

READING 1 - GREEN LIVING AT SCHOOL

Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

Many schools are introducing green initiatives to encourage students to adopt more environmentally responsible lifestyles. Rather than simply teaching students about environmental protection in theory, schools are giving them opportunities to take practical action.

One example is the establishment of school-based environmental clubs. These clubs often organise clean-up campaigns, tree-planting activities and recycling programmes. Students may also be encouraged to bring refillable bottles, avoid single-use plastic and turn off electrical appliances when they are not needed.

Such activities can help raise environmental awareness among young people. More importantly, they can gradually change students' everyday habits. Once students become aware of how much waste they produce, they may start making more sustainable choices at home as well as at school.

However, changing behaviour is not always easy. Some students may find environmentally friendly products more expensive or less convenient than disposable alternatives. Therefore, schools should not simply encourage students to change their behaviour. They should also provide practical support, such as clearly labelled recycling bins, water refill stations and regular environmental campaigns.

In the long term, the success of green initiatives depends on whether students are able to turn environmental awareness into consistent action.

Questions

48. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain why environmental clubs are becoming unpopular
- B. To discuss how schools can encourage students to live more sustainably
- C. To compare environmental education in different countries
- D. To explain why green products are more expensive

49. According to paragraph 1, schools are increasingly encouraging students to:

- A. study environmental protection only in theory
- B. avoid participating in environmental activities
- C. take practical action to protect the environment
- D. focus mainly on academic subjects

50. Which of the following is **NOT mentioned** as an activity organised by environmental clubs?

- A. Recycling
- B. Tree planting
- C. Clean-up campaigns
- D. Fundraising for poor families

51. The word **“they”** in paragraph 3 refers to:

- A. environmental clubs
- B. young people

- C. everyday habits
- D. sustainable choices

52. The word “**convenient**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- A. easy to use
- B. harmful
- C. expensive
- D. environmentally friendly

53. Why should schools provide practical support?

- A. Because students do not understand environmental problems
- B. Because changing environmentally harmful habits can be difficult
- C. Because green initiatives are only useful at school
- D. Because students prefer disposable products

54. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Environmental awareness alone may not lead to long-term behavioural change.
- B. Students are generally unwilling to participate in environmental activities.
- C. Recycling is the only effective way to protect the environment.
- D. Green products are always cheaper than conventional products.