

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.

Join EcoMediators—Building Bridges for a Plastic-Free Future!

- Are you worried about plastic pollution? (1)_____ of the world's oceans are now filled with plastic waste, threatening our planet's future. EcoMediators is a new (2)_____ that brings together environmental experts and negotiators from around the world.
- We are looking for professionals (3)_____ understand both environmental science and international diplomacy. Our team acts as an honest (4)_____ between opposing countries, helping them find common ground in plastic treaty negotiations.
- Join the experts (5)_____ tirelessly to save our oceans—they need your support today! Together, we can (6)_____ the current deadlock and create real solutions for plastic pollution.
- ❖ Apply now at www.ecomediators.org
- ❖ Make a difference. Be the change.

<https://cen.acs.org/al>

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|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Question 1: A. Some | B. Many | C. Most | D. Each |
| Question 2: A. organizer | B. organization | C. organizationally | D. organizational |
| Question 3: A. which | B. whom | C. whose | D. who |
| Question 4: A. broker | B. dealer | C. advocate | D. partner |
| Question 5: A. which worked | B. worked | C. working | D. had worked |
| Question 6: A. break down | B. work through | C. push through | D. break through |

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.

PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES FROM AI DATA CENTERS!

Stand Together Against Environmental Injustice

- Tech giants are profiting (7)_____ the backs of vulnerable communities. These (8)_____ consume enormous amounts of water and electricity every day.
- (9)_____ do these centers pollute our air, but they also take precious water from our communities. There is (10)_____ resistance from Black, Latino, and Indigenous families who are fighting back.
- While some neighborhoods suffer from pollution, (11)_____ enjoy clean air and safe water—this is not fair! Our communities face serious environmental justice (12)_____ from these technology projects.
- ❖ **JOIN US!**
- ✓ Community Meeting: Every Tuesday, 7 PM
- ❖ **Contact:** SaveOurNeighborhoods@email.com
- ❖ **Phone:** 555-0123
- ❖ Together we are stronger!

<https://www.axios.com/al>

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Question 7: A. for | B. on | C. with | D. to |
| Question 8: A. huge computer facilities | | | B. computer huge facilities |
| | C. facilities computer huge | | D. huge facilities computer |
| Question 9: A. Not just | B. Neither | C. Hardly | D. Not only |
| Question 10: A. rising | B. building | C. mounting | D. raising |
| Question 11: A. others | B. another | C. other | D. the others |
| Question 12: A. concerns | B. issues | C. threats | D. impacts |

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. Anna: Maybe we need to find new things to love—like making art or helping friends. Not for money, just for fun!
- b. Anna: Tom, robots now do all our work! We have free food and free houses. But I feel... empty.

c. Tom: Me too, Anna. I don't need to work. I have everything. But what do I do every day?

A. a-b-c

B. b-c-a

C. c-b-a

D. b-a-c

Question 14:

a. Mike: That's interesting, but I don't understand why. Trees don't make products, so how can we sell them?

b. Lisa: Yes! My uncle has a big forest, and now he gets \$1000 every month. He doesn't sell wood anymore, but he has more money than before!

c. Mike: So farmers can get money for trees, and they don't need to cut them down? This is good because animals need homes too!

d. Lisa: Mike, I read about a new job, and it pays people to protect forests! If you keep trees alive, companies give you money.

e. Lisa: Companies pollute the air when they make things, but trees clean the air. The companies pay us because we help them with our forests.

A. c-a-d-e-b

B. d-c-b-a-e

C. a-b-e-d-c

D. d-a-e-c-b

Question 15:

Dear Sarah,

a. I hope you're well because I have exciting news to share! Since I started learning online, my life has changed in wonderful ways every day.

b. If you want to try this lifestyle, I can help you start. The internet has free courses that anyone can take when they have time.

c. My teacher says that people who learn many skills become more successful. Although it's challenging, I enjoy it because my brain feels stronger than before.

d. I believe that we need many talents today because the world changes quickly. What skills would you like to learn if you join me?

e. While I study programming in the morning, I practice piano after lunch. When I feel tired, I watch cooking videos that teach me new recipes.

Best wishes,

AL

A. a-e-c-b-d

B. e-b-d-c-a

C. c-e-b-a-d

D. b-a-c-e-d

Question 16:

a. If we combine AI with conservation work, we can protect nature better. Young people should learn this technology because the planet needs smart environmental defenders.

b. Drones fly over oceans while computers count whales below the water surface. Although this technology is expensive, it helps scientists who study endangered sea animals.

c. Scientists use special computers that can recognize animals in forests, and these machines help us count tigers when they walk past hidden cameras at night.

d. The computers learn animal faces because researchers show them thousands of photos. After the training finishes, machines identify animals better than humans can do it.

e. When poachers enter protected areas, AI cameras send alerts to rangers immediately. This technology works day and night, so animals are safer than before now.

