

## SECTION 1

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your test book at anytime. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

#### Part A

Directions: in Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that correspond to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

#### Here is the example

##### On the recording, you will hear:

- (Woman) : *I don't like this painting very much.*  
(Man) : *Neither do I.*  
(Narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

##### In your test book, you will read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.  
(B) He doesn't know how to paint.  
(C) He doesn't have any paintings.  
(D) He doesn't know what to do.

##### Sample answer



You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question, "What does the man mean?" is (A), "He doesn't like the painting either". Therefore, the correct choice is answer (A).

**Now, we will begin part A with the first conversation.**

1.
  - (A) He did not enjoy the concert.
  - (B) He thinks the concert was fantastic too.
  - (C) He prefers a different type of music.
  - (D) He doesn't like concerts at all.
  
2.
  - (A) He prefers staying home.
  - (B) He wants to go to the beach.
  - (C) He loves the beach.
  - (D) He is busy today.
  
3.
  - (A) He finds the book boring.
  - (B) He enjoys the book as well.
  - (C) He doesn't read books.
  - (D) He prefers watching movies.
  
4.
  - (A) He disagrees with her.
  - (B) He thinks leaving early is a good plan.
  - (C) He wants to leave later.
  - (D) He is not sure about leaving.
  
5.
  - (A) He didn't go to the party.
  - (B) He didn't enjoy himself.
  - (C) He also had a good time.
  - (D) He prefers quiet gatherings.
  
6.
  - (A) He thinks the groceries are too expensive.
  - (B) He believes they need more food.
  - (C) He wants to eat out instead.
  - (D) He thinks they have enough groceries.

- 7.
- (A) He hates hiking.
  - (B) He also enjoys hiking in the mountains.
  - (C) He prefers flat trails.
  - (D) He has never hiked before.
- 8.
- (A) He doesn't eat pasta.
  - (B) He agrees about the quality of the pasta.
  - (C) He prefers a different restaurant.
  - (D) He thinks the restaurant is overrated.
- 9.
- (A) He thinks they will finish early.
  - (B) He also thinks they are running out of time.
  - (C) He has already completed his part.
  - (D) He doesn't care about the project.
- 10.
- (A) He didn't like the movie.
  - (B) He also found the movie enjoyable.
  - (C) He prefers documentaries.
  - (D) He hasn't seen the movie.
- 11.
- (A) He thinks the woman is careless.
  - (B) He feels sorry for her situation.
  - (C) He forgot his umbrella too.
  - (D) He enjoys rainy days.
- 12.
- (A) The weather is perfect for a picnic.
  - (B) The weather is not suitable for the picnic.
  - (C) He enjoys the current weather.
  - (D) He dislikes picnics.

- 13.
- (A) He thinks the woman did poorly.
  - (B) He believes the woman will do well.
  - (C) He is also nervous about the exam.
  - (D) He doesn't care about her results.
- 14.
- (A) He did not like the dinner.
  - (B) He also enjoyed the dinner.
  - (C) He prefers lunch over dinner.
  - (D) He wants to eat out again.
- 15.
- (A) He thinks weekends are boring.
  - (B) He is looking forward to the weekend as well.
  - (C) He has no plans for the weekend.
  - (D) He dislikes weekends.
- 16.
- (A) He is upset that she read it.
  - (B) He is happy that she enjoyed the novel.
  - (C) He thinks she should read another book.
  - (D) He didn't like the novel.
- 17.
- (A) He thinks she should study more.
  - (B) He believes she has worked hard and needs rest.
  - (C) He wants to study with her.
  - (D) He doesn't understand her needs.
- 18.
- (A) He thinks the trip will be boring.
  - (B) He agrees that the trip will be fun and exciting.
  - (C) He doesn't want to go on the trip.
  - (D) He is unsure about the trip.

- 19.
- (A) He thinks time moves slower for older people.
  - (B) He agrees that time passes quickly as we age.
  - (C) He believes time is constant regardless of age.
  - (D) He doesn't notice time passing at all.
- 20.
- (A) He thinks she will fail.
  - (B) He believes she has the ability to succeed.
  - (C) He wants to take over her presentation.
  - (D) He doesn't care about her worries.
- 21.
- (A) It's too late to start learning.
  - (B) Consistent practice can lead to improvement.
  - (C) Perfection is unattainable.
  - (D) Playing the piano is not worth the effort.
- 22.
- (A) Worrying will not help you succeed.
  - (B) There's always something positive in a difficult situation.
  - (C) Exams are not important.
  - (D) Worrying is a waste of time.
- 23.
- (A) Losing a job is the end of the road.
  - (B) New opportunities often arise after setbacks.
  - (C) It's difficult to find a new job.
  - (D) Doors are important in job settings.
- 24.
- (A) It's better to wait than to act quickly.
  - (B) It's never too late to make a change.
  - (C) Relationships are hard work.
  - (D) Happiness is overrated.

