

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.

EcoID Market Check: Scan, Spot, Save

Souvenirs can hide a serious issue. A necklace of “wild” shells or a tortoise charm may support (1) _____ wildlife trade, pushing endangered animals closer to die or damaging biodiversity.

GreenShield, a non-governmental organisation, invites students to a FREE EcoID Workshop on 11 January 2026. In 90 minutes, you will learn to identify high-risk products, read legal labels, and discuss how deforestation and climate change destroy natural habitats, as well as what we can do to (2) _____ climate change.

Bring one photo (3) _____ a shop or online post and show it to our trainers. They will give clear advice and a short explanation, ready to share. You will also learn how to buy souvenirs legally, without putting wildlife in danger.

Items (4) _____ as “handmade” can still be illegal, so don’t guess. Stop (5) _____ exotic pets online, and choose responsible options instead.

Each participant receives a (6) _____ card plus a QR link to a back-up copy of our guide. Don’t just complain—take practical actions to protect the environment.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Question 1: A. legal | B. legally | C. illegal | D. illegally |
| Question 2: A. slow | B. combat | C. hold | D. solve |
| Question 3: A. to | B. for | C. with | D. from |
| Question 4: A. sold | B. selling | C. to sell | D. which is sold |
| Question 5: A. to buy | B. buying | C. buy | D. bought |
| Question 6: A. 24-hour wildlife-trade reporting hotline | B. wildlife-trade 24-hour reporting hotline | C. 24-hour reporting wildlife-trade hotline | D. reporting 24-hour wildlife-trade hotline |

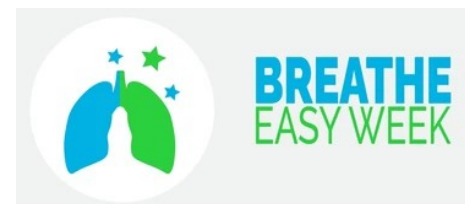


Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

BREATHE EASY WEEK: Lights-Out & Low-Carbon Challenge

Practical action for students, families, and neighbours

(7) _____ rising gas emissions from vehicles and machines in factories, our Youth Green Organisation is setting up **Breathe Easy Week** from 10 to 15 March. Climate change and global warming have negative effects on the atmosphere. They lead to extreme weather, floods and heatwaves, and they speed up polar ice melting and rising sea levels.



What will we do?

- **Lights-Out Hour (Earth Hour style):** please turn off non-essential lights at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday. Some classroom switches need turning off after lessons, so check before you leave.
- **Clean-Up & Recycling Drive:** to prevent waste from clogging drains, we aim to remove (8) _____ rubbish from streets and playgrounds.
- **Low-Carbon Travel Day:** walk, cycle, or use public transport to (9) _____ exhaust fumes.

Learn & share

Watch a short documentary, do research, and come up with an effective solution for one local environmental issue. Deliver the presentation (or an essay) and hand it in on Friday.

If you forget a reusable bag, borrow one from the Swap Box and return it for (10) _____ student. Every small step is part of the (11) _____. Cleaner air also means fewer (12) _____ diseases.

Question 7: A. In contrast to B. In response to C. In spite of D. In addition to

Question 8: A. a high level B. a wide range C. a large number D. large quantities of

Question 9: A. turn into B. hand in C. cut down on D. turn up

Question 10: A. the others B. another C. others D. other

Question 11: A. strategy B. remedy C. solution D. response

Question 12: A. temperate B. protective C. territorial D. respiratory

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 of text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

a. Mia: Great. I'll follow his advice, and we'll deliver the presentation with practical actions like recycling and turning off lights.

b. Mia: I need to hand in our mid-term project, but I can't identify a clear environmental issue.

c. Leo: We'd better do research on rubbish in the playground and emissions from vehicles; we can ask Mr. Lee for advice.

