

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1. The committee must reach a decision that is financially sound and ethically _____.

A. palpable B. fallible C. tenable D. perishable

Question 2. We have to deal with the problem now; postponing it will only _____ the situation.

A. exacerbate B. commemorate C. integrate D. facilitate

Question 3. The interview questions were designed to _____ candidates who lacked critical-thinking skills.

A. cut in B. phase in C. boil down D. weed out

Question 4. The country is trying to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels through a massive renewable energy _____.

A. initiative B. derivative C. narrative D. incentive

Question 5. She kept talking in circles, clearly trying to _____ the issue instead of answering the question directly.

A. muddy B. iron out C. water down D. bring about

Question 6. The new regulations will only succeed if all departments _____ to them consistently.

A. abide B. comply C. conform D. adhere

Question 7. The startup managed to survive the crisis by making a few _____ decisions just in time.

A. razor-line B. knife-edge C. life-or-death D. last-ditch

Question 8. The consultant told them not to take the prediction as gospel; it should be taken with a pinch of _____.

A. sugar B. salt C. sand D. spice

Question 9. I couldn't understand what made them all _____ at the reception.

A. sounding very formally B. sound so formally C. to sound so formal D. sound so formal

Question 10. The company had sent the advertisement to the newspaper when they realized they'd mistyped the salary they were offering for the position. Luckily, they _____ the newspaper to correct their mistake before they printed it.

A. could have asked B. might have asked C. were able to ask D. must have asked

Question 11. They agreed to the changes _____ that they would be introduced gradually.

A. with the conditions B. for the interpretation C. by the comprehension D. on the understanding

Question 12. Police are warning the public to be on the _____ for suspicious packages.

A. alert B. guard C. alarm D. care

Question 13. Most of us found the Mayor's idea _____ their own candidates for royal honors a little awkward, but he was right, of course.

A. of having the local people nominate B. of having the local people to nominate

C. to let the local people for nominating D. of getting the local people nominate

Question 14. We should not _____ the other person's formality as stiffness or unfriendliness.

A. notice B. interpret C. think D. translate

Question 15. Unmarried middle-aged ladies usually dislike being called _____ although it is technically the correct word to use.

A. old maids B. spinsters C. maidens D. bachelors

Question 16. Mr. Lam supposes, _____, that he will be retiring at 60.

A. like most people did B. like most people do C. as most of people

D. as do most people

Question 17. This conversation project looks promising, but it's still _____.

A. in the early stages B. in advance C. understress D. at first sight

Question 18. At the end of the match the players were _____ exhausted.

A. solely B. utterly C. actually D. merely

Researchers have begun using the term *technosphere* to describe the immense network of human-made systems that envelops the planet. Unlike the biosphere or atmosphere—systems that evolved organically—the technosphere is an artifact of human ingenuity: sprawling cities, global supply chains, digital infrastructures, energy grids, and billions of interconnected devices. Some scientists argue that the technosphere has become so vast and autonomous that it now rivals natural Earth systems in its influence over planetary processes.

The concept not only highlights humanity’s engineering capabilities but also forces a reconsideration of human dependence on artificial systems. Modern societies rely on fragile technological networks whose failures can trigger cascading disruptions: a breakdown in semiconductor production can halt global manufacturing; a cyberattack on power grids can immobilize entire regions. In this sense, the technosphere reveals a **paradox**—technology expands human possibilities while simultaneously deepening systemic vulnerability.

Debates over the technosphere echo broader disputes about responsibility and inequality. While the benefits of advanced technologies are unevenly distributed, so are their risks. Communities in developing nations often bear the brunt of electronic waste, data extraction, and resource exploitation required to sustain digital economies. Critics therefore argue that discussing “humanity’s” technological footprint obscures the disproportionate role of high-consuming societies and multinational corporations.

Supporters of the concept counter that the technosphere framework encourages holistic solutions. Rather than treating environmental degradation, resource scarcity, and technological risks as separate issues, it frames them as interconnected elements of a global system shaped by **human agency**. Recognizing this interdependence, they argue, is essential for designing resilient technologies, regulating AI, and transitioning toward sustainable energy systems.