- 25.
- (A) You should not take risks.
  - (B) Taking risks is necessary to achieve success.
  - (C) Failure is guaranteed without effort.
  - (D) Projects are not worth your time.
- 26.
- (A) You should focus on one task at a time.
  - (B) It's wise to diversify your efforts and not rely on just one thing.
  - (C) Stress is a part of work life.
  - (D) You should quit your job.
- 27.
- (A) Everyone makes mistakes sometimes.
  - (B) Mistakes should be punished.
  - (C) Human beings are perfect.
  - (D) You should not worry about mistakes.
- 28.
- (A) You should always help others first.
  - (B) It's important to take care of yourself before helping others.
  - (C) Helping others is not necessary.
  - (D) You should feel guilty for not helping.
- 29.
- (A) It's better to stick with what you have than to risk losing it for something better.
  - (B) Career changes are always risky.
  - (C) Birds are not reliable indicators of success.
  - (D) You should explore all your options.
- 30.
- (A) Large tasks take time and patience to complete.
  - (B) You should work faster to meet your deadline.
  - (C) Rome is a perfect example of efficiency.
  - (D) You should take a break from your project.

## Part B

Directions: In this part of the test you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

### Here is the example

- (Narrator) : Questions 31 through 34. Listen to a conversation about a trip.  
(Man) : Are you ready for “The Big Apple”?  
(Woman) : Excuse me?  
(Man) : You know, New York City. You are going to New York with us, aren’t you? I wanted to show everybody around my old neighborhood.  
(Woman) : Oh...sure! I wouldn’t miss it – especially when the tour guide is a native New Yorker.  
(Man) : I thought we could start at the Museum of Modern Art. Right now there’s an exhibit on twentieth century American painters.  
(Woman) : Fine with me..but whar were you saying about...a big apple?  
(Man) : “The Big Apple.” It’s a nickname for New York. I think I heard once that it started with jazz musicians in the 20’s  
(Woman) : Oh.  
(Man) : Whenever they played a concert in a city, they called that city an “apple.” In those days, New York was the biggest city in the country, so they called it “The Big Apple.”  
(Woman) : Hey, I have an idea! Let’s go to a jazz club whole we’re here.  
(Man) : Sounds good.

Source: TOEFL ITP Test Taker Handbook

### You will hear:

(Narrator) : What is the man planning to see?

- On your test book, you will read** : (A) An art exhibit  
(B) A Broadway play  
(C) A modern dance production  
(D) An opera

### Sample answer



The man plans to see an art exhibit. Therefore, the correct answer for the question “what is the man planning to see?” is A.

### Now, we will begin Part B with the first conversation

**Questions 31 to 34**

**Listen to the following Conversation**

31.

- (A) Grand Hotel
- (B) City Center Hotel
- (C) Grand View Hotel
- (D) Riverside Inn

32.

- (A) Standard room
- (B) Deluxe room
- (C) Suite
- (D) Family room

33.

- (A) On the first floor
- (B) On the second floor
- (C) On the third floor
- (D) On the fifth floor

34.

- (A) 6:00 AM
- (B) 7:00 AM
- (C) 8:00 AM
- (D) 9:00 AM

**Questions 35 to 38**

**Listen to the following Conversation**

35.

- (A) To book a flight.
- (B) To plan a trip to Paris.
- (C) To inquire about travel insurance.
- (D) To ask for hotel recommendations.

- 36.
- (A) April 1st
  - (B) April 5th
  - (C) April 10th
  - (D) April 12th
- 37.
- (A) The Latin Quarter
  - (B) Montmartre
  - (C) Saint-Germain-des-Prés
  - (D) The Eiffel Tower area
- 38.
- (A) A daytime sightseeing cruise
  - (B) A lunch cruise
  - (C) A dinner cruise
  - (D) A private yacht cruise

### Part C

Directions: In this part of the test you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

#### Here is the example

- (narrator)            Questions 39 through 42. Listen to an instructor talk to his class about a television program.
- (man)                 : I'd like to tell you about an interesting TV program that'll be shown this coming Thursday. It'll be on from 9 to 10 pm on Channel 4. It's part of a series called "Mysteries of Human Biology." The subject of the program is the human brain-how it functions and how it can malfunction. Topics that will be covered are dreams, memory, and depression. These topics are illustrated with outstanding computer animation that makes the explanations easy to follow. Make an effort to see this show. Since we've been studying the nervous system in class, I know you'll find it very helpful.

