

EXERCISE MAKING CRITICS

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Dialogue 1: The School Garden

Read the following dialogue to answer the questions below!

Sarah: Look at our school garden, Tom. It's flourishing! The tomatoes are almost ready to pick.

Tom: Wow, Sarah, you're right! All our hard work with composting and using natural pest control really paid off. No chemical sprays needed!

Sarah: Exactly! And remember how we collected rainwater for irrigation? It saved so much water.

Tom: It's amazing what we can achieve when we work with nature, not against it.

Sarah: Definitely. This garden isn't just about growing food; it's a lesson in sustainable living.

Dialogue 2: Reducing Waste at Home

Read the following dialogue to answer the questions below!

Mom: Hi, Alex. Did you remember to sort the recycling today?

Alex: Yes, Mom. I separated the plastic bottles, glass jars, and cardboard. I also put the food scraps in the compost bin for the garden.

Mom: Excellent! And what about your old clothes? Are they still good for donation?

Alex: Some are, yes. I've got a pile for the charity shop. Others are too worn, so I'll see if we can turn them into cleaning rags.

Mom: That's thinking smartly! Reducing, reusing, and recycling are key to minimizing our impact.

Dialogue 3: Community Clean-up

Read the following dialogue to answer the questions below!

Mr. Lee: Thank you all for joining the community clean-up today! We've made a huge difference in the park.

Maria: It feels so good to see the park clean again, Mr. Lee. There was so much litter, especially plastic bags.

David: Yes, and we found a lot of discarded batteries too. It's important to dispose of those properly.

Mr. Lee: Absolutely, David. Proper waste disposal prevents harm to the environment and wildlife. Every small effort contributes to a healthier community.

Maria: We should organize these clean-ups more often!

Passage 1: The Importance of Trees

Read the following passage to answer the questions below!

Trees are vital to our planet's health. They absorb carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, and release oxygen, which we need to breathe. Forests are home to countless species of plants and animals, supporting rich biodiversity. Trees also help prevent soil erosion, regulate water cycles, and provide shade, which can help cool urban areas. Protecting and planting trees are crucial actions in combating climate change and maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

Passage 2: Water Conservation

Read the following passage to answer the questions below!

Water is a precious resource, and conserving it is essential. Simple actions at home, like taking shorter showers, turning off the tap while brushing teeth, and fixing leaky faucets, can save a significant amount of water. In gardens, using drought-resistant plants and efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation, can also reduce water consumption. Industrial and agricultural sectors also have a crucial role in adopting water-saving

technologies and practices to ensure sustainable water management for future generations.

1. Why is the school garden flourishing, according to Sarah?
 - a. Because they bought expensive fertilizers.
 - b. Because they used composting and natural pest control.
 - c. Because they hired professional gardeners.
 - d. Because they planted only easy-to-grow vegetables.
2. What did Sarah and Tom do to save water in the garden?
 - a. They used a special water purification system.
 - b. They collected rainwater for irrigation.
 - c. They didn't water the plants at all.
 - d. They used water from the swimming pool.
3. What is the garden described as being a lesson in?
 - a. Advanced horticulture.
 - b. Financial management.
 - c. Sustainable living.
 - d. Competitive gardening.
4. According to Alex, what materials did he separate for recycling?
 - a. Only plastic bottles.
 - b. Glass jars, metal cans, and newspapers.
 - c. Plastic bottles, glass jars, and cardboard.
 - d. Food scraps and old clothes.
5. What did Alex do with the food scraps?
 - a. He threw them in the regular trash bin.
 - b. He put them in the compost bin for the garden.

- c. He left them on the kitchen counter.
 - d. He gave them to a neighbor.
6. What does Alex plan to do with the old clothes that are too worn for donation?
- a. Throw them away.
 - b. Turn them into cleaning rags.
 - c. Burn them for fuel.
 - d. Sell them online.
7. What three actions does Mom mention as key to minimizing environmental impact?
- a. Planting, watering, and harvesting.
 - b. Composting, cleaning, and donating.
 - c. Reducing, reusing, and recycling.
 - d. Buying, selling, and trading.
8. What was found in large quantities in the park during the community clean-up?
- a. Fallen leaves.
 - b. Plastic bags and other litter.
 - c. Old furniture.
 - d. Lost toys.
9. Besides plastic bags, what other specific discarded items did David mention finding?
- a. Empty soda cans.
 - b. Discarded batteries.
 - c. Broken glass.
 - d. Old newspapers.
10. Why is proper waste disposal important, according to Mr. Lee?
- a. It makes the park look nicer.
 - b. It prevents harm to the environment and wildlife.
 - c. It attracts more visitors to the park.
 - d. It is a legal requirement.
11. What action does Maria suggest to keep the community clean?
- a. Reporting litterbugs to the police.