A. d-e-b-c-a

B. b-d-c-e-a

C. c-d-e-b-a

D. e-c-b-d-a

Question 17:

a. Speaking different languages helps because the world is more connected than before. People who speak English and another language find better opportunities when they search.

b. Although specific job knowledge matters, soft skills are more portable across careers. When you practice teamwork and leadership, these abilities help you in every position.

c. If you learn to use computers well, you can work in any field. While technology changes quickly, basic digital skills remain important wherever you go next.

d. When people change jobs today, they need skills that work everywhere. Communication and problem-solving are valuable because every company wants employees who have these abilities.

e. Young workers should focus on learning skills that never become outdated quickly. If we build strong foundations now, we can adapt when industries change tomorrow.

A. d-c-b-a-e

B. d-a-b-e-c

C. d-b-e-c-a

D. d-c-a-b-e

Read the following passage about Urban Heat Islands: A Growing Crisis 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.

Cities around the world become much hotter than countryside areas, which creates serious health problems and makes social differences worse. The urban heat island effect happens when city centers experience higher temperatures than nearby rural areas because concrete buildings absorb heat from the sun. (18)_____, they could prevent many heat-related health problems each year. Streets, buildings, and parking areas collect heat energy during the day, then release it slowly at night, keeping cities warm constantly. Studies show that poorer communities suffer more from extreme heat than wealthy ones. Poor neighborhoods, (19)_____, can be up to 15°F hotter in summer. Residents cannot buy air conditioners; furthermore, they often work outside in the heat. These vulnerable people frequently lack cars to reach cooling centers or hospitals when heat emergencies happen.

(20)_____. Hospitals report more patients with dehydration, heat stroke, and heart problems when temperatures rise above 95°F. City leaders must focus on fair solutions; (21)_____. Solutions require major investment in natural cooling methods and better city planning. Green roofs, light-colored pavements, and more trees can reduce surface temperatures significantly. Governments should help poor families pay energy bills while creating complete heat emergency plans. (22)_____, what remains essential is community participation in finding local problems and developing appropriate solutions.

Question 18:

- A. Having built more parks and green spaces immediately
- B. If cities were to build more parks and green spaces immediately
- C. Which cities should build more parks and green spaces immediately
- D. Whose residents would benefit from more parks and green spaces immediately

Question 19:

- A. usually have fewer trees and green areas than rich districts do
- B. which, unlike rich districts, have invested heavily in tree planting in recent years
- C. which usually have fewer trees and green areas than rich districts
- D. are usually located near large parks and green belts in the city

Question 20:

- A. Elderly people, especially those living alone, face greater danger during heat waves
- B. Elderly people who stay physically active are less likely to suffer serious heat-related illness
- C. People with chronic conditions face greater danger during heat waves, even with access to cooling
- D. Elderly people, especially those living alone, face greater danger during cold snaps

Question 21:

- A. meanwhile, current inequalities will become worse and divide communities even more deeply
- B. however, current inequalities will become worse and divide communities even more deeply
- C. therefore, current inequalities will become worse and divide communities even more deeply
- D. otherwise, current inequalities will become worse and divide communities even more deeply

Question 22:

- A. To protect all residents from increasingly dangerous heat conditions
- B. For protecting all residents from increasingly dangerous heat conditions
- C. For protecting all residents against increasingly dangerous heat conditions
- D. For protection all residents from increasingly dangerous heat conditions

Read the following passage about SEAWEED SUPPLEMENT REDUCES CATTLE METHANE EMISSIONS 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.

Scientists from the University of California, Davis, have discovered a promising solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock farming. **Their** important research involved feeding beef cattle a specially formulated pellet containing red seaweed, specifically *Asparagopsis*. This innovative approach successfully decreased methane production by nearly 40 percent. Remarkably, the supplement caused no harmful effects on the animals' well-being, development rate, or the quality of beef produced. This achievement represents a significant step forward in sustainable agriculture.

The experimental trial took place at a Montana ranch, where researchers monitored 24 steers throughout the winter season. They added small quantities of the marine plant into mineral pellets, which the cattle consumed voluntarily during their regular supplementation period. The treated animals demonstrated much

lower methane output compared to the control group, while simultaneously maintaining healthy weight gain and normal behavioral patterns. This marked the first successful use of seaweed-based **additives** in free-ranging, pasture-fed livestock.