*Source: TOEFL ITP Test Taker Handbook*

**You will hear:**

(Narrator)

*What is the main purpose of the program?*

**On your test book, you will read :**

- (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics
- (B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression
- (C) To explain the workings of the brain
- (D) To dramatize a famous mystery story

**Sample answer**



The correct answer from the previous question is to explain the workings of the brain. Therefore, the answer is C.

**Now, we will begin to the Part C.**

**Questions 39 to 42**

**Listen to the following lecture.**

39.

- (A) The variety of climates around the world.
- (B) The variety of life on Earth, including species, ecosystems, and genetic variation.
- (C) The number of extinct species in the world.
- (D) The amount of carbon emissions produced by humans.

40.

- (A) Species are becoming more resilient to climate change.
- (B) Species are moving to lower altitudes and latitudes.
- (C) Many species are shifting their distributions to higher altitudes or latitudes.
- (D) All species are adapting successfully to the changes.

41.

- (A) Coral reefs are expanding due to warmer temperatures.
- (B) Coral bleaching occurs, affecting both corals and marine species that depend on them.
- (C) Coral reefs are becoming less important to marine ecosystems.
- (D) Coral reefs are unaffected by climate change.

42.

- (A) Creating wildlife corridors.
- (B) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- (C) Protecting habitats.
- (D) Increasing the use of fossil fuels.

**Questions 43 to 46**

Listen to the following recording.

43.

- (A) The Roman Forum
- (B) The Flavian Amphitheatre
- (C) The Pantheon
- (D) The Circus Maximus

44.

- (A) AD 70
- (B) AD 80
- (C) AD 100
- (D) AD 120

45.

- (A) Concerts and art exhibitions
- (B) Gladiatorial contests, animal hunts, and mock sea battles
- (C) Religious ceremonies and political meetings
- (D) Educational lectures and workshops

46.

- (A) It is the largest amphitheater ever built.
- (B) It serves as a reminder of ancient Roman social dynamics and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- (C) It is the only surviving structure from ancient Rome.
- (D) It is used as a modern sports arena.

### Questions 47 to 50

Listen to the following recording

47.

- (A) LG
- (B) Hyundai
- (C) Samsung
- (D) All of the above

48.

- (A) To promote trade
- (B) To create a complicated writing system
- (C) To provide a simple and accessible means of communication
- (D) To replace English as the official language

49.

- (A) Its high population density
- (B) Its bustling shopping districts
- (C) Its stunning natural beauty and UNESCO World Heritage status
- (D) Its historical battlefields

50.

- (A) Traditional clothing (hanbok)
- (B) The culinary variety of dishes
- (C) The prominence of classical music
- (D) The importance of festivals

**SECTION 2**  
**STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

**STRUCTURE**

Direction: Questions 1 – 15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

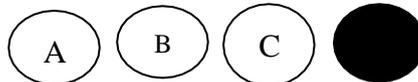
*Look at the following examples.*

**Example I**

Arctic wolves may .....in a den dug into the ground or snow where this is possible, though it is not always the case if the ground is frozen too hard.

- A. gives birth
- B. gave birth
- C. given birth
- D. give birth

**Sample answer**



The sentence should read, “Arctic wolves may give birth in a den dug into the ground or snow where this is possible, though it is not always the case if the ground is frozen too hard.” Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

**Example II**

They survive in some of the ..... places on earth, they have a number of anatomical, behavioural and physiological adaptations that allow them to do this successfully.

- A. coldest
- B. most coldest
- C. more colder
- D. most colder

**Sample answer**



The sentence should read, “They survive in some of the coldest places on earth, they have a number of anatomical, behavioural and physiological adaptations that allow them to do this successfully.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

**Now begin work on the questions**

1. The professor \_\_\_\_ the students to prepare for the upcoming exam.  
(A) to advise  
(B) advising  
(C) advised  
(D) advise
  
2. Rarely \_\_\_\_ a problem in the system since it was upgraded.  
(A) there has been  
(B) has there been  
(C) has been there  
(D) there was being
  
3. The study found that teenagers who read regularly \_\_\_\_\_ better scores in language and literacy.  
(A) achieve  
(B) achieves  
(C) achieving  
(D) achievement
  
4. \_\_\_\_ in the 19th century, the ancient manuscript has provided valuable insights into early civilizations.  
(A) Discovered  
(B) Discovering  
(C) Was discovered  
(D) To discover
  
5. Neither the manager nor his assistant \_\_\_\_ the report on time.  
(A) submit  
(B) submits  
(C) submitted  
(D) submitting
  
6. If she \_\_\_\_ the exam last semester, she would have graduated by now.  
(A) passes  
(B) passed  
(C) had passed  
(D) pass