A. c - b - a **B.** b - a - c **C.** b - c - a **D.** a - b - c

Question 14:

a. Ethan: Yes, and we'd better set up a clear schedule and keep a back-up copy of the announcement in our shared folder.

b. Nora: Okay. I'll ring you up tonight to check the plan, and we'll deliver it to the head teacher tomorrow.

c. Nora: The Eco Club wants to organise an Earth Hour lights-out event, but some students think it won't be effective.

d. Ethan: It can be, if we combine it with a short documentary and a QR sign-up for people who promise to turn off unused lights.

e. Nora: I'm worried about the corridors being too dark. Should we ask the school guard to help?

A. c - e - a - d - b **B.** c - d - e - a - b **C.** d - c - e - a - b **D.** c - d - a - e - b

Question 15:

Dear Ben,

How are you? I hope school is going well.

a. We also made a poster with a QR code so supporters can join on Saturday.

b. We proposed reforestation and a community park clean-up as practical solutions.

c. After a documentary, our teacher asked us to identify an environmental issue in our town.

d. The bins need putting back, so we will pick rubbish and discourage illegal wildlife trade.

e. We chose deforestation by the river because it destroys habitats and puts wildlife in danger.

Write soon.

Best,

Lan

A. c - b - e - d - a **B.** e - c - b - d - a **C.** c - e - d - b - a **D.** c - e - b - d - a

Question 16:

a. Posters around the canteen draw attention to plastic rubbish, and these practical actions help prevent it from reaching rivers and habitats.

b. In my school, we set up a recycle station, and teachers encourage us to use public transport and avoid being driven to school every day.

- c. Still, bigger solutions depend on governments and non-governmental organisations working together to ban illegal wildlife trade and stop deforestation.
 - d. Climate change may sound like a global issue, but our routines can either protect the environment or harm it.
 - e. When machines and factories emit waste gases and vehicles produce gas emissions, the atmosphere warms, leading to rising sea levels, polar ice melting, and more extreme weather like floods and heatwaves.
- A. d - b - a - e - c B. d - e - b - a - c C. e - d - b - a - c D. d - e - a - b - c

Question 17:

- a. For a mid-term project, our group conducted research on polar bears and a local tortoise, and we were shocked that illegal wildlife trade still exists even in protected territories.
 - b. However, real protection also depends on governmental bans and supportive non-governmental organisations, so people must be aware of the problem and call for reforestation before more animals die out.
 - c. Deforestation and climate change upset the balance of ecosystems; as forests are cut down, greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increase, which has negative impacts on biodiversity.
 - d. We suggested practical actions such as a school campaign to discourage wildlife product purchases, along with encouraging families to use public transport and recycle to protect habitats.
 - e. In many temperate and polar regions, wildlife is losing natural habitats, and some species are now endangered
- A. e - c - b - a - d B. e - d - c - a - b C. e - c - a - d - b D. c - e - a - d - b

Read the following passage 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.

In 2022, an ambitious environmental project aimed at combating deforestation (18) _____, a region that has been severely impacted by illegal logging and agricultural expansion. The project, which was a massive step in the global fight against climate change, targeted the restoration of vast areas of destroyed forest, aiming to plant over one million trees. At that time, (19) _____.

Having decided to employ advanced AI systems for the project, (20) _____. These sensors, which track changes in soil moisture and temperature, allow the team to adjust irrigation systems accordingly, ensuring the best conditions for tree growth. By maintaining a favourable environment for plant and animal life, (21) _____.

Beyond simply gathering data, the AI systems also interact with the ecosystem, supporting sustainable growth in the long term. The information (22) _____ provides valuable insights, contributing to further research on ecological restoration. As a result, this project not only helps restore the ecological balance of the Amazon but also sets an example for future efforts to mitigate climate change worldwide.

