

Reading Comprehension

Question 1

What primary trade-off must the Environmental Protection Agency evaluate regarding the 'Drought Warnings' issue?

- A) The risk of public panic versus the benefit of conserving coastal water reserves.
- B) Allocating nearly 60% of the budget to public outreach versus the risk of severe summer water shortages.
- C) Investing in infrastructure for smaller towns versus funding nationwide radio and television broadcasts.
- D) Regulating resort water consumption versus subsidizing municipal water conservation efforts.

Question 2

Which of the following best characterizes the socio-economic impact of the 'Oil Spill' along the southeastern coast?

- A) It has crippled the local agricultural sector and disrupted inland tourism.
- B) It has primarily depleted tax revenues generated from suburban resort properties.
- C) It has compromised public health and threatened a crucial local fishing industry.
- D) It has caused severe cross-border disputes over contaminated municipal supplies.



Question 3

The conflict described under 'Water Wars' is fundamentally driven by which underlying dynamic?

- A) A resource conflict between tourism-driven urban/suburban demands and smaller surrounding communities.
- B) Legal disagreements between local resort owners and the Environmental Protection Agency over tax revenues.
- C) Contamination of underground cave systems serving the capital's municipal network.
- D) Uncontrolled population growth in northern smaller towns leading to regional droughts.

Question 4

In the 'Oil Spill' passage, what immediate mitigation strategy is highlighted as necessary for the affected populace?

- A) Rationing water usage across all northern suburbs.
- B) Educational initiatives on water purification techniques to curb illness.
- C) Redirecting water supply lines from unaffected inland reservoirs.
- D) Imposing strict fines on commercial fishing entities in the region.

Question 5

Based on the description of the northern suburb in 'Water Wars', why is meeting its water demand particularly complex?

- A) The suburb lacks tax revenue to fund local water purification systems.
- B) Local rainfall is minimal, forcing reliance on imported water from neighboring smaller towns.
- C) Industrial pollution from nearby factories has contaminated local groundwater.
- D) Seasonal flooding frequently damages the pipeline infrastructure from the capital.

Question 6

In the exercise context for 'Cara Blanca' and 'Victoria Falls', what is the main objective of creating a 30-second radio advertisement?

- A) To warn tourists about environmental vulnerabilities and toxic waste hazards.
- B) To promote each landmark as an attractive 'vacation getaway' highlighting key features.
- C) To campaign for local tax increases to support environmental conservation.
- D) To document the archaeological discovery of ancient human settlements.

Question 7

According to the contextual descriptors provided for the reading locations, which issue poses a significant threat to landmarks like Cara Blanca and Victoria Falls?

- A) Sudden shifts in regional rainfall patterns affecting waterfall volume.
- B) Vulnerability to pollution and overdevelopment driven by tourism.
- C) Total loss of historical animal fossils due to natural erosion.
- D) Disputes over national borders between neighboring sovereign states.

Question 8

What does the term 'dubbed' most closely mean as used in the context of C1 vocabulary analysis (Section C)?

- A) Cleaned or purified using specialized procedures.
- B) Given a specific name, nickname, or title.
- C) Deeply submerged beneath aquatic layers.
- D) Formally accused of environmental non-compliance.

Question 9

If the word 'plunges' is used to describe a feature of Victoria Falls, which meaning is conveyed?

- A) Gradually expands over flat agricultural terrain.
- B) Falls or drops rapidly and forcefully from a significant height.
- C) Drains slowly into underground karst cave systems.
- D) Recedes during periods of prolonged seasonal drought.

Question 10

In the C1 vocabulary list from Section C, what is the meaning of 'indigenous' in environmental and geographical contexts?

- A) Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
- B) Subject to recent industrial or chemical contamination.
- C) Highly susceptible to seasonal climate changes.
- D) Transported from external surrounding regions to meet urban demands.