7. The committee members \_\_\_\_\_ for their commitment to environmental issues.  
(A) was praised  
(B) were praised  
(C) praising  
(D) praise
8. The harder he tries, \_\_\_\_\_ he seems to succeed.  
(A) the most  
(B) the least  
(C) least  
(D) the less
9. \_\_\_\_\_ she prepared carefully, she still made several mistakes on the test.  
(A) Even  
(B) Although  
(C) However  
(D) Despite
10. The lecture will begin \_\_\_\_\_ everyone is seated.  
(A) unless  
(B) because  
(C) as soon as  
(D) even though
11. By the time he arrives, we \_\_\_\_\_ the project.  
(A) will complete  
(B) will have completed  
(C) completed  
(D) completing
12. The teacher asked the students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework before the class started.  
(A) to finish  
(B) finishing  
(C) finish  
(D) finished

13. Not only \_\_\_\_ but she is also an excellent musician.  
 (A) does she paint well  
 (B) she paints well  
 (C) she does paint well  
 (D) paints she well
14. The doctor suggested that he \_\_\_\_ a specialist for further examination.  
 (A) sees  
 (B) saw  
 (C) see  
 (D) seeing
15. \_\_\_\_ we had left earlier, we would have arrived on time.  
 (A) If  
 (B) Unless  
 (C) Despite  
 (D) Although

### WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Direction: In questions 16 – 40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

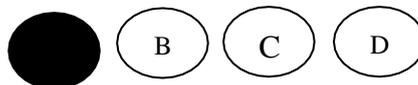
**Look at the following examples:**

**Example I**

In 2003, Leibovitz publishes the book *American Music*, with an emphasis on important

(A) figures in the realm of blues, country, folk, hip-hop and jazz.  
 (B) (C)  
 (C)

**Sample answer**



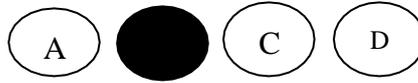
The sentence should read, “In 2003, Leibovitz published the book *American Music*, with an emphasis on important figures in the realm of blues, country, folk, hip-hop and jazz.” Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

**Example II**

The researchers state that monkeys, and presumably apes, have mouths, vocal cords

(A)  
and other vocal tract element capable of articulating at least five vowel sounds.  
(B) (C) (D)

**Sample answer**



The sentence should read “The researchers state that monkeys, and presumably apes, have mouths, vocal cords and other vocal tract elements capable of articulating at least five vowel sounds.” Therefore, you should answer (B).

**Now begin work on the questions**

16. The increasing demand for renewable energy sources has driven both  
(A)  
government and private sectors to invest heavily in solar and wind power,  
(B)  
which is expected to significantly reduce the dependency on fossil fuels in the  
(C) (D)  
coming decades.
17. While most psychologists agree that social media can have both positive  
(A) (B)  
and negative effects, few studies have been able to accurately measure its long-  
(C)  
term impacts on individual's mental health.  
(D)
18. The economic policies implemented during the early 21st century  
(A)  
were intended to boost growth in emerging markets; however, their outcomes  
(B) (C)  
often led to increased inequality between populations of developing countries.  
(D)
19. In recent years, researchers have focused on understanding how genetic factors  
(A)  
can affect susceptibility to various diseases, which allows doctors to better  
(B) (C)  
predict and treat patients.  
(D)

20. The committee's report recommended that each company in the industry  
 (A)  
implements stricter safety standards in order to minimize risks  
 (B) (C)  
associated with hazardous materials.  
 (D)
21. Many economists argue that because of global trade policies and technological  
 (A)  
 advancements, it has become increasingly difficult  
 (B)  
for developing countries to establish competitive industries  
 (C)  
within their domestic markets.  
 (D)
22. The concept of sustainable development encourages communities to use natural  
 (A)  
 resources in a way that meets their present needs without compromise  
 (B) (C) (D)  
 the needs of future generations.
23. Despite the rising awareness about climate change, several industries  
 (A)  
continue to rely on non-renewable energy sources, which doesn't only damages the  
 (B) (C)  
 environment but also threatens public health over time.  
 (D)
24. Advances in digital technology has made it possible for researchers  
 (A)  
to collect data more efficiently, leading to faster advancements in various fields,  
 (B) (C)  
especially medicine and engineering.  
 (D)
25. While the majority of scientists acknowledge the significant of biodiversity,  
 (A)  
 there is still a lack of consensus on (C) how human activities impact ecosystems  
 (B)  
over the long term.  
 (D)
26. The professor's lecture on modern physics theories was difficult

