

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 GREEN GUARDIANS — Spot the Problem, Save the Planet

Only when we identify an environmental issue clearly can we solve it. EcoID Green Guardians is a free teen project set up by a local non-governmental organisation. Sign up in pairs and we'll send a digital identity badge (1) _____ every member within 24 hours.

Use the EcoID map, (2) _____ you can upload photos and short notes, to report rubbish burning, deforestation hotspots, or waste gases from vehicles. Our team checks each identification before it goes public, so your personal identity stays protected.

Travel by bus or bike whenever possible—it's more (3) _____ friendly, and it cuts down emissions while reducing the risk of respiratory diseases. We discourage participants from (4) _____ in "perfect" AI essays about climate change; do research, then hand in a real reflection.

Top teams receive a(n) (5) _____ starter kit and join Sunday reforestation to protect habitats and biodiversity. Scan the QR code or ring us up today: with every report, you (6) _____ a difference.

- Question 1:** A. for B. with C. on D. to
Question 2: A. which B. where C. when D. whose
Question 3: A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist
Question 4: A. hand B. handing C. to hand D. handed
Question 5: A. habitat endangered-animal protection B. protection habitat endangered-animal
 C. endangered-animal protection habitat D. endangered-animal habitat protection
Question 6: A. do B. take C. give D. make



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.

REFOREST & REPORT: A Two-Day Community Project

Why it matters

Deforestation and climate change often combine to destroy natural habitats. When forests are cut down, the atmosphere warms, temperatures rise, and the balance of the ecosystem is upset. (7) _____, wildlife may lose food and shelter, and some species can become endangered.

What's happening

This weekend we are running a practical action project with local volunteers and a non-governmental organisation.

Schedule

Day 1 (Saturday): Reforest a hillside near the river and collect rubbish.

Day 2 (Sunday): Track wildlife and learn to record data. One day is for planting; (8) _____ is for learning and reporting.

Volunteer tasks

- (9) _____ a small tree nursery and label seedlings for future delivery to schools.
- Learn basic species (10) _____ using photos, footprints, and simple apps.
- Sort waste for recycling. Last year we removed a substantial (11) _____ of plastic waste from the riverbank.

Why your report helps

Because of illegal wildlife trade and shrinking habitats, many animals are starting to disappear from nearby territories. Your notes help us advise families to avoid buying wild pets.

Safety & sign-up

Wear protective gloves. If conditions are dangerous, turn back and ring the organiser up. Together, we can keep our local ecosystem (12) _____ and biodiverse.

- Question 7:** A. Nevertheless B. Consequently C. Meanwhile D. However
Question 8: A. another B. other C. others D. the other
Question 9: A. set up B. cut down C. turn up D. come down
Question 10: A. classification B. identification C. recognition D. explanation
Question 11: A. amount B. number C. range D. level
Question 12: A. balanced B. sustainable C. stable D. resilient

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. Leo: We'd better ring the office and ask drivers to stop idling and switch off engines, and we can walk or use public transport to cut gas emissions.
b. Mia: Okay, I'll call now and share it in our class chat so others follow your advice.
c. Mia: The air near our school feels worse, and buses keep idling at the gate.
A. a - c - b B. c - a - b C. c - b - a D. b - c - a

Question 14:

- a. Ben: Ask our biology teacher for advice, and save a back-up copy in a shared folder.
b. Anna: Great. I'll follow your advice, deliver the presentation, and discourage classmates from buying wildlife products.
c. Anna: Our mid-term project on endangered animals is due soon, but my slides are messy.
d. Anna: I'm worried I might use wrong facts. How can I check them?
e. Ben: Do research in a range of sites and come up with one clear issue, like illegal wildlife trade.
A. c - d - e - a - b B. c - e - a - d - b C. c - e - d - a - b D. e - c - d - a - b

Question 15:

- Dear Sam,
How are you? Is school OK?
a. Some posters need doing by Friday, so Ms. Lee advised us to recycle old paper for them.
b. If it works, we'll deliver the presentation, hand in our report, and encourage others to save the planet after the event.
c. To handle that, we did research on global warming in our library and came up with a documentary clip about polar bears.
d. Our group chat is busy because we're organisers for the school Earth Hour night this weekend.
e. We also set up a lights-out challenge: we turn off lights for one hour and turn down the AC to keep the room temperate.
Best,
Linh
A. d - c - e - a - b B. a - d - c - e - b C. d - e - c - a - b D. c - d - e - a - b

Question 16:

- a. This kind of loss leads to floods, lower biodiversity, and more endangered wildlife, which can die out if people ignore the danger.
b. When trees disappear, they upset the balance of the ecosystem, so the soil loses protection and the atmosphere holds more heat from emissions.

- c. Reforestation, recycling, and using public transport are practical actions that help rebuild balance, so we should protect forests instead of treating them as waste land.
 - d. Deforestation is a global issue because cutting down forests removes natural habitats for countless inhabitants and endangers biodiverse wildlife.
 - e. Last year, a hillside was deforested for a factory, so birds moved away and mud came down into the river after heavy rain.
- A. d - e - b - a - c B. b - d - e - a - c C. d - b - e - c - a D. d - b - e - a - c

Question 17:

- a. Climate change is no longer an essay topic for class; it is an environmental issue we can identify in our own city.
 - b. Governments and NGOs call for bans on illegal wildlife trade to stop species from disappearing, while schools encourage recycling, turning off lights, and using public transport.
 - c. Cars, machines, and factories emit substantial gas emissions into the atmosphere, and this pollution can be harmful to our respiration, leading to respiratory diseases.
 - d. As the temperature keeps rising, polar ice melts, sea levels rise, and extreme weather such as floods and heatwaves tends to hit vulnerable territories.
 - e. Real change depends on both policy and daily habits, so these steps combine with reforestation and careful waste management; if we follow the advice and stay aware, we can protect biodiversity and help endangered animals survive in time.
- A. a - d - c - b - e B. a - c - d - b - e C. c - a - d - b - e D. a - c - b - d - e

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.

The Importance of Environmental Conservation

In today's rapidly changing world, the importance of environmental conservation cannot be overstated. Our planet's ecosystems, (18) _____, are now facing unprecedented threats from human activities. Deforestation, pollution, climate change, and the loss of biodiversity are just a few of the critical issues that need urgent attention.

Often referred to as the lungs of the Earth, (19) _____. They also provide habitat for countless species of wildlife. However, extensive logging and land conversion for agriculture are leading to deforestation at an alarming rate. This not only contributes to climate change but also endangers species that depend on these forests for survival.

Pollution, another significant environmental challenge, affects air, water, and soil quality. Industrial activities, vehicular emissions, and improper waste disposal are major contributors to environmental degradation. (20) _____.

Climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions, (21) _____. These changes impact agriculture, water resources, and natural habitats, posing a threat to both human societies and wildlife.

Addressing these environmental issues requires global cooperation and individual action. Emphasizing sustainable practices, reducing waste, conserving energy, and protecting natural habitats are essential steps towards a healthier planet. By prioritizing environmental conservation, (22) _____.

Question 18:

- A. which have evolved over millions of years
- B. which have over millions of years evolved
- C. having evolved over millions of years evolved
- D. that have evolved over millions of years

Question 19:

- A. carbon dioxide is absorbed and oxygen is produced in forests which play a crucial role
- B. forests play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen
- C. carbon dioxide and oxygen play a crucial role in absorbing and producing forests
- D. the absorption of carbon dioxide and the production of oxygen take place thanks to for

Question 20:

- A. The threat of many species can disrupt ecosystems and harm human health
- B. The pollution of ecosystems can harm human being and threaten the survival of many species
- C. Pollutants can harm human health, disrupt ecosystems, and threaten the survival of many species
- D. Harming human health, pollutants disrupt ecosystems, and threaten the survival of many species

Question 21:

- A. having altered weather patterns, melted ice caps, and raised sea levels
- B. this alters weather patterns, melts ice caps, and raises sea levels
- C. which is altering weather patterns, melting ice caps, and raising sea levels
- D. is altering weather patterns, melting ice caps, and raising sea levels

Question 22:

- A. working towards a more balanced and resilient ecosystem for future generations
- B. we can work towards a more balanced and resilient ecosystem for future generations
- C. ecosystem for future generations is more balanced and resilient
- D. Future generations hope for a more balanced and resilient ecosystem

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.

