Read the following passage about air conditioners and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Air conditioners are a double-edged sword in the modern world. While they provide much-needed relief from scorching heat, their widespread use contributes to the very problem they aim to solve: global warming. These devices consume vast amounts of electricity, often generated by fossil fuels, which release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Ironically, the more we rely on air conditioning to stay cool, the hotter the planet becomes - a vicious cycle that **underscores** the paradox of this technology.

[I] The demand for air conditioners is skyrocketing, especially in rapidly developing countries where rising incomes make **them** more accessible. **[II]** However, this surge in usage strains power grids and accelerates climate change, leading to even higher temperatures. **[III]** It's **like adding fuel to the fire** - while we seek comfort today, we risk making the future unbearably hot. **[IV]**

Efforts to mitigate this paradox include developing energy-efficient models and adopting renewable energy sources. Yet, technological advancements alone won't solve the problem. Behavioural changes, such as using fans, improving insulation, and reducing unnecessary cooling, are equally important. After all, prevention is better than cure, and curbing excessive air conditioner use now could prevent worse climate impacts later.

The paradox of air conditioners reflects a broader dilemma of modern life: our solutions often create new problems. Breaking this cycle requires innovation, responsibility, and a shift in how we think about comfort and sustainability. Only then can we enjoy cool air without heating up the planet. **Question 1.** According to paragraph 1, what is **NOT** mentioned about air conditioners? **A.** They offer comfort during extremely hot weather.

B. Their use increases electricity demand.

C. Widespread dependence on them may worsen climate change.

D. They are the primary cause of global warming in urban areas.

Question 2. The word "**underscores**" in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____. **A.** controls **B.** emphasises **C.** achieves **D.** maintains **Question 3.** Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

The challenge lies in balancing immediate human needs with long-term environmental sustainability.

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

Question 4. The word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. incomes **B.** power grids **C.** air conditioners **D.** developing countries

Question 5. The phrase "**like adding fuel to the fire**" is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. worsening the situation **B.** having an unfair effect

C. breaking the harmful cycle **D.** causing damage to

Question 6. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

A. Addressing the cooling paradox not only requires renewables, but also behavioural changes, including fan use and better insulation.

B. Solving the cooling paradox involves both technological solutions and crucial behavioural changes to limit air conditioning use.

C. Advancements in cooling technology are key to reducing climate impacts, though changing habits may make a small difference, too.

D. Prevention depends mainly on upgrading air conditioners and avoiding warm spaces, as behaviour plays a minor role in tackling climate effects.

Question 7. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Changes in daily habits play a more crucial role in mitigating the cooling paradox than technological solutions.

B. Developing nations witness the most significant rise in the demand for cooling practices like installing air conditioners.

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C. Proactive reduction of air conditioner use is seen as a preventative measure against worsening climate change.

D. A rise in air conditioner use puts pressure on power grids and causes developing nations to suffer unequally from climate change.

Question 8. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4? **The paradox of air conditioners reflects a broader dilemma of modern life: our solutions often create new problems.**

A. Because modern life presents a dilemma where solutions generate new problems, the air conditioner paradox is a prime example.

B. The case of air conditioners shows that in modern life, solutions frequently end up causing new problems.

C. Were our solutions to truly solve problems, the paradox of air conditioners wouldn't reflect a broader issue in modern life.

D. Only when air conditioners become widespread does modern life begin to show how problems result in poor solutions.

Question 9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Addressing the cooling paradox requires an innovative approach that focuses on comfort.

B. Our current understanding of comfort and sustainability is already flexible.

C. The drawbacks of air conditioners outweigh their benefits, making it less popular.

D. The way we currently pursue comfort has negative long-term consequences for the planet.

Question 10 : Which of the following best summarizes the passage ?

A. Air conditioners, while offering relief from heat, worsen global warming due to high energy consumption from fossil fuels, creating a paradox that demands energy-efficient tech and behavioural changes.

B. The increasing global demand for air conditioners, driven by modern development, exacerbates climate change, necessitating a combination of technological advancements and responsible behavioural shifts to break this cycle.

C. While air conditioners offer comfort, they worsen climate change; solving this paradox requires both technological innovation and behavioural shifts towards sustainability and a rethinking of modern life's approach to comfort.

D. The double-edged nature of air conditioners – cooling but heating the planet at the same time – is a modern dilemma requiring behavioural changes and a completely different perspective on comfort and sustainability to resolve.

Read the following passage about a man's fight against water scarcity and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

In the drought-stricken village of Sundarpur, water shortages have long been a daily struggle. Wells dry up by summer, crops wither, and women walk miles to fetch drinking water. The crisis has forced many families to leave, but one man, Ramesh Patel, refused to give up. Instead of waiting for help, he decided to take matters into his own hands, proving that where there's a will, there's a way.