Ultimately, the technosphere compels humanity to confront a crucial dilemma: we have built systems that now shape our world as profoundly as natural forces do. **The pressing question is whether we can redesign these systems to serve long-term ecological and social well-being or whether the very technologies that empowered civilization will become its greatest constraint.**

Question 31. The passage discusses all of the following aspects of the technosphere EXCEPT ____.

- A. its comparison with natural Earth systems
- B. inequalities in technological risk distribution
- C. the vulnerabilities created by technological dependence
- D. the historical evolution of early human tools**

Question 32. The word *paradox* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. contradiction**
- B. replacement
- C. exaggeration
- D. prediction

Question 33. According to paragraph 1, the technosphere is considered powerful because ____.

- A. it has developed independently of human decisions
- B. it can influence Earth systems on a planetary scale**
- C. it functions exactly like the biosphere
- D. it prevents environmental degradation

Question 34. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that critics believe the technosphere concept may ____.

- A. underestimate the benefits of modern technologies
- B. unfairly highlight the technological progress of developing nations
- C. obscure the unequal contributions and burdens among nations**
- D. exaggerate the environmental harm caused by digital systems

Question 35. According to paragraph 4, supporters emphasize that the technosphere framework ____.

- A. solves environmental issues without political cooperation
- B. unifies multiple global challenges under a shared perspective**
- C. claims that resource scarcity is unrelated to technology
- D. discourages regulation of artificial intelligence

Question 36. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The technosphere represents humanity’s vast engineered systems, raising questions about responsibility, inequality, and the need for sustainable redesign.**
- B. Technology has fully replaced natural forces as the dominant Earth system.

C. The technosphere shows that human societies no longer depend on natural resources.

D. Modern technology eliminates most global environmental risks.

Question 37. Which sentence best expresses the essential information in the underlined idea of the final paragraph?

A. Humanity must determine whether its technological systems can be restructured to support long-term ecological and social stability.

B. Technology will inevitably collapse due to natural forces.

C. Humans should abandon large-scale technological systems entirely.

D. Natural ecosystems can easily adapt to technological disruptions.

Question 38. The phrase ***human agency*** in paragraph 4 most likely refers to _____.

A. scientific laboratories that design electronic devices

B. organizations that regulate global markets

C. the ability of humans to shape and direct technological systems

D. government offices responsible for transportation networks

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Hurricanes are one of the most destructive natural forces on the face of the planet. By definition, they are also known as tropical cyclones. They manifest themselves in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean, usually in the form of a low-pressure weather system. Due to minimal, high atmospheric winds, those near the surface of the water begin to spin and spiral in a counterclockwise direction, feeding on the heat from the ocean. With increased rotation, more water is absorbed into the system and is then released in the form of showers and thunderstorms. Once the system becomes stronger and more defined, and sustained wind speeds **eclipse** speeds of seventy-five miles per hour, the storm can then be classified as a true hurricane. They pose the greatest threat to human populations when they track eastward to the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, where the islands of the Caribbean and the flats of the southeastern United States lie vulnerable to its path of destruction, which is usually determined by two major factors, storm surge and movement.

While high winds are commonly associated with the perils of hurricanes, the most destructive factor is the accompanying storm surge as it strikes land. Still, the torrential rains and heavy winds the hurricane brings contribute to its storm surge, yet this occurs in a more indirect way than was previously thought. As the hurricane approaches land, water levels increase and are pushed onto and through the shoreline, causing major destruction. The size of the surge itself is determined by the slope of the shore, called the continental shelf, out into the ocean. If the slope is steep, the storm surge will not be as great as when it is shallower, which causes a more powerful surge due to the fact that the ocean's depth is not great enough to absorb the energy and massive amounts of water. In fact, scientists have pointed out that one cubic yard of **it** weighs about 1,700 lbs. Millions of cubic yards of surge can occur from one single storm, which, naturally, causes catastrophic damage.