Environmental “whitewashing” happens when an organisation tries to look clean and responsible while hiding facts that show real harm. In environmental debates, this is often called **greenwashing**: using public messages, labels, or campaigns to create a “green” image without making strong changes.

Greenwashing is dangerous because it slows down real progress. If people believe the message, they may keep buying the same products and stop asking hard questions. The United Nations warns that greenwashing can promote false solutions and delay serious climate action. It also damages trust: after a few scandals, people start to doubt even honest companies that are truly improving.

We can fight this problem in simple ways. First, be careful with **vague** words like “eco-friendly”, “natural”, or “planet safe” when there is no clear explanation. Second, look for proof that can be checked, such as real numbers, a full sustainability report, and independent third-party certifications. Third, compare what a company says with what it does across its whole business, not only one “green” product line. **If a brand spends a lot on green ads but invests little in reducing waste or emissions, that is a warning sign.**

Finally, we should support rules that punish **misleading** environmental claims, and we should speak up when we see **them**—by leaving reviews, asking questions, and choosing better options. Protecting the environment needs honest communication and real action, not clean-looking stories. When we learn to spot greenwashing, we help move money and attention toward solutions that truly reduce pollution and protect nature.

Question 23: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to verify a company's environmental claims?

- A. Checking for certifications provided by independent third-party organisations.
- B. Researching the company's history of environmental scandals and fines.
- C. Looking for concrete evidence such as a full sustainability report.
- D. Investigating the company's investment in reducing its overall emissions.

Question 24: The word “**vague**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unclear
- B. costly
- C. urgent
- D. strict

Question 25: The word “**misleading**” in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A. truthful
- B. persuasive
- C. attractive
- D. detailed

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

- A. rules
- B. options
- C. questions
- D. environmental claims

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "If a brand spends a lot on green ads but invests little in reducing waste or emissions, that is a warning sign."?

- A. Companies that prioritize marketing over actual waste reduction are likely engaging in deceptive practices.
- B. Expensive green advertisements are usually a reliable indicator that a company has neglected its waste management.
- C. A brand's commitment to nature can be measured by the ratio of its advertising budget to its total carbon emissions.
- D. Investing in green ads is often the first step for companies that want to signal their future intention to reduce waste.

Question 28: Which of the following is **TRUE** about the consequences of greenwashing according to the passage?

- A. It primarily affects honest companies by forcing them to increase their advertising budgets.
- B. It creates a sense of skepticism that can prevent people from supporting genuinely sustainable firms.
- C. It encourages consumers to demand more sustainability reports before purchasing any products.
- D. It leads to an immediate increase in the number of rules that punish organisations for false labels.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author discuss the impact of greenwashing on global efforts to combat climate change?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author provide specific advice on how consumers should respond to suspicious environmental marketing?

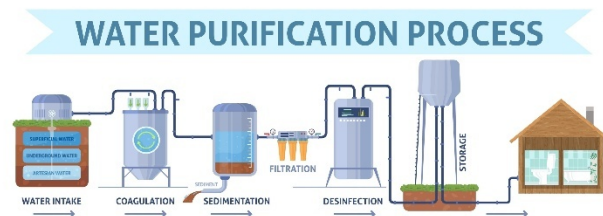
- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

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.