- (A)  
to understand, not only because of the complex nature of the subject but also due  
 (B)  
to the speed at which he was delivering the information.  
 (C) (D)
27. Due to its remote location, the research facility requires that all visitors obtain  
 (A) (B)  
 special permits and undergo a thorough security screening  
 (C)  
prior they enter the premises.  
 (D)
28. The rise in the number of students enrolling in online courses demonstrates  
 (A) (B)  
 how digital learning platforms is becoming more accessible  
 (C)  
and popular across the world.  
 (D)
29. In an effort to reduce carbon emissions, many governments have introduced  
 (A) (B)  
 incentives for companies investing in green technologies, which benefits  
 (B) (D)  
the environment as well as the economy.
30. Although scientists have studied the impact of pollution for decades, recent  
 (A)  
 studies indicate that the effects on human health is more severe than  
 (B) (C)  
 previously understood.  
 (D)
31. The university's new policy aims to improve the quality of education  
 (A)  
by encouraging faculty members to adopt innovative teaching methods, which  
 (B) (C)  
has proven effective in other institutions.  
 (D)
32. Despite significant advancements in artificial intelligence, there still remains  
 (A) (B)  
 numerous challenges in developing systems that can fully replicate human  
 (C)

intuition and emotional understanding.

(D)

33. The findings from the recent research provide valuable insights

(A)

into how environmental factors influences mental health and may lead to

(B)

(C)

more effective treatment options.

(D)

34. The historian's lecture focused on how economic and cultural changes

(A)

in the 18th century have shaped modern political systems, especially in

(C) (C)

Western Europe and North America.

(D)

35. In recent years, researchers have observed an increase in the number of people

(A)

suffering from stress-related illnesses, which suggests that modern lifestyles

(B)

(C)

has a direct impact on mental health.

(D)

36. The recent increase in global temperatures has raised concerns among scientists

(A)

about the long-term effects of climate change on various ecosystems,

(B)

which will likely lead to significant biodiversity loss (D) in many regions.

(C)

37. The findings of the study indicate that there a strong correlation between

(A)

education level and income, suggesting that individuals who receive higher

(B)

(C)

education tend to earn more money over their lifetime.

(D)

38. Many educators believe that the integration of technology in the classroom

(A)

not only enhances student engagement but also provides opportunities for

(B)

(C)

personalized learning, which is essential in modern education.

(D)

39. While the majority of researchers agree that climate change poses significant  
(A)  
threats, there is still debates over the most effective strategies to mitigate  
(B) (C)  
its impacts, and many scientists continue to pursue various lines of inquiry.  
(D)
40. In recent decades, advancements in medical technology have transformed the  
(A)  
way diseases are diagnosed and treated, providing doctors with new tools and  
(B)  
methods that enables them to provide more accurate diagnoses and better  
(C)  
treatment options.  
(D)

### SECTION 3

#### *Reading Comprehension*

Approximately 55 Minutes

50 questions

This section is designed to measure the ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those found in universities and colleges.

**Directions:** In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 1- 50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen.

Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage:

5	Born as Michael King Jr. on January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King Jr. was the middle child of Michael King Sr. and Alberta Williams King. The King and Williams families were rooted in rural Georgia. Martin Jr.'s grandfather, A.D. Williams, was a rural minister for years and then moved to Atlanta in 1893. He took over the small, struggling Ebenezer Baptist church with around 13 members and made it into a forceful congregation.
10	Growing up in Atlanta, Georgia, Martin Luther King Jr. entered public school at age 5. In May, 1936 he was baptized, but the event made little impression on him. In May, 1941, Martin was 12 years old when his grandmother, Jennie, died of a heart attack. The event was traumatic for Martin, more so because he was out watching a parade against his parents' wishes when she died. Distraught at the news, young Martin jumped from a second story window at the family home, allegedly attempting suicide.
15	King attended Booker T. Washington High School, where he was said to be a precocious student. He skipped both the ninth and eleventh grades, and entered Morehouse College in Atlanta at age 15, in 1944. He was a popular student, especially with his female classmates, but an unmotivated student who floated through his first two years. Although his family was deeply involved in the church and worship, young Martin questioned religion in general and felt uncomfortable with overly emotional displays of religious worship. This discomfort continued through much of his adolescence, initially leading him to decide against entering the ministry, much to his father's dismay. But in his junior year, Martin
20	took a Bible class, renewed his faith and began to envision a career in the ministry. In the fall of his senior year, he told his father of his decision.
25	In 1948, Martin Luther King Jr. earned a sociology degree from Morehouse College and attended the liberal Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania. He thrived in all his studies, and was valedictorian of his class in 1951, and elected student body president. He also earned a fellowship for graduate study. But Martin also rebelled against his father's more conservative influence by drinking beer and playing pool while at college. He became involved with a white woman and went through a difficult time before he could break off the affair.

