.

Sound collectors use microphones to record in different places. They visit forests, oceans, cities, and villages to capture soundscapes throughout different seasons and times of day. They store sounds in digital libraries for years. Museums have rooms for listening to past sounds. These experiences help people understand history in ways books cannot. Some researchers travel to remote locations to record indigenous languages and traditional ceremonies before **they** vanish from our collective memory.

Climate change is changing world sounds. Melting glaciers, **endangered** animals, and disappearing languages need saving before they're gone. Researchers believe future people will want to know how our world sounded. These capsules will be important records, like photographs. Scientists study how sounds affect human health. The sounds of nature can reduce stress and improve mental health, which makes preserving natural soundscapes even more important for future generations who may live in highly urbanized environments.

Community projects invite people to record daily sounds. **Children learn to listen carefully to the world around them and identify sounds that matter to their community.** Old people share recordings from their childhood. People feel emotions when listening to these collections. Artists create music using everyday recordings. These projects help communities protect special sounds for the future. Some cities now have sound preservation policies that protect unique acoustic environments just as they would protect historic buildings or natural landscapes from development.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED as a type of sound being preserved in sonic time capsules?

- A. Factory machinery
- B. Children playing
- C. Traditional music
- D. Bird songs

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

A. vanish B. emerge C. fade D. dissolve

Question 25: The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. Researchers
- B. Indigenous languages and traditional ceremonies
- C. Remote locations
- D. Sound collectors

Question 26: The word “**endangered**” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. protected
- B. extinct
- C. common
- D. threatened

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

- A. Students develop skills to create new sounds that will become significant to their neighborhood environments.
- B. Young people are taught to recognize and select important local sounds through attentive listening practices.
- C. Children are instructed to record all sounds they hear without considering their cultural significance.
- D. Young listeners are trained to reject modern sounds while focusing only on traditional acoustic elements.

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

- A. Museums create special rooms where visitors can experience sounds from different times and places.
- B. Sound preservation policies are now common in most cities around the world to protect acoustic environments.
- C. Natural sounds have been proven to reduce stress and improve mental health for people in urban settings.
- D. Indigenous languages are being successfully preserved through global recording initiatives in all regions.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer explain how sounds are collected and stored?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention why researchers are collecting sounds affected by climate change?

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

Read the following passage about the Reimagining International Cooperation 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.

Global environmental governance is changing how countries work together. Nations now understand that pollution, climate change, and resource problems cross borders. Traditional agreements between countries are not enough anymore. New approaches include businesses, local communities, and citizen groups working with governments. This **all-hands-on-deck** approach helps create better solutions for our planet. Many successful projects show that when different groups cooperate, they can solve difficult environmental problems that single countries cannot fix alone.

Environmental governance faces many challenges today. [I] Political differences between nations often slow down important decisions. [II] Some countries worry that strict environmental rules might hurt their economic growth. Despite these obstacles, new technologies are helping countries monitor environmental changes better. [III] Satellite data and computer models allow scientists to track forest loss, ocean pollution, and climate patterns. [IV] This information helps leaders make smarter decisions about protecting natural resources.

The future of environmental governance depends on innovation. Digital platforms now connect environmental experts around the world **instantly**. Young people are bringing fresh ideas through social media campaigns and protest movements. Indigenous communities contribute valuable traditional knowledge about sustainable living practices. Financial institutions are creating new ways to fund green projects in developing countries. These combined efforts are creating a more flexible and responsive system of global cooperation that can adapt to changing environmental conditions more quickly than old-fashioned diplomatic channels.

Effective environmental governance requires balance between global standards and local solutions.

While international agreements provide important frameworks, communities need freedom to implement approaches that fit their unique situations. Successful governance models respect cultural differences while maintaining scientific standards. Education plays a crucial role in building public support for environmental policies. When citizens understand environmental issues, **they** make better choices and hold their leaders accountable. The most promising path forward combines strong international institutions with energetic local action to create lasting environmental solutions.

Question 31: The phrase “all-hands-on-deck” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

A. pitch in B. team up C. join forces D. step up

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

Limited funding makes it hard to implement good policies in poorer countries.

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

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge to environmental governance?

A. Limited funding
B. Military conflicts
C. Political differences
D. Economic concerns

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

A. Innovation in technology and finance is transforming environmental governance through digital platforms and funding mechanisms.
B. Young activists and indigenous knowledge are replacing traditional diplomatic channels in addressing environmental challenges.
C. Diverse contributions from multiple stakeholders create adaptive governance systems that respond to environmental changes.
D. Social media campaigns and protest movements have become the primary drivers of environmental policy reform worldwide.

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

A. sluggishly B. laboriously C. protractedly D. gradually

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Successful environmental management balances worldwide frameworks with context-specific implementations adapted to local needs.
B. Environmental policies must prioritize international agreements over community-based approaches to achieve optimal results.
C. Global environmental standards should be flexible enough to accommodate various cultural practices without scientific compromise.
D. Local communities must adapt their traditional practices to align with international environmental protocols and regulations.

Question 37: The word “they” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. environmental issues
B. citizens
C. better choices
D. leaders

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

A. Traditional diplomatic channels remain the most effective approach to addressing complex environmental challenges worldwide.
B. Economic growth concerns should take precedence over environmental regulations to ensure development in poorer nations.
C. Satellite technology and computer modeling have become essential tools for monitoring and responding to environmental changes.
D. Indigenous communities must abandon traditional practices to adopt modern scientific approaches to environmental management.

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

A. Public education about environmental issues is essential for creating accountability and supporting effective policy implementation.
B. Environmental governance will eventually eliminate the need for traditional diplomatic relations between sovereign nations.
C. Technological solutions alone will resolve most environmental challenges if properly funded by international financial institutions.
D. Indigenous knowledge systems are gradually being replaced by scientific approaches in modern environmental governance frameworks.

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

- A.** Modern environmental governance requires technological innovation and financial investment to overcome traditional diplomatic limitations.
- B.** Effective environmental governance balances global frameworks with local implementation while involving diverse stakeholders at all levels.
- C.** Indigenous knowledge and youth activism are transforming environmental governance by replacing outdated scientific monitoring approaches.
- D.** Economic concerns must be balanced against environmental protection through careful negotiation between developed and developing nations.