[I] Ramesh, a farmer with little formal education, studied traditional rainwater harvesting techniques. **[II]** He convinced **sceptical** villagers to join him in digging trenches and building small check dams to capture monsoon rains. **[III]** But Ramesh persisted, working tirelessly to revive ancient conservation methods that had been forgotten over time. **[IV]**

Within two years, the results were undeniable. Groundwater levels rose, and the once-parched fields began to turn green again. The village's success story spread, attracting government support for larger-scale projects. Ramesh's determination not only saved Sundarpur but also inspired neighbouring communities to **adopt** similar measures.

Today, Ramesh is hailed as a local hero, proving that one person's vision can spark real change. His story is a reminder that even in the face of overwhelming challenges, grassroots action can make all the difference. Thanks to his efforts, Sundarpur no longer fears the dry season - instead, **it** thrives, setting an example for others to follow.

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Question 11. According to paragraph 1, what is **NOT** mentioned about water shortages in Sundarpur? **A.** Water scarcity has driven many families to leave the village.

B. Wells run dry, causing people to give up instead of waiting for help.

C. Women are forced to travel long distances for drinking water.

D. Agricultural failure is one result of the ongoing drought.

Question 12. Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

At first, progress was slow, and many dismissed his efforts as a drop in the ocean. A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 13. The word "**sceptical**" in paragraph 2 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. unaware **B.** careless **C.** doubtful **D.** old-fashioned

Question 14 : Which of the following best summarizes the paragraph 3 ?

A. With visible changes in farming and groundwater, Ramesh helped only his village before larger projects for nearby villages were introduced by the government.

B. Ramesh's efforts raised groundwater, revived farming, drew government support, and inspired nearby villages.

C. Expected results within two years showed rising groundwater and green fields in Sundarpur, leading to government support and wider adoption.

D. Ramesh's determination caused groundwater levels to rise, greening Sundarpur's fields and leading to inspiration for other villages.

Question 15. The word "**adopt**" in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____. **A.** violate **B.** struggle **C.** manage **D.** reject **Question 16.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

Today, Ramesh is hailed as a local hero, proving that one person's vision can spark real change. A. An individual's vision, as Ramesh's example proves, can spark significant change, resulting in his present acclaim as a local hero.

B. Were Ramesh's efforts less visible, he might never be celebrated as proof that one person's vision can inspire change.

C. Not until others join Ramesh will his vision start to bring about the change that earned him local hero status.

D. Ramesh is now seen as a local hero, showing how a single person's vision can lead to meaningful change.

Question 17. The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. the dry season **B.** grassroots action **C.** Sundarpur **D.** story **Question 18.** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. It took Ramesh much time to demonstrate to villagers that his idea would bring an end to water shortages in Sundarpur.

B. Not until many people in his village were forced to leave did Ramesh take action to address water shortages.

C. It was traditional rainwater harvesting techniques that Ramesh learned at college that inspired him to help his village.

D. Ramesh's efforts resulted in improvements in groundwater levels and the revitalisation of fields in Sundarpur.

Question 19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Local, community-driven initiatives play a significant role in overcoming major obstacles.

B. Water scarcity was the only concern affecting people in Sundarpur before Ramesh's intervention.

C. To address global water shortages, it is vital to study and apply ancient conservation methods.

D. Without Ramesh's persistence, the government wouldn't have supported Sundarpur. A

Question 19. Which of the following best summarizes the passage ?

A. Facing drought in Sundarpur, farmer Ramesh revived traditional rainwater harvesting, convincing villagers to build trenches and dams, leading to green fields, government support, and his recognition as a hero.

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B. Ramesh Patel, in drought-stricken Sundarpur, was determined to implement rainwater harvesting on his own, which replenished groundwater, revitalised agriculture, gained government aid, and inspired neighbouring countries.

C. Despite criticism, Ramesh's dedication to ancient water conservation in Sundarpur solved chronic water shortages, resulting in agricultural revival, government backing, and his recognition as a hero.

D. Sundarpur's drought was overcome by Ramesh, a hero, using traditional methods and community involvement, which raised water levels and greened fields, thus securing government support and inspiring wider adoption