Another major contributor to the measure of destruction a hurricane causes is its movement. The speed of a hurricane as it makes landfall and moves across or inland is a major deciding factor upon the extent of the damage. Fast-moving hurricanes can often seem a blessing to the people and communities involved because their high speeds mean they will move on and away quickly, so they will not have a chance to dump as much water on the immediate area. However, lazy storms, and especially storms that stall on the coastline, become the cyclones of devastation. Because they move so slowly or even not at all and are able to sit spinning and reenergizing themselves from the ocean, torrential rains, winds, and flooding increase, and the storm surge becomes a **perpetual** battering ram of destruction. However, the power of a hurricane becomes immediately diminished once over land because it is disconnected from its warm water energy source, but this does not mean it is dead by any means.

When it comes to hurricanes, direct wind destruction is a secondary worry compared to storm surge, the speed of the hurricanes' track, and the flooding that is associated with them. The shallow continental shelf underlying the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico off of the southeastern United States coupled with the low-lying landmass makes the area a prime region for disaster in the form of storm surge and flooding. This,

along with the fickle nature of hurricanes and the inability of experts accurately to predict a hurricane's landfall, adds to the turmoil that hurricanes inflict on the populations of the areas they hit. **Not necessarily wind, but water, remains the worst effect a hurricane can have, as it is able to flood not only the immediate area where the hurricane strikes but hundreds and hundreds of miles in any given direction as well, affecting people, homes, and businesses far and wide of its main path.**

Question 39. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of hurricanes?

- A. They are only able to form in tropical waters near the Equator.
- B. Storms are classified as hurricanes when gusts reach 75mph.
- C. One of the most defining characteristics of a hurricane is its eye.
- D. The lack of winds aloft contributes to the formation of hurricanes.**

Question 40. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about hurricane formation?

- A. They usually tend to twirl and spin in a clockwise direction.
- B. They are hardly likely to be present in cool oceanic areas.**
- C. They are spawned by violent thunderstorms and wind shear.
- D. They are fueled by the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Question 41. The word "eclipse" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. maintain
- B. exceed**
- C. shadow
- D. propel

Question 42. According to paragraph 2, what contributes to the destruction of storm surge?

- A. The contour of the ocean floor is a major determiner of its size.**
- B. The torrential rains contained in a hurricane directly affect the surge.
- C. The weight of the water will destroy anything in its immediate path.
- D. The size of the waves is a principal factor in the resulting damage.

Question 43. The word "it" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. cubic yard
- B. energy
- C. water**
- D. ocean's depth

Question 44. The author discusses a hurricane's movement in paragraph 3 in order to _____.

- A. downplay the factors of velocity and directional momentum in a hurricane
- B. indicate that slow-moving storms allow people more time to seek safety
- C. show that a hurricane's tracking speed determines the amount of destruction**
- D. suggest hurricanes are capable of moving in any direction at any time

Question 45. The word "perpetual" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. wavering
- B. chronic
- C. incessant**
- D. damaging

Question 46. Which of the following is NOT true of the major forces of a hurricane?

- A. Fast-moving hurricanes ironically help lessen damages.
- B. Flooding is usually much more destructive than winds.
- C. All coastlines are affected by its storm surge.**
- D. Strong winds and rain add to its storm surge.

Question 47. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of a hurricane's winds?

- A. No other force of a hurricane can inflict more punishment than wind
- B. Low-lying areas are more prone to wind forces than elevated areas.
- C. Their destruction is short-lived, unlike the effects of major floods.**
- D. The direction of the winds, not speed, makes them the most dangerous.

Question 48. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

- A. Water levels do the most destruction hundreds of miles inside the hurricane, where the hurricane affects the most people.
- B. Flooding, which causes havoc in a very wide range of areas, is the most destructive factor of a hurricane.**
- C. Cities in the direct path of a hurricane suffer the brunt of its power through flooding while the wind does little damage.
- D. Winds and rain damage people, homes, and businesses every time a hurricane strikes a certain area.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 49. Our system is that the losing side pays for the hire of the basketball court.

- A. If our side loses, then we will have to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- B. With us it's the winners, not the losers who have to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- C. The losers obviously expect the winning side to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- D. The way we do it is, whichever side loses, that side pays for the hire of the basketball court.**

Question 50. We were going to take a holiday in Haiti, and had already booked our flight.