Question 18:

- A. was launched in the Amazon rainforest
- B. that was launched in the Amazon rainforest
- C. scientists launched it in the Amazon rainforest
- D. having been launched in the Amazon rainforest

Question 19:

- A. endangered animals were facing habitat loss due to widespread deforestation and wildfires
- B. it received widespread recognition and support from environmental activists and organisations
- C. the disappearance of some important species disrupted the delicate balance of the ecosystem
- D. it met with opposition from local residents because they believed it would affect the environment

Question 20:

- A. environmental conditions were monitored by scientists who used sensors
- B. sensors were helpful for scientists to monitor environmental conditions
- C. there were sensors which helped monitor environmental changes in conditions
- D. scientists integrated sensors that continuously monitor environmental conditions

Question 21:

- A. animals and plants may require more resources to survive in harsh conditions
- B. the reforestation process might become more challenging for scientists and researchers
- C. AI technology greatly enhances the efficiency of the reforestation process
- D. the ecosystem may face various challenges that slow down the restoration process

Question 22:

- A. collected by the sensors and sent to scientists
- B. which collecting by the sensors and sending it to scientists
- C. collecting sensors' data and sending it to scientists
- D. that is the collection of data by the sensors, sending it to scientists

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.

Wild animals are facing more danger than ever before. Many species are losing their habitats because forests are cut down for farming, roads, and cities. In addition, illegal hunting and wildlife trade are still common in many places. When a species disappears, the whole ecosystem can become **unbalanced**. This can affect humans too, for example by increasing pests or reducing clean water sources.

There are several reasons why people continue to exploit wildlife. Some buyers believe that products made from wild animals can cure illnesses or improve beauty. Others see rare animals as a symbol of wealth and status. In some areas, people hunt because they need money and have few job opportunities. **However, these short-term benefits cannot replace the long-term damage to nature and society.**

Protecting wildlife requires action from both governments and communities. Stronger laws and **stricter** punishment can reduce poaching and illegal trade. At the same time, education is important so that people understand how wildlife supports our lives. Schools, social media, and local campaigns can help change attitudes and reduce demand for wildlife products.

Each person can also make a difference in daily life. We can refuse to buy products made from wild animals and report illegal activities if we see them. Supporting national parks, wildlife rescue centers, or trusted conservation groups is another useful step. Most importantly, we should remember that animals are not just resources—they are living parts of our planet. If we protect them today, we protect our future as well.

Question 23: According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of a species disappearing?

- A. The loss of balance within the entire ecosystem.
- B. A decrease in the availability of clean water for humans.
- C. An increase in the population of various types of pests.
- D. A significant rise in the cost of farming and road construction.

Question 24: The word “**unbalanced**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. permanent
- B. unstable
- C. predictable
- D. harmless

Question 25: The word “**stricter**” in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. lenient
- B. severe
- C. rigid
- D. precise

Question 26: The word “**them**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. daily lives
- B. products
- C. illegal activities
- D. national parks

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: “However, these short-term benefits cannot replace the long-term damage to nature and society.”?

- A. Immediate economic gains from wildlife are essentially outweighed by the enduring positive impacts on the environment and community.
- B. Although exploiting wildlife offers temporary advantages, the resulting persistent harm to the natural world and human civilization is far more significant.

C. The brief period of prosperity gained from hunting is sufficient to compensate for any future ecological or social disturbances that might occur.

D. Nature and society can eventually recover from short-term exploitation if the benefits are distributed fairly among local people who need money.

Question 28: Which of the following is **TRUE** about the role of education in wildlife protection according to the passage?

A. Education is only effective if it is combined with stricter punishments and new government laws.

B. Schools and social media should focus primarily on reporting illegal activities to the local authorities.

C. It serves as a tool to transform public perspectives and decrease the market for goods derived from wild animals.

D. Educational campaigns are the most useful step for people who want to donate to rescue centers.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author discuss the underlying motivations that drive individuals to participate in the wildlife trade?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author emphasize that the preservation of wild animals is inextricably linked to the well-being of future human generations?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

As governments race to cut emissions, earth houses are moving from a niche idea to a practical type of climate housing in parts of Europe, North America, and the Global South. This change is supported by clear data: in 2022, buildings used about 34% of the world's energy and produced about 37% of energy- and process-related CO₂ emissions. At the same time, the long-term trend is still worrying—IPCC reports show building-related CO₂ emissions have risen strongly over recent decades—so **many cities now see housing as part of their climate plan, not only real estate.**