Livestock add significantly to global methane emissions, making this discovery particularly valuable for environmental conservation efforts. Methane ranks among the most powerful greenhouse gases, speeding up climate change. Therefore, incorporating seaweed supplements into cattle diets could become an essential component of eco-friendly farming practices. However, widespread adoption depends heavily on achieving cost-effective, large-scale production that remains economically affordable for **ranch** operators worldwide.

Despite these positive findings, several problems must be overcome before universal application becomes possible. Primary challenges include establishing large seaweed cultivation facilities capable of meeting global demand. **Additionally, regulatory authorities must approve these supplements for commercial agricultural use.** Finally, practical integration strategies need development to ensure these additives work well with diverse grazing systems across different geographical regions and climatic conditions, making this innovation accessible to farmers everywhere.

Question 23: All of the following are mentioned as challenges EXCEPT _____.

- A. Training programs for ranchers and farmers
- B. Large-scale seaweed cultivation facilities
- C. Regulatory approval from authorities
- D. Integration with diverse grazing systems

Question 24: The word "**Their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. Beef cattle
- B. Livestock farmers
- C. Scientists from the University of California, Davis
- D. Ranch operators

Question 25: The word "**additives**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. supplements
- B. ingredients
- C. compounds
- D. essentials

Question 26: The word "**ranch**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. factory
- B. farm
- C. market
- D. organization

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

- A. Furthermore, official government agencies need to authorize these supplements for commercial farming purposes.
- B. Moreover, agricultural producers must obtain certification from authorities before manufacturing these supplements commercially.
- C. Besides, commercial farming organizations should evaluate these supplements before receiving governmental authorization.
- D. Furthermore, regulatory bodies need to certify the agricultural facilities before commercial supplement production.

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

- A. The seaweed supplement research was initially conducted on dairy cattle in California facilities.
- B. The treated cattle showed reduced methane emissions but experienced slower weight gain than others.
- C. Regulatory authorities have already approved seaweed supplements for widespread commercial farming applications globally.
- D. The Montana trial successfully demonstrated methane reduction in cattle without compromising their health or growth.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention why this discovery is particularly important?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer suggest future application?

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

Read the following passage about the GENE-EDITED CROPS: EU'S REGULATORY SHIFT 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.

The European Union has recently reached an initial agreement to relax regulations governing gene-edited crops, representing the first significant relaxation of biotechnology rules in two decades. This decision opens **a can of worms** regarding agricultural innovation versus consumer safety concerns. Under this proposed framework, plants modified using new genomic techniques that contain no foreign DNA will

However, the agreement distinguishes between simple genetic modifications and complex changes. **III** Crops engineered with complicated alterations, such as herbicide resistance or built-in pesticide production, will remain subject to the EU's strict GMO regulations. These types must complete full risk assessments and follow serious controls before receiving market authorization. Meanwhile, organic agriculture will maintain **its** complete ban against any gene-edited types, preserving traditional farming methods.

The agreement remains temporary, requiring formal approval from EU member governments and Parliament before use. **Both supporters and opponents are preparing for a strong political fight over the final details.** This debate reflects broader tensions between technological progress and careful principles in food production, highlighting different views on balancing agricultural innovation with consumer rights and environmental protection across Europe. [IV]

A. stir up B. clear up C. wrap up
D. figure out

A. Gene-edited products will require special labels similar to traditional GMO products in supermarkets.

- B.** Organic farming will continue to prohibit all types of gene-edited crops without exception.
- C.** Environmental groups support the new regulations for promoting sustainable agricultural innovation across Europe.
- D.** Complex genetic modifications will receive the same regulatory treatment as simple genetic changes.

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

- A.** The final agreement will definitely pass without significant modifications from the current proposal.
- B.** All European farmers uniformly support the relaxation of gene-editing regulations for crop development.
- C.** The EU has historically maintained strict control over genetically modified agricultural products and technologies.
- D.** Consumer organizations believe that gene-edited crops will improve food transparency and safety standards.

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

- A.** The EU's provisional relaxation of gene-editing regulations creates divisions between agricultural innovation supporters and consumer safety advocates awaiting final approval.
- B.** European farmers unanimously support new biotechnology regulations that eliminate all restrictions on genetically modified crops for addressing climate change challenges.
- C.** The EU Parliament has permanently approved comprehensive deregulation allowing all gene-edited crops to enter markets without any safety assessments.
- D.** Environmental organizations and biotechnology companies have reached consensus on implementing new genetic modification standards for European agricultural products.