- A. Our flight to Haiti was cancelled, so the holiday we had booked went to waste.
- B. We had planned a vacation in Haiti and had even made our flight arrangements.**
- C. We couldn't go to Haiti in the end because we forgot to make arrangements for the flight in advance.
- D. We decided against a holiday in haiti in spite of having paid for our plane tickets.

Question 51. Diesel fuel is normally a petroleum product, but good quality diesel fuel can be synthesized from vegetable oil and alcohol.

- A. Whereas most diesel fuel si derived from petroleum, alcohol and oil from vegetables can also be used to produce a fine diesel fuel.**
- B. Artificial diesel fuel made from vegetable oil and alcohol is not as good as petroleum-based diesel fuel.
- C. It might be possible to make a suitable for petroleum-based diesel fuel by using vegetable oil and alcohol.
- D. There is no difference between natural diesel fuel made from petroleum and the artificial kind made from alcohol and vegetable oil.

Question 52. Everybody believes that he shouldn't have trusted the people around him so much.

- A. He was so credulous that all the people around him could easily deceive him.
- B. He now admits that some of the people around him didn't deserve to be trusted at all.
- C. Nobody thinks that any of the people around him are honest enough to be trusted.
- D. The general opinion is that he made a mistake by having so much faith in the people around him.**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

Question 53: He devoted years of research to climate change adaptation strategies. Only then did governments begin to adopt effective policies.

- A. He devoted years of research to climate change adaptation strategies, and only then governments began to adopt effective policies.
- B. Only then did governments begin to adopt effective policies because he devoted years of research to climate change adaptation strategies.
- C. After devoting years of research to climate change adaptation strategies, he influenced governments to adopt effective policies.
- D. It was only after he devoted years of research to climate change adaptation strategies that governments began to adopt effective policies.**

Question 54: The government imposed strict environmental regulations. Some companies claimed compliance was extremely costly.

- A. The government imposed strict environmental regulations, and some companies claimed compliance was extremely costly.
- B. Some companies found compliance extremely costly due to strict environmental regulations.
- C. The government imposed strict environmental regulations, which proved to be a tough pill to swallow for some companies.**
- D. Compliance with environmental regulations was claimed to be costly by some companies.

Question 55: The novel explores human greed and moral decay. Critics praised it as a profound literary achievement.

- A. The novel explores human greed and moral decay, and critics praised it as a profound literary achievement.**
- B. Exploring human greed and moral decay, the novel hit the nail on the head according to many critics.**

C. Critics praised the novel for exploring human greed and moral decay.
D. Human greed and moral decay were explored in the novel, which critics praised highly.
Question 56: The company launched an innovative product. It immediately became very popular among consumers.

A. The company launched an innovative product, and it became popular immediately.
B. The company launched an innovative product, which took the market by storm.
C. Consumers immediately liked the innovative product launched by the company.
D. Launching an innovative product, the company achieved instant popularity.

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.

THE SHIFT TOWARD PREVENTIVE PUBLIC HEALTH

Modern healthcare is moving away from a system that primarily treats diseases after they arise toward one that emphasizes early detection and prevention. This transition is driven by advances in medical screening technologies, which allow doctors to (57) _____ emerging conditions long before symptoms are noticeable.

- In many countries, community clinics now integrate digital health platforms to provide patients with personalized reminders, ensuring they do not (58) _____ essential screenings or vaccination appointments.
- However, the widespread adoption of these technologies requires clear communication strategies, especially for populations with limited health literacy. Public health campaigns must use language that is both accessible and scientifically (59) _____ to avoid misinformation.
- Beyond communication, policymakers must address socioeconomic barriers. For low-income households, even minimal healthcare costs can act as a significant (60) _____ to preventive services, reinforcing existing health inequalities.
- Nevertheless, numerous case studies show that preventive healthcare can substantially (61) _____ hospital burdens and improve long-term population well-being.

Question 57. A. gloss over B. play down C. **pick up** D. narrow down
Question 58. A. **miss out on** B. step aside from C. hold off on D. break away from
Question 59. A. interpretive B. speculative C. imaginary D. **accurate**
Question 60. A. leverage B. outlet C. counterpart D. **deterrant**
Question 61. A. take in B. **ease** C. contemplate D. enrich

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.