Developers are using earth-sheltered designs—homes built into slopes or with soil piled against the walls—because the ground helps keep indoor temperatures more stable. U.S. Energy Saver guidance says these homes can be comfortable and weather-resistant if **they** are designed well. New projects combine thick walls (thermal mass) with good insulation, drainage layers, and smart building direction to reduce cooling needs during heatwaves. Experts also note that shifting energy use (for example, pre-cooling) works best in well-insulated homes, so passive design can also be a grid-friendly choice. [I]

At the same time, more builders are returning to earthen materials like rammed earth, adobe, and compressed earth blocks as cities and buyers **take a closer look at** embodied carbon. [II] Reviews of recent research suggest these materials can reduce environmental impact compared with common building materials, while still offering good heat control and strength. [III] However, life-cycle studies warn that results depend on choices like how much cement is added and how far materials are transported—so teams often stick with local sourcing and keep clear records to stay on the right side of building rules.

In practice, the biggest reason is resilience. Cities are setting stricter requirements for waterproofing and drainage; insurers are keeping an eye on how these homes perform in floods and heatwaves; and builders are training workers to control moisture and pack the material correctly. [IV] For many cities, earth houses are becoming a **credible** way to protect the environment, rather than an idea that only a few people go for.

Question 31: Where in paragraph [] does the following sentence best fit?

As extreme heat puts pressure on electricity systems, homes that stay cooler with less air-conditioning can bring a real public benefit—and a stronger business reason.

A. [I]

B. [II]

C. [III]

D. [IV]

Question 32: The phrase "take a closer look at" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. shift the focus away from

B. turn a blind eye to

C. study in more detail

D. accept without question

Question 33: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. slopes

B. walls

C. designs

D. homes

Question 34: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a technical element combined in modern earth-sheltered projects?

A. Integrating drainage layers to manage water.

B. Constructing thick walls to utilize thermal mass.

C. Utilizing smart building direction for efficiency.

D. Installing solar panels to generate green electricity.

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. The U.S. Energy Saver guidance provides the only reliable standards for building earth-sheltered homes today.

B. Earth-sheltered designs utilize natural ground properties and strategic engineering to enhance indoor thermal stability.

C. High indoor temperatures during heatwaves are the primary reason why developers prefer building homes into slopes.

D. Passive design is becoming the most grid-friendly choice for cities that are struggling with electricity system pressure.

Question 36: The word "**credible**" in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. plausible

B. reliable

C. dubious

D. feasible

Question 37: According to paragraph 3, what factor can significantly influence the environmental benefits of using earthen materials?

A. The specific color and aesthetic appeal of the compressed earth blocks used in construction.

B. The total amount of cement included and the distance over which the materials are moved.

C. The historical popularity of adobe and rammed earth in different regions of the Global South.

D. The number of researchers involved in reviewing the life-cycle studies of common building materials.

Question 38: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "**many cities now see housing as part of their climate plan, not only real estate.**"?

A. Cities are prioritizing the profit from real estate over the long-term goals of their environmental strategies.

B. Urban authorities have started integrating residential development into their broader strategies for climate change mitigation.

C. Real estate markets are currently the only sector capable of meeting the strict CO₂ emission targets set by the IPCC.

D. The IPCC reports suggest that climate plans should focus exclusively on industrial emissions rather than housing projects.

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

A. Conventional building materials will soon be completely replaced by earth blocks in major European cities.

B. The transition to earth houses is driven more by practical necessity and resilience than by mere aesthetic trends.

C. Building regulations are becoming more relaxed to encourage more people to adopt niche architectural ideas.

D. Air-conditioning systems will become obsolete once all homes are designed according to passive building principles.

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

A. The technical challenges of training workers to handle moisture and waterproofing in modern earth-sheltered housing.

B. The statistical analysis of global energy consumption and CO₂ emissions produced by the building sector in 2022.

- C.** The evolution of earth houses from a niche concept to a legitimate solution for climate resilience and sustainability.
- D.** The comparative strength and heat control properties of ancient materials like adobe versus modern high-carbon cement.