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STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	relief	n	/rɪˈliːf/	sự nhẹ nhõm, sự cứu trợ
2	scorching	adj	/ˈskɔːtʃɪŋ/	rất nóng, cháy nắng
3	consume	v	/kənˈsjuːm/	tiêu thụ
4	generate	v	/ˈdʒenəreɪt/	tạo ra
5	ironically	adv	/aɪˈrɒnɪkli/	trớ trêu thay
6	vicious	adj	/ˈvɪʃəs/	xấu xa, luẩn quẩn, tàn bạo
7	underscore	v	/ˌʌndəˈskɔː/	nhấn mạnh
8	accessible	adj	/əkˈsesəbl/	có thể tiếp cận, sử dụng được
9	usage	n	/ˈjuːsɪdʒ/	việc sử dụng
10	strain	v	/streɪn/	gây áp lực
11	accelerate	v	/əkˈseləreɪt/	tăng tốc
12	unbearably	adv	/ʌnˈbeərəbli/	không chịu nổi
13	immediate	adj	/ɪˈmiːdiət/	ngay lập tức, trước mắt
14	sustainability	n	/səˌsteɪnəˈbɪləti/	tính bền vững
15	mitigate	v	/ˈmɪtɪɡeɪt/	giảm nhẹ
16	energy-efficient	adj	/ˌenədʒi ɪˈfɪʃənt/	tiết kiệm năng lượng
17	technological	adj	/ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪkl/	thuộc công nghệ
18	advancement	n	/ədˈvɑːnsmənt/	sự tiến bộ
19	behavioural/ behavioral	adj	/bɪˈheɪvjərəl/	thuộc hành vi
20	equally	adv	/ˈiːkwəli/	một cách công bằng, ngang nhau
21	prevention	n	/prɪˈvenʃn/	sự ngăn ngừa
22	cure	n	/kjʊə(r)/	phương pháp chữa trị
23	excessive	adj	/ɪkˈsesɪv/	quá mức
24	impact	n	/ˈɪmpækt/	tác động
25	crucial	adj	/ˈkruːʃl/	rất quan trọng
26	proactive	adj	/ˌprəʊˈæktɪv/	chủ động

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27	preventative	adj	/prɪˈventətɪv/	phòng ngừa
28	dilemma	n	/dɪˈlemə/	tình huống khó xử
29	drawback	n	/ˈdrɔːbæk/	điểm bất lợi
30	outweigh	v	/ˌaʊtˈweɪ/	lớn hơn, vượt hơn
31	drought-stricken	adj	/draʊt ˈstrɪkən/	bị hạn hán nghiêm trọng
32	shortage	n	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	sự thiếu hụt
33	sceptical/ skeptical	adj	/ˈskeptɪkl/	hoài nghi
34	dig	v	/dɪg/	đào
35	dismiss	v	/dɪsˈmɪs/	gạt bỏ, bác bỏ
36	persist	v	/pəˈsɪst/	kiên trì
37	tirelessly	adv	/ˈtaɪələsli/	không mệt mỏi
38	revive	v	/rɪˈvaɪv/	làm sống lại, phục hồi
39	once-parched	adj	/wʌns pɑːtʃt/	từng bị khô hạn

40	undeniable	adj	/ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbl/	không thể phủ nhận
41	larger-scale	adj	/ˈlɑːdʒə skeɪl/	quy mô lớn hơn
42	determination	n	/dɪˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃn/	sự quyết tâm
43	overwhelming	adj	/ˌəʊvəˈwelmɪŋ/	áp đảo, choáng ngợp
44	thrive	v	/θraɪv/	phát triển mạnh, thịnh vượng
45	careless	adj	/ˈkeələs/	bất cẩn, cẩu thả
46	doubtful	adj	/ˈdaʊtfl/	nghi ngờ, không chắc
47	old-fashioned	adj	/ˌəʊldˈfæʃnd/	lỗi thời, cổ hủ
48	violate	v	/ˈvaɪəleɪt/	vi phạm
49	adopt	v	/əˈdɒpt/	áp dụng, nhận nuôi
50	reject	v	/rɪˈdʒekt/	từ chối, bác bỏ
51	demonstrate	v	/ˈdemənstreɪt/	chứng minh, biểu thị
52	revitalisation	n	/ˌriːˌvaɪtələˈzeɪʃn/	sự hồi sinh
53	improvement	n	/ɪmˈpruːvmənt/	sự cải thiện

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54	initiative	n	/ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/	sáng kiến
55	scarcity	n	/ˈskeəsəti/	sự khan hiếm
56	vital	adj	/ˈvaɪtl/	thiết yếu
57	intervention	n	/ˌɪntəˈvenʃn/	sự can thiệp
58	persistence	n	/pəˈsɪstəns/	sự kiên trì
59	recognition	n	/ˌrekəgˈnɪʃn/	sự công nhận
60	replenish	v	/rɪˈplenɪʃ/	làm đầy lại, bổ sung lại
61	revitalise/ revitalize	v	/ˌriːˈvaɪtəlaɪz/	phục hồi, làm sống lại
62	adoption	n	/əˈdɒpʃn/	sự áp dụng, sự nhận nuôi

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	contribute to something	đóng góp vào việc gì
2	lead to something	dẫn đến, gây ra điều gì
3	depend on	phụ thuộc vào
4	play a role in something	đóng vai trò trong việc gì
5	decide to do something	quyết định làm gì
6	convince somebody to do something	thuyết phục ai đó làm gì
7	give up	từ bỏ
8	take action	hành động
9	inspire somebody to do something	truyền cảm hứng cho ai đó làm gì
10	result in	dẫn đến

LIVEWORKSHEETS