INNOVATION IN MODERN SCIENCE

Modern scientific research is entering a new era, one defined by rapid innovation and unprecedented collaboration. Today's laboratories no longer operate in isolation; instead, they form global networks that enable researchers to (62) _____ ideas, resources, and technological expertise. This level of cooperation has accelerated breakthroughs in fields ranging from renewable energy to medical biotechnology.

As scientific challenges grow more complex, institutions increasingly rely on (63) _____ who can combine deep technical knowledge with interdisciplinary thinking. These professionals help bridge the gap between theory and real-world application, ensuring that discoveries can be transformed into practical solutions.

To maintain progress, scientists are encouraged to stay (64) _____ of emerging technologies such as quantum computing and gene-editing tools. Keeping pace with these advancements allows researchers to (65) _____ opportunities for innovation before they become mainstream.

Ultimately, modern science thrives on curiosity, persistence, and a willingness to explore (66) _____ that push the boundaries of what is known.

Question 62. A. disseminate B. renovate C. negotiate D. accumulate
Question 63. A. **highly specialized experts**
 C. highly experts specialized
Question 64. A. aware B. ahead D. specialized highly experts
 C. informed D. conscious

Question 65. A. reverse

B. **seize**

C. outweigh

D. suspend

Question 66. A. intervals

B. routines

C. layouts

D. **frontiers**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter/ dialogue in each of the following questions.

Question 67.

- a. Noel: I accidentally activated tracking mode when wiping dust off the controller.
- b. Iris: Why was it following you?
- c. Noel: The drone didn't crash because of the wind; it crashed because it tried to "follow" me indoors.
- d. Iris: So you blame the wind, then the drone, but actually it's you.
- e. Noel: Growth is admitting your mistakes... preferably after blaming everything else first.

A. c-b-a-d-e

B. b-c-a-d-e

C. c-a-b-d-e

D. a-b-c-e-d

Question 68.

Hi Sam,

- a. The speaker's point about "designing for failure" resonated with me more than the flashy demos.
- b. Last night's symposium had too many buzzwords, but one lecture actually changed how I view risk management.
- c. If you want the slides, I'll email them—there are some useful references in the bibliography.
- d. I think our project could adopt a protocol he suggested for staged rollouts.
- e. Despite the noise, I stayed until the Q&A because the moderator asked the tough, practical questions.

Your friend,

Mary

A. b-a-e-d-c

B. **b-e-a-d-c**

C. e-b-a-d-c

D. b-d-e-a-c

Question 69.

Dear Anna,

- a. I finally booked the lab tour you recommended, and I was surprised by how many start-ups share the same co-working space.
- b. The experience made me think about switching my thesis topic to translational research.
- c. I'm writing because I wanted to tell you about an incubator that supports early-stage biotech ideas—very practical for students like us.
- d. If you're interested, I can forward their contact; they sometimes offer small grants for pilot studies.
- e. Although it felt chaotic at times, I loved seeing engineers, clinicians, and entrepreneurs brainstorming together.

Write back soon,

Alex

A. a-c-e-d-b

B. c-e-a-b-d

C. **c-a-e-b-d**

D. e-c-a-b-d

Question 70.

- a. As the data accumulated, we began noticing inconsistencies that hinted at a deeper methodological flaw in the original study.
- b. While reviewing the previous research on coral bleaching, our team committed to replicating the analysis using a more robust statistical model.
- c. Before proposing a revised hypothesis, we must trace these irregular patterns back to their environmental variables and sampling procedures.
- d. This discovery didn't undermine the earlier findings completely, but it did raise questions about the reliability of their predictive projections.
- e. Ultimately, resolving these issues will help establish a more accurate baseline for future climate-impact assessments.

A. **b – a – d – c – e**

B. a – d – b – c – e

C. b – d – a – c – e

D. b – a – c – d – e

Question 71.

- a. The committee's final report argued that meaningful reform required decentralizing authority and increasing transparency at all administrative levels.

- b. After a six-month investigation, the committee uncovered several systemic weaknesses in how funding allocations were monitored.
- c. Although these weaknesses did not indicate deliberate misconduct, they revealed long-standing structural inefficiencies.
- d. Implementing the proposed changes will take time, but the report has already prompted lawmakers to reconsider outdated budgeting practices.
- e. As the investigation progressed, members began to realize that the problem extended far beyond simple clerical errors.