- b. Organizing clean-ups more often.
 - c. Installing more security cameras.
 - d. Fining people who litter.
12. What is a major greenhouse gas absorbed by trees?
- a. Oxygen.
 - b. Nitrogen.
 - c. Carbon dioxide.
 - d. Methane.
13. What do trees release that humans need to breathe?
- a. Carbon dioxide.
 - b. Oxygen.
 - c. Nitrogen.
 - d. Water vapor.
14. What do forests support by being home to countless species?
- a. Industrial growth.
 - b. Urban development.
 - c. Rich biodiversity.
 - d. Agricultural expansion.
15. Besides supporting biodiversity, what other benefit of trees is mentioned regarding soil?
- a. They enrich the soil with nutrients.
 - b. They prevent soil erosion.
 - c. They make the soil more acidic.
 - d. They loosen the soil for easier planting.
16. How can trees help cool urban areas?
- a. By producing cold air.
 - b. By providing shade.
 - c. By absorbing sunlight.
 - d. By releasing water into the air.
17. What are crucial actions in combating climate change and maintaining a healthy ecosystem, according to the passage?
- a. Building more factories.
 - b. Protecting and planting trees.

- c. Expanding urban areas.
 - d. Using more fossil fuels.
18. What is water described as in Passage 2?
- a. A common commodity.
 - b. A plentiful resource.
 - c. A precious resource.
 - d. An inexhaustible supply.
19. Which of the following is a simple action at home to conserve water, as mentioned?
- a. Washing clothes daily.
 - b. Taking longer showers.
 - c. Turning off the tap while brushing teeth.
 - d. Filling the bathtub every day.
20. What is a specific example of an efficient irrigation system mentioned for gardens?
- a. Sprinkler systems.
 - b. Manual watering cans.
 - c. Drip irrigation.
 - d. Flood irrigation.
21. What role do industrial and agricultural sectors play in water conservation?
- a. They are the primary users of water.
 - b. They should adopt water-saving technologies and practices.
 - c. They are not responsible for water conservation.
 - d. They should rely solely on rainwater.
22. Why is water conservation essential?
- a. To increase water prices.
 - b. To ensure sustainable water management for future generations.
 - c. To reduce the need for gardening.
 - d. To prevent rain.
23. What did Sarah and Tom *not* use for pest control in the garden?
- a. Natural methods.
 - b. Chemical sprays.
 - c. Beneficial insects.
 - d. Organic solutions.

24. What does Alex's action of turning old clothes into rags demonstrate?
- a. Reducing waste.
 - b. Reusing items.
 - c. Recycling materials.
 - d. Disposing of waste.
25. What is the main message of Mr. Lee's statement during the clean-up?
- a. Community clean-ups are physically demanding.
 - b. Proper waste disposal is important for the environment.
 - c. Only local authorities are responsible for cleanliness.
 - d. Littering is a minor issue.
26. What happens to carbon dioxide after trees absorb it?
- a. It is stored in the soil.
 - b. It is converted into oxygen.
 - c. It is released back into the atmosphere.
 - d. It is used to make food for the tree.
27. Besides preventing soil erosion, what other function of trees relates to water?
- a. They increase water runoff.
 - b. They regulate water cycles.
 - c. They purify contaminated water.
 - d. They create floods.
28. Which of the following is *not* a simple action to save water at home?
- a. Taking shorter showers.
 - b. Turning off the tap while brushing teeth.
 - c. Fixing leaky faucets.
 - d. Washing cars frequently with a hose.
29. What type of plants are recommended for water conservation in gardens?
- a. Exotic plants.
 - b. Water-loving plants.
 - c. Drought-resistant plants.
 - d. Fast-growing plants.
30. What is a common motivation for individuals to conserve resources like water and energy?
- a. To gain social recognition.
 - b. To save money and protect the environment.