Water-intensive goods are getting more attention as droughts and heatwaves become more common, and as governments set stricter rules for rivers. Products like cotton, coffee, and computer chips depend on water at many stages. So companies are now mapping their water footprint not only in their own factories, but also on farms and during transport. In places where aquifers are falling fast, local authorities are **tightening** permits and monitoring discharge more closely. **This makes water a real business constraint, not just an environmental topic in the news.**

Many retailers and manufacturers are also changing their contracts. Big brands ask suppliers to share water-risk data, use water-saving methods like efficient irrigation or closed-loop systems, and follow wastewater standards. In dry, high-stress basins, independent audits are becoming more common, and some suppliers must send monthly reporting. For many businesses, the goal is not only to use less water, but also to reduce exposure to disruptions. If a factory shuts down because there is not enough water, the cost can **ripple through** the whole supply chain.



Farming is where some of the biggest changes can be seen, because agriculture uses the most freshwater withdrawals. In parts of Southern Europe, India, and North Africa, farmers are using drip irrigation, soil-moisture sensors, and drought-tolerant varieties. Governments are supporting these upgrades and using smarter pricing

to discourage waste. **They** also encourage basin-level planning, because saving water in one place does not help if total water use keeps rising.

[I] Labels and apps show the “hidden” water used to make everyday products. [II] Some shoppers choose seasonal food, waste less food, and buy fewer high-impact items like beef or fast fashion when other choices are available. [III] Change is slow, but water footprint data is becoming a mainstream metric, shaping procurement decisions and daily shopping around the world. [IV]

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

Consumers are also starting to care more.

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

Question 32: The phrase “ripple through” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. spread a series of consequences to B. cause a sudden financial collapse of
C. lead to the complete disappearance of D. create a temporary improvement within

Question 33: The word “**They**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. upgrades B. farmers C. governments D. varieties

Question 34: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a strategy used by retailers to manage water risks?

- A. Requesting suppliers to provide data regarding potential water shortages.
B. Requiring the implementation of closed-loop water systems in factories.
C. Conducting independent audits in regions experiencing high water stress.
D. Shifting all production lines to areas with abundant natural freshwater.

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. Farmers in developing nations are struggling to find enough water for their crops.
B. Smart pricing is the only effective method for reducing agricultural water consumption.
C. Agricultural sectors are adopting technological and policy-based solutions to conserve water.
D. Individual efforts by farmers are often undermined by a lack of basin-level planning.

Question 36: The word “**tightening**” in the passage is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. strengthening B. restricting C. relaxing D. enforcing

Question 37: According to paragraph 2, why are big brands currently demanding more water-related data from their suppliers?

- A. Because they want to ensure that all manufacturing processes follow local traditions.
B. Because they aim to minimize the risk of operational stoppages caused by water scarcity.
C. Because they need to report these figures to local authorities to avoid high taxes.
D. Because they intend to lower the price of water-intensive goods for the final consumer.

Question 38: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: “This makes water a real business constraint, not just an environmental topic in the news.”?

- A. Water has become a major headline in the media, which helps businesses gain more profit.
B. Companies are now treating water as a minor environmental issue rather than a financial limit.
C. Water availability has evolved into a practical limitation that directly affects corporate operations.
D. The news regarding water scarcity is often exaggerated and does not impact business decisions.

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

- A. The transition to water-efficient products will be completed by the majority of consumers soon.
B. Technology in farming is sufficient to solve the water crisis without government intervention.
C. Financial stability of companies is increasingly linked to their ability to manage water resources.
D. Products like beef and fast fashion will likely be banned due to their high water footprint.

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

- A. Modern technology and digital apps are the key tools that allow consumers to take full control of the global water-intensive supply chain.

- B.** Governments are now the primary drivers of water conservation by imposing strict financial penalties on retailers that ignore water-risk data.
- C.** The transition to drought-tolerant crop varieties is the most effective solution to the global crisis of falling aquifers and heatwaves.
- D.** The increasing scarcity of water is forcing a multi-level shift in how businesses, farmers, and consumers approach production and consumption.