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

Logical thinking and problem solving: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 72.

You are leading a research team preparing a high-stakes presentation. One day before the deadline, you discover that two datasets used in the final model contradict each other, affecting the accuracy of your conclusions. The rest of the team believes the report is “good enough,” and revising it will require several hours of additional work. What should you do?

- A. Present the report as it is to avoid delays, since the contradiction may not be noticed.
- B. Postpone the presentation and request an extension without mentioning the dataset issue.
- C. Inform the team and stakeholders, correct the datasets immediately, and update the conclusions.
- D. Remove the problematic datasets and hope the model still produces acceptable results.

Question 73.

While coordinating a collaboration between two departments, you discover that each team assumes the other is responsible for delivering the critical data needed for progress. The deadline is approaching, and no one has taken action. What is the most effective next step?

- A. Wait for one department to take initiative.
- B. Assign one department to handle the data while communicating the clarification to both sides.
- C. Collect the data yourself without involving either department.
- D. Escalate the issue immediately to upper management.

Question 74.

A junior colleague proposes an innovative idea that could significantly improve productivity but would require retraining staff and temporarily slowing operations. Senior staff reject the idea because it disrupts “the way things have always been done.” What is the most logical approach?

- A. Support the junior colleague by implementing the idea immediately.
- B. Reject the idea to keep operations stable.
- C. Conduct a small-scale pilot test to evaluate the idea before making a large-scale decision.
- D. Ask the junior colleague to drop the idea to avoid conflict.

Question 75.

A new policy is introduced in your organization, but many employees misunderstand it and are applying it incorrectly, causing workflow issues. What is the most effective response?

- A. Send a detailed clarification and organize a short training session to ensure proper implementation.
- B. Wait for employees to eventually understand the policy through experience.
- C. Allow each department to interpret the policy however they want.
- D. Ignore the issue since the policy came from upper management.

Question 76.

Which of the following best exemplifies “ethical decision-making,” where a person considers moral principles even under pressure?

- A. Laura falsifies data to meet her department’s quarterly targets because her boss demands it.
- B. Sophie follows her colleagues’ unethical choices to avoid conflict, even though she knows it is wrong.
- C. Mark ignores the ethical implications and prioritizes speed over accuracy.

D. David identifies that manipulating the statistics would mislead clients, refuses to do it, and proposes an alternative solution that is accurate.

Question 77.

Which of the following situations best exemplifies “**strategic foresight**,” the ability to anticipate future challenges and plan accordingly?

- A. A company reacts to market changes only after competitors gain an advantage.
- B. A manager anticipates a potential shortage of resources six months in advance, reallocates assets, and prepares backup suppliers.
- C. An employee waits for instructions before taking any preventive measures.
- D. A project leader ignores trends, assuming things will remain stable.

Question 78.

Which of the following best exemplifies “**adaptive leadership**,” where a leader adjusts strategies in response to changing circumstances?

- A. The manager continues enforcing outdated procedures despite new regulations.
- B. The manager monitors emerging trends, revises team workflows, and communicates changes effectively to ensure smooth operations.
- C. The leader delegates everything to subordinates without adapting to the environment.
- D. The leader waits until problems become crises before taking action.

Question 79.

Your team is facing burnout due to high workload and tight deadlines. Productivity is decreasing, and errors are rising. What is the best approach to solve this problem?

- A. Demand that the team continue working at the same pace.
- B. Hire temporary staff without changing the workflow.
- C. Reassess priorities, redistribute workload, provide support, and implement short-term recovery measures to maintain morale and productivity.
- D. Postpone all deadlines and wait until the team feels better naturally.

Question 80.

A local youth forum is discussing sensitive topics, and one participant begins making offensive remarks. How should the facilitator respond?

- A. Intervene calmly, explain why the remarks are inappropriate, and redirect the discussion while ensuring all voices are heard.
- B. Ignore the remarks, hoping the group can self-correct.
- C. Remove the participant immediately without explanation.
- D. Let the debate continue unrestricted to encourage “free speech.”