

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Join the Green Future Project!

Are you ready (1) _____ a difference and reduce your carbon footprint? Join our campaign organized by the local youth union, where we aim to promote eco-friendly lifestyles and protect the Earth's natural resources.

Our activities include:


- Giving a presentation on (2) _____
- Taking part in a tree-planting ceremony held by students
- Learning how to sort household waste and use refillable bottles
- Visiting modern households (3) _____ with energy-saving electrical appliances



We also provide suggestions for cutting down on electricity use, like turning off unused lights and choosing sustainable products. These actions help (4) _____ your awareness of climate change and reduce harmful emissions.

By recycling, reusing, and reducing waste, you are not only saving money on your energy bill, but also protecting marine animals harmed by plastic. This project, aimed (5) _____ young people, is based on the idea that small changes lead to big results.

Let's work together (6) _____ and build a cleaner world.

 Sign up now to clean up your community!

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Question 1: A. to making | B. to make | C. making | D. make |
| Question 2: A. waste prevention plastic | | B. prevention waste plastic | |
| | C. plastic waste prevention | D. plastic prevention waste | |
| Question 3: A. equipped | B. to equip | C. equipping | D. which is equip |
| Question 4: A. go | B. rise | C. increase | D. raise |
| Question 5: A. to | B. at | C. with | D. for |
| Question 6: A. sustainable | B. sustained | C. sustainably | D. sustaining |

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.

SMALL ACTIONS, BIG IMPACT

Modern households are filled with electrical appliances that emit harmful emissions every day. While (7) _____ families use eco-friendly products, others still depend on items that damage the planet.

A huge amount of chemical waste is (8) _____ nature, destroying habitats and affecting health. In addition to harming animals, it also increases our carbon footprint.

You can help by cutting down on single-use plastic, sorting waste, and using (9) _____ bottles. These habits may seem small, but they create significant impact when practiced sustainably.

There are many environmental problems, but another major issue is the (10) _____ of natural resources. We must act now to prevent future destruction.

One of the two simple solutions is to reduce daily energy use, especially by turning off unused appliances and choosing low-energy devices. (11) _____ simple solution is to choose products made of raw materials that are organic and harmless.

(12) _____, protecting the Earth is not just an idea – it's a responsibility. Be part of the change. Live smart. Live green.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Question 7: A. much | B. some | C. little | D. a few |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|

Question 8: A. revised for B. compulsory for C. dumped into D. broke down

Question 9: A. refillable B. single-use C. usable D. plastic

Question 10: A. quality B. value C. collection D. overuse

Question 11: A. Others B. The other C. The others D. Another

Question 12: A. In the meanwhile B. In the end C. In conclusion D. First of all

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentence to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 13:

a. Liam: Thanks! I've also started using refillable containers at home and recycling more carefully.

b. Liam: I bring my own reusable bottle and lunch box every day to avoid plastic waste.

c. Sarah: That's amazing, Liam! You're really following a zero-waste lifestyle.

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

Question 14:

a. Hoa: That's why we should search for trusted labels and calculate the impact of what we buy.

b. Nam: Have you heard of greenwashing? Some companies say their products are eco-friendly, but they're not really good for the environment.

c. Nam: Exactly. One brand said their packaging was recyclable, but it wasn't made of real paper.

d. Hoa: Yes, they just want to attract people's attention and raise their sales, not protect the Earth.

e. Nam: I agree. We need to make a difference, not just follow what advertisements say.

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

Question 15:

Dear Teacher Lan,

a. We visited households to show how electricity usage affects the energy bill, and suggested more eco-friendly alternatives like energy-saving bulbs and sorting waste for recycling.

b. We also delivered a short presentation about the destruction of natural resources caused by harmful emissions and how prevention is better than cure.

c. Last month, our environmental club decided to set up a campaign aiming to raise awareness about global temperatures rising and impact of climate change.

d. Students were encouraged to adopt sustainable habits such as refilling instead of buying disposable plastics.

e. In conclusion, our aim is to help everyone become more keen on protecting the environment every day.

Sincerely,

Win

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

Question 16:

a. One simple way to protect the environment is to turn off your appliances when they are not in use.

b. Adopting a green lifestyle means making smart choices every day.

c. It can also help prevent accidents such as fires or explosions. Another useful tip is to buy food grown with organic methods.

d. This saves energy, reduces your carbon footprint, and lowers electricity bills.

e. Organic products are safer, healthier, and often taste better because they are free from harmful chemicals.

