

TA10.U2.READING

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

For many years, environmental campaigns focused primarily on recycling. Although recycling remains an important part of waste management, there is growing recognition that it should not be regarded as the only solution to environmental problems. Recycling deals with waste after products have already been purchased and used, whereas reducing consumption addresses the problem at an earlier stage.

One example can be found in the growing popularity of refillable and reusable products. A person who repeatedly refills the same bottle may prevent dozens or even hundreds of disposable bottles from becoming waste. Similarly, choosing durable products can reduce the frequency with which consumers need to replace them. Such choices may appear insignificant individually, but their collective effect can be substantial.

Household energy consumption is another area in which relatively simple changes can make a difference. Energy-efficient appliances generally require less electricity to perform the same tasks as older, less efficient models. Turning off devices when they are not being used can further reduce unnecessary consumption. However, these measures are most effective when combined with broader changes in lifestyle and consumption habits.

Ultimately, sustainable living is not about completely eliminating consumption. Rather, it involves making more thoughtful decisions about what we buy, how long we use it and what happens to it when we no longer need it.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. To argue that recycling is no longer useful
 - B. To explain why sustainable living involves more than recycling
 - C. To compare different types of household appliances
 - D. To encourage people to stop consuming manufactured products
2. According to paragraph 1, recycling is limited because it _____.
 - A. prevents people from reducing consumption
 - B. focuses on waste after products have been used
 - C. is more expensive than producing new materials
 - D. cannot be applied to household products
3. The word “substantial” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. considerable
 - B. temporary
 - C. predictable
 - D. immediate
4. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?
 - A. Reusable products are always cheaper than disposable ones.
 - B. Individual choices can contribute to wider environmental effects.
 - C. Consumers should never replace old products.
 - D. Disposable products are responsible for most environmental problems.
5. According to paragraph 3, energy-efficient appliances _____.

- A. eliminate household electricity consumption
- B. perform fewer tasks than older appliances
- C. can perform similar tasks while using less electricity
- D. are effective only when consumers stop using other devices

6. The word “it” in the final sentence refers to _____.

- A. consumption
- B. sustainable living
- C. the product
- D. the decision

7. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Sustainable living requires people to eliminate consumption completely.
- B. Recycling is presented as the only effective waste-management strategy.
- C. Reusing products can reduce the amount of disposable waste generated.
- D. Household appliances have no significant effect on energy consumption.