- c. To avoid penalties.
 - d. To follow trends.
31. In Dialogue 1, what does "flourishing" imply about the garden?
- a. It's overgrown and messy.
 - b. It's thriving and producing well.
 - c. It's about to be abandoned.
 - d. It's receiving too much water.
32. What can be inferred about Sarah and Tom's approach to gardening?
- a. They prefer quick and easy methods.
 - b. They prioritize environmental health over yield.
 - c. They use organic and eco-friendly methods.
 - d. They are strictly focused on aesthetics.
33. What does "minimizing our impact" refer to in Dialogue 2?
- a. Making less noise.
 - b. Reducing environmental damage caused by human activities.
 - c. Having fewer social interactions.
 - d. Spending less money.
34. What is the consequence of improper disposal of batteries mentioned in Dialogue 3?
- a. They can be recycled easily.
 - b. They prevent harm to the environment and wildlife.
 - c. They can cause harm to the environment and wildlife.
 - d. They make the park look untidy.
35. What is the overall tone of Dialogue 3 about the community clean-up?
- a. Disappointed and frustrated.
 - b. Enthusiastic and positive.
 - c. Neutral and factual.
 - d. Critical and complaining.
36. How do trees help in combating climate change?
- a. By increasing global temperatures.
 - b. By releasing methane gas.
 - c. By absorbing carbon dioxide.
 - d. By reducing rainfall.

37. What is meant by "regulating water cycles" in the context of trees?
- a. Controlling the amount of water available.
 - b. Influencing the movement and distribution of water.
 - c. Cleaning polluted water.
 - d. Creating new water sources.
38. Which of these is an example of water conservation in the agricultural sector?
- a. Using traditional flood irrigation methods.
 - b. Relying solely on rainfall.
 - c. Adopting water-saving irrigation technologies.
 - d. Growing water-intensive crops.
39. What is the primary purpose of discussing sustainable living in these passages?
- a. To promote a specific brand of organic products.
 - b. To encourage practices that protect the environment for the long term.
 - c. To highlight the challenges of modern life.
 - d. To compare different gardening techniques.
40. How does the school garden act as a "lesson" according to Sarah?
- a. It teaches students advanced chemistry.
 - b. It demonstrates principles of sustainable living.
 - c. It trains students for agricultural careers.
 - d. It shows how to grow the biggest vegetables.
41. What is the significance of the "3 Rs" (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in the context of waste management?
- a. They are arbitrary rules with no real impact.
 - b. They represent the most effective hierarchy for minimizing waste.
 - c. They are only applicable to household waste.
 - d. They are a temporary solution to pollution.
42. What environmental issue is directly addressed by community clean-ups?
- a. Air pollution.
 - b. Water scarcity.
 - c. Littering and improper waste disposal.
 - d. Deforestation.
43. Why is biodiversity important in forests?
- a. It ensures a stable and healthy ecosystem.

- b. It provides more resources for human exploitation.
 - c. It creates competition among species.
 - d. It makes the forest more visually appealing.
44. What is the impact of fixing leaky faucets on water conservation?
- a. It has a negligible effect.
 - b. It can save a significant amount of water.
 - c. It only saves water in industrial settings.
 - d. It requires complex plumbing skills.
45. Which of these actions best reflects the spirit of "reusing"?
- a. Buying a new water bottle every day.
 - b. Donating old but usable clothes to charity.
 - c. Throwing away old newspapers.
 - d. Buying products with excessive packaging.
46. What is the implied benefit of planting more trees, beyond environmental benefits?
- a. Faster internet speed.
 - b. Increased property values.
 - c. Cleaner air and a healthier planet.
 - d. More job opportunities in logging.
47. What common misconception about environmental responsibility does Dialogue 3 indirectly address?
- a. That it's too expensive to be environmentally friendly.
 - b. That it's solely the government's job to clean up.
 - c. That individual actions have no impact.
 - d. That environmental problems are only a concern for scientists.
48. What is the connection between composting and the school garden?
- a. Composting provides natural fertilizer for the garden.
 - b. Composting is a way to dispose of garden waste.
 - c. Composting helps control garden pests.
 - d. Composting attracts beneficial insects to the garden.
49. What is the broader implication of "We all must care about nature," as stated in the example dialogue?
- a. Only environmental activists should care.
 - b. Protecting nature is a shared responsibility.

- c. Nature can take care of itself.
 - d. Caring about nature is a personal choice with no broader impact.
50. What type of text is primarily used in this exercise for conveying information and setting the scene?
- a. News articles.
 - b. Scientific reports.
 - c. Dialogues and descriptive passages.
 - d. Poetry and songs.

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