30	During his last year in seminary, Martin Luther King Jr. came under the guidance of Morehouse College President Benjamin E. Mays who influenced King’s spiritual development. Mays was an outspoken advocate for racial equality and encouraged King to view Christianity as a potential force for social change. After being accepted at several colleges for his doctoral study, including Yale and Edinburgh in Scotland, King enrolled in Boston University.
35	During the work on this doctorate, Martin Luther King Jr. met Coretta Scott, an aspiring singer and musician, at the New England Conservatory school in Boston. They were married in June 1953 and had four children, Yolanda, Martin Luther King III, Dexter Scott and Bernice. In 1954, while still working on his dissertation, King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, Alabama. He completed his Ph.D. and
40	was award his degree in 1955. King was only 25 years old.

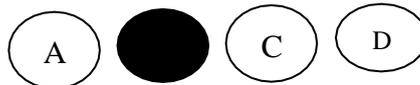
*Source: www.biography.com*

**Example I**

**What does the passage talk about?**

- (A) The education background of Martin Luther King Jr.
- (B) The biography of Martin Luther King Jr.
- (C) The parents of Martin Luther King Jr.
- (D) The college of Martin Luther King Jr.

**Sample answer**



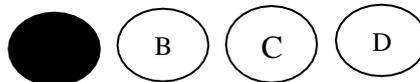
The passage talks about the biography of Martin Luther King Jr. therefore, you should choose (B).

**Example II**

The word “distraught” in line 11 is closest in meaning to ....

- (A) Extremely upset
- (B) Extremely surprised
- (C) Extremely happy
- (D) Extremely new

**Sample answer**



The word “distraught” is closest in meaning to “extremely upset”. Therefore, you should choose (A).

**Now begin work on the questions.**



45	the green economy but also provides economic stability in regions previously dependent on fossil fuel industries. Renewable energy offers a path toward a more sustainable and economically viable future. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels and minimizing environmental damage, renewable energy sources present a promising alternative for addressing climate change.
50	However, significant research and investment are needed to overcome the challenges of energy storage, infrastructure, and scalability. As technology advances and global commitment strengthens, renewable energy is set to play an increasingly pivotal role in meeting the energy demands of a growing world population.

1. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
  - (A) To highlight the challenges associated with traditional energy sources
  - (B) To describe the different types of renewable energy and their benefits
  - (C) To explain the reasons why fossil fuels are no longer sustainable
  - (D) To promote the use of geothermal energy over other renewable sources
  
2. According to the passage, what has contributed to the increased accessibility of solar power?
  - (A) Enhanced land use for solar farms
  - (B) Lower costs of photovoltaic technology
  - (C) Reduction in the usage of fossil fuels
  - (D) Increased governmental policies
  
3. Which country uses geothermal energy to supply heating to most of its homes?
  - (A) Canada
  - (B) Iceland
  - (C) Australia
  - (D) India
  
4. The word “mitigating” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
  - (A) Exacerbating
  - (B) Reducing
  - (C) Encouraging
  - (D) Avoiding

5. What can be inferred about the impact of wind farms on the environment?
- (A) They are entirely environmentally friendly with no drawbacks.
  - (B) They have some negative effects, but improvements have been made to reduce these.
  - (C) They require significant amounts of land that are largely unmanageable.
  - (D) They are less harmful than solar farms.
6. The word “intermittent” in paragraph 6 most likely means:
- (A) Constant
  - (B) Unpredictable
  - (C) Occasional
  - (D) Insufficient
7. Based on the passage, why is energy storage crucial for renewable energy sources like solar and wind?
- (A) Because these sources only operate in specific geographic locations
  - (B) Because they require advanced technology to function efficiently
  - (C) Because their energy production is not constant and varies with weather conditions
  - (D) Because renewable energy is more expensive than fossil fuels
8. What does the passage mention as one way to address the storage challenge of renewable energy?
- (A) Increasing the number of renewable energy plants
  - (B) Using fossil fuels as a backup source
  - (C) Developing advanced battery technologies
  - (D) Expanding land for wind and solar farms
9. What is the author’s overall attitude toward renewable energy?
- (A) Optimistic, but aware of challenges
  - (B) Neutral, presenting only factual information
  - (C) Pessimistic, citing mostly the disadvantages
  - (D) Skeptical, questioning the effectiveness of renewables

10. According to the passage, which of the following is a potential benefit of renewable energy on employment?
- (A) Creating more high-tech jobs exclusively in urban areas
  - (B) Offering more temporary jobs in construction than in other sectors
  - (C) Increasing job opportunities as countries move towards climate goals
  - (D) Reducing the need for government subsidies in developing economies

**Questions 11 through 20 are based on the following passage**

5	<p>Urbanization, the movement of people from rural to urban areas, has become one of the most profound social transformations of the 21st century. It is estimated that more than half of the world's population now resides in urban areas, a number expected to increase to nearly 70% by 2050. This rapid urban shift has brought about numerous benefits, such as economic growth, access to advanced healthcare, and improved educational opportunities. However, it has also led to significant challenges, including environmental degradation, increased pollution, and overcrowding.</p>
10	<p>Historically, urbanization was driven by industrialization. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, as factories and industries concentrated in cities, people moved from rural areas to urban centers in search of jobs and better living standards. Today, urbanization is often fueled by the promise of improved infrastructure, access to technology, and social services that are generally more developed in cities than in rural areas. Yet, this trend is not uniform worldwide. In some regions, particularly in developing countries, urbanization is less about opportunity and more about necessity. Many individuals migrate to cities to escape poverty, conflict, or natural disasters in their rural communities. One of the most significant outcomes of urbanization is the growth of megacities—urban areas with populations exceeding 10 million people. Tokyo, Delhi, and Shanghai, each home to over 20 million people, are examples of megacities that have rapidly developed over the past few decades. While megacities can drive economic growth, they also strain resources and infrastructure. Traffic congestion, high housing costs, and overburdened public services are common challenges faced by residents of these vast urban centers.</p>
15	<p>Environmental concerns are also heightened by urbanization. The concentration of populations in urban areas has led to the loss of green spaces, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and elevated waste production. Cities consume a disproportionate amount of the world's energy, which in turn contributes to air pollution and climate change. Urban heat islands, areas within cities that experience significantly higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas, have become increasingly common as cities expand and green spaces diminish. These heat islands exacerbate health issues such as heatstroke and respiratory problems, particularly among vulnerable populations, including the elderly and children.</p>
20	<p>Despite these challenges, cities have the potential to lead in the fight against climate change and environmental degradation. Urban areas are often the first to adopt sustainable practices such as efficient public transportation systems, green building standards, and waste management programs. For example, cities like Copenhagen and Amsterdam have implemented extensive cycling infrastructure, significantly reducing car dependency and</p>
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	lowering emissions. Moreover, some cities have adopted "smart city" initiatives, integrating technology into infrastructure to improve efficiency and reduce waste.
40	As the global population continues to shift towards urban centers, governments and city planners face the challenge of creating sustainable, livable cities. The future of urbanization will likely depend on a balance between development and sustainability. Urban planners are now focusing on the concept of "compact cities" that emphasize high-density living, mixed-use developments, and efficient public transportation systems to reduce urban sprawl and preserve natural habitats. Such initiatives aim to create urban environments that support economic growth while minimizing ecological impacts.
45	Urbanization is a multifaceted phenomenon with both positive and negative implications. While it has the potential to drive economic progress and enhance quality of life, it also poses significant environmental and infrastructural challenges. As urban populations continue to grow, sustainable urban planning and innovative solutions will be essential to ensure that cities remain habitable and contribute positively to the well-being of both
50	residents and the planet.

11. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
- (A) To explain the historical background of urbanization
  - (B) To discuss the positive and negative impacts of urbanization
  - (C) To highlight the environmental advantages of urbanization
  - (D) To describe the structure of megacities
12. According to the passage, what is one major reason people in developing countries move to cities?
- (A) For better educational opportunities
  - (B) To find advanced healthcare facilities
  - (C) To escape poverty, conflict, or natural disasters
  - (D) To benefit from smart city initiatives
13. Which of the following cities is NOT mentioned as a megacity in the passage?
- (A) Tokyo
  - (B) Delhi
  - (C) New York
  - (D) Shanghai
14. The word "exacerbate" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Increase
  - (B) Improve
  - (C) Observe
  - (D) Decrease

15. What can be inferred about the environmental impact of urbanization?
- (A) Urbanization has little effect on climate change.
  - (B) Urban areas consume an excessive amount of the world's energy.
  - (C) Urbanization leads to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions.
  - (D) Cities are generally more energy-efficient than rural areas.
16. According to the passage, what is one solution cities have implemented to reduce car dependency?
- (A) Expanding highways
  - (B) Developing cycling infrastructure
  - (C) Increasing parking facilities
  - (D) Building more residential skyscrapers
17. Why might "compact cities" be beneficial for urban planning, based on the passage?
- (A) They allow for lower housing costs.
  - (B) They help reduce urban sprawl and preserve natural areas.
  - (C) They make cities more attractive to tourists.
  - (D) They reduce the need for public transportation.
18. The term "urban heat islands" in paragraph 4 most likely refers to:
- (A) Areas that use a significant amount of electricity
  - (B) Regions within cities experiencing higher temperatures
  - (C) Cities with a large number of lakes and rivers
  - (D) Locations that are particularly popular among tourists
19. What does the author suggest about the future of urbanization?
- (A) It will become less significant as more people move to rural areas.
  - (B) It requires a balance between development and sustainability.
  - (C) Megacities will decrease in number due to environmental policies.
  - (D) It will mainly focus on building new infrastructure.

20. According to the passage, what is one way that urban areas can help combat climate change?
- (A) By expanding urban sprawl
  - (B) By adopting efficient public transportation systems
  - (C) By increasing residential buildings
  - (D) By encouraging migration to rural areas

**Questions 21 through 30 are based on the following passage**

5	<p>The Silk Road was not a single route, but rather a network of interconnected trade routes that facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture across the ancient world. Stretching over 4,000 miles from China to the Mediterranean Sea, the Silk Road played a pivotal role in the economic and cultural development of regions such as China, Central Asia, Persia, and Rome. Despite its name, silk was just one of many goods transported along these routes. The term “Silk Road” was coined by the German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but these trade routes had been in use for over a thousand years before that.</p>
10	<p>Silk production began in China as early as the Neolithic period, around 3000 BCE. This valuable fabric quickly became a highly desired luxury item, especially in Rome and other Western regions where it was viewed as a symbol of wealth and status. Silk was light, easy to carry, and exceptionally strong, making it ideal for long-distance transport. Besides silk, traders also carried spices, precious stones, tea, and porcelain from the East to the West, while the West offered items like glassware, olive oil, and textiles. These exchanges not only brought wealth but also facilitated the spread of technology, religious beliefs, and artistic traditions.</p>
15	<p>One of the most significant impacts of the Silk Road was cultural exchange. Buddhism, for instance, spread from India into Central Asia, China, and beyond largely because of these trade routes. Monks, merchants, and travelers helped to disseminate Buddhist teachings, which ultimately influenced art, philosophy, and society in many regions along the route. Similarly, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and later Islam spread along these trade networks, leading to rich cultural interactions. Furthermore, ideas in medicine, astronomy, and mathematics also moved across these routes, contributing to scientific knowledge in various civilizations.</p>
20	<p>The Silk Road was not without its dangers, however. Merchants and travelers faced numerous challenges, including harsh climates, difficult terrain, and the constant threat of bandits. The Taklamakan Desert in particular, with its extreme temperatures and vast sand dunes, posed a formidable barrier for traders. To mitigate these risks, caravans of camels and horses were organized to carry goods, and traders often travelled in groups for safety.</p>
25	<p>Additionally, a series of oasis cities like Kashgar and Samarkand developed along the route, providing essential rest points and resupply areas for travelers. These cities flourished, becoming centers of trade and culture that offered respite and goods to weary travelers.</p>
30	<p>The decline of the Silk Road began around the 15<sup>th</sup> century due to several factors. The rise of maritime trade routes provided an alternative, safer, and faster method for transporting goods. Additionally, the Mongol Empire’s fragmentation reduced the</p>
35	<p></p>

40	<p>stability that had once protected Silk Road trade. Finally, European explorers like Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus opened new sea routes that shifted global trade patterns away from overland routes. Despite its decline, the legacy of the Silk Road endures, as it laid the foundation for many of the economic and cultural connections that continue to shape the modern world.</p>
45	<p>Today, the Silk Road is remembered not only as a trade route but as a symbol of cooperation and cultural exchange. Efforts such as China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seek to revive and expand on the idea of the Silk Road, fostering infrastructure development and economic collaboration between Asia, Europe, and Africa. Although the context and methods have changed, the underlying goals of connectivity and exchange remain similar. The story of the Silk Road thus remains a testament to humanity’s shared desire for exploration, knowledge, and connection across borders.</p>

21. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- (A) The economic importance of silk
  - (B) The impact of the Silk Road on cultural exchange and global connections
  - (C) The role of the Mongol Empire in protecting trade routes
  - (D) The decline of maritime trade in the 15<sup>th</sup> century
22. According to the passage, what items were transported from the East to the West along the Silk Road?
- (A) Olive oil and glassware
  - (B) Spices, silk, and porcelain
  - (C) Textiles and olive oil
  - (D) Horses and camels
23. The word “disseminate” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Withhold
  - (B) Spread
  - (C) Study
  - (D) Conceal
24. What can be inferred about the importance of oasis cities like Kashgar and Samarkand?
- (A) They were only used as military outposts.
  - (B) They served as resting points and centers of trade for travelers.
  - (C) They were the endpoints of the Silk Road.
  - (D) They were mainly used for religious purposes.

25. Why did the decline of the Silk Road begin in the 15<sup>th</sup> century?
- (A) New sea routes provided faster and safer trade options.
  - (B) European powers controlled the Silk Road.
  - (C) The demand for silk decreased.
  - (D) The Taklamakan Desert became