[Adapted from Global Success 10]

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

Question 17:

a. Putting up posters on recycling and organising a clean-up day are the two effective ways to solve this issue.

b. Rubbish is one of the biggest problems in cities today.

c. To sum up, I believe that with less rubbish on our streets, we can make our city a nicer place to live in.

d. Firstly, we can put up posters on recycling around the city to show how and why people should recycle.

e. If we do this, we will get rid of the rubbish that is on the streets.

f. By doing this, people will learn about how important recycling is. In addition, it would be a good idea to organise a clean-up day to collect rubbish.

[Adapted from Bright workbook 10]

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

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.

Cleaning the Air..

Air pollution is a major issue that has serious effects on our health. It is much worse in cities. (17) _____.

One city that is taking big steps to reduce air pollution is Birmingham. It wants to create a Clean Air Zone (18) _____.

It plans to do this by improving the public transport system. There are long-term plans over the next twenty years (19) _____.

Other plans are already in place. The city council is encouraging people to cycle more and only use their cars when there is more than one person in each vehicle. It is also introducing a programme to help people and businesses buy electric vehicles.

The council (21) _____. Their solutions aim to make traffic flow smoothly, so there are fewer traffic jams causing increased traffic fumes. The city centre will become a Clean Air Zone in June this year and people will have to pay to drive their cars here. This will reduce the amounts of nitrogen dioxide and make the air cleaner for the people who live and work there. The city is already on its way (22) _____.

[Adapted from Bright workbook 10]

Question 18:

- A. Even though air pollution is often worse in rural areas, city air remains relatively clean
- B. Since people have become more aware of the environment, fewer cars are used in big cities
- C. Although some effective measures have been taken, more still need to be done
- D. If the government hadn't introduced any rules, pollution would have been even worse

Question 19:

- A. that will improve the air quality for everyone in the city
- B. with the purpose of enhancing environmental well-being among citizens
- C. as a means of tackling the serious problem of air pollution
- D. which is likely to result in better breathing conditions for urban dwellers

Question 20:

- A. on including the development of bus routes, the construction of three new metro lines across the city, the addition of new train stations, and the improvement of railway lines in the future
- B. focusing on deploying a green transport network across the city, including the creation of metro lines, bus routes, and upgrading rail stations
- C. in which the city will consider using more fuel-efficient private vehicles rather than investing heavily in public infrastructure
- D. to build three new metro lines and create fast bus routes across the city as well as open new train stations and improve the railways lines

Question 21:

- A. has also come up with ideas to help manage traffic
- B. is still developing policies that may address traffic problems
- C. had planned several projects but delayed them due to funding issues
- D. will soon implement strategies to cut down pollution from roads

Question 22:

- A. of creating an atmosphere that people can enjoy and live in
- B. to making the air cleaner for its citizens and improving their health
- C. with the aim to improve the environmental quality in urban areas
- D. in addressing problems related to traffic congestion and pollution

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

MapMaker: Human Footprint

Earth's human footprint measures the relationship between the human consumption of resources and the number of resources the Earth can supply. Explore our planet and see what areas are most or least impacted.

Humans need food, shelter and water to survive. Our planet provides us the resources to help fulfill **these needs** and many more. But exactly how much of an impact are we making on our planet? And will we reach a point where Earth can no longer support our growing population?

Just like a bank account tracks money spent and earned, the relationship between human consumption of resources and the number of resources Earth can supply, our human footprint, can be measured. **Our human footprint can be calculated for an individual, town or country, and quantifies the intensity of human pressures on the environment.** The Human Footprint map layer aims to do this by deriving a value representing the magnitude of the human footprint per one square kilometer (0.39 square miles) for every biome.

This map layer was created by scientists with the Wildlife Conservation Society and Columbia University's Human Footprint project to highlight where human pressures are most extreme in hopes to reduce environmental damage. The human footprint map asks the question, where are the least influenced, most "wild" parts of the world?

The Human Footprint map was produced by combining nine global data layers that spatially visualize what is presumed to be the most **prominent** ways we influence the environment. These layers include human population pressure (population density), human land use and infrastructure (built-up areas, nighttime lights, land use/land cover), and human access (coastlines, roads, railroads, navigable rivers). Based on the amount of overlap between layers, each square kilometer value is scaled between one and 100 for each biome. Meaning that if an area in a Moist Tropical Forest biome scored a value of one, that square kilometer of land is part of the one percent least influenced/most wild area in its biome. Knowing this, we can help preserve the more wild areas in every biome, while also highlighting where to start **mitigating** human pressures in areas with high human footprints.

[Adapted from <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/mapmaker-human-footprint/>]

Question 23: Which of the following is **NOT MENTIONED** as a method used to measure the human footprint in the passage?

- A. Nighttime lights B. Soil quality C. Roads and railroads D. Population density

Question 24: What does the phrase "**these needs**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Food, shelter, and water B. Population growth
C. Environmental protection D. Human impact on the planet

Question 25: What does the following sentence from paragraph 3 mean?

"Our human footprint can be calculated for an individual, town or country, and quantifies the intensity of human pressures on the environment."

- A. Countries with large populations are always the ones with the highest footprint scores.
B. Human environmental impact is measurable at both individual and broader levels.
C. The human footprint can only be calculated accurately using advanced technology.
D. Each person adds equally to the human footprint regardless of where they live.

Question 26: The word "**prominent**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A. surprising B. major C. invisible D. temporary

Question 27: The word "**mitigating**" in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

- A. increasing B. reducing C. observing D. analyzing

Question 28: Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The human footprint is calculated only for countries to compare national environmental performance.
B. The footprint map highlights the most sustainable areas for future urban development.
C. The footprint map helps reveal regions with both minimal and significant human impact.

D. The data layers for the map rely solely on satellite images of land use patterns.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author describe how the footprint value is calculated?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: Which paragraph shows a shift from describing human needs to measuring human pressure?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

A Changing Climate

For most of human history, people had little impact on the world's climate. [I] As the population grew and more machines were used, people started burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. [II] **These activities** released greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane, which **trap** heat in the air. [III] At the same time, forests were cut down for farming and building, which added more greenhouse gases and reduced the Earth's ability to clean the air. [IV]

Since the Industrial Revolution, humans have caused the Earth's temperature to rise by about 1.1°C. The warming has become faster since the 1970s. At the same time, the world's population has more than doubled. This warming has caused more wildfires, melting ice, and stronger weather events like heatwaves, storms, and floods. Scientists say that if the temperature rises to 1.5°C or more, the effects will be worse — including stronger storms, longer droughts, and rising sea levels.

Governments around the world are working to avoid dangerous climate change. Nearly every country is party to the Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which aims to hold the global temperature rise “to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, **recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change**”.

If the world keeps releasing gases at the current rate, scientists say we could reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052. To avoid this, we need to reduce gas emissions by 8.7% every year from 2024 to 2030. Even to keep the rise under 2°C, we still need to cut emissions by 5.3% each year. Some progress has been made, but global emissions are still going up.

The risks from climate change are multiplying. These changes will impact the world's population in many ways, but specifically in terms of the capacity to use and manage land, adapt to extreme weather events, produce food, and access fresh water. Delaying action will only increase costs and **leave more people vulnerable**.

[Adapted from <https://populationconnection.org/resources/human-activities-and-climate-change/>]

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

But around 1750, during the beginning of the industrial age, things changed.

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

Question 32: The word “**trap**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. consume B. prevent C. capture D. increase

Question 33: What does the word “**These activities**” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. people and machines B. coal, oil, and natural gas
C. impact on the world's climate D. burning fossil fuels

Question 34: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of rising global temperatures?

- A. Shorter growing seasons B. Longer wildfire seasons
C. More powerful storms D. Melting glaciers and ice caps

Question 35: Which of the following best summarizes the paragraph 5?

- A. Climate change is reducing the world's ability to grow crops and causing water shortages in some regions.
B. Climate change is creating more risks, and if we don't act soon, it will become more costly and dangerous for people.

C. Extreme weather events are the main cause of land degradation and water pollution.

D. Many people are already suffering from climate change, and it's too late to stop its worst effects.

Question 36: The word "**leave more people vulnerable**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

A. make people richer

B. put more people in danger

C. help people stay safe

D. increase people's ability to cope

Question 37: Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Emissions must decrease by at least 10% yearly to meet Paris Agreement goals.

B. The global population has remained stable since the Industrial Revolution.

C. Global warming is mainly caused by changes in the Earth's orbit.

D. Global temperatures have risen by about 1.1°C since the 18th century.

Question 38: Which sentence best expresses the meaning of this sentence from paragraph 3:

"...recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change."

A. Achieving this goal could slightly reduce the effects of climate change.

B. Limiting the temperature rise would likely help reduce damage caused by climate change.

C. Most scientists believe this strategy is unlikely to reduce climate risks.

D. This approach might stop climate change completely.

Question 39: What can be inferred about the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

A. Despite some national progress, overall global emissions have not decreased.

B. Most countries have failed to sign climate agreements.

C. Emission reductions have led to a drop in sea levels.

D. The IPCC expects emissions to decline naturally by 2030.

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

A. Global warming is one of many environmental challenges, and governments should focus on balancing economic growth with environmental protection.

B. Although climate change brings some benefits, the negative impacts on natural systems and economies are becoming too great to ignore.

C. Scientific predictions show that climate change is likely to continue, so societies must adapt to rising temperatures and extreme weather.

D. Climate change, largely caused by human activities since the Industrial Revolution, is now threatening essential aspects of life like food, water, and health, and delaying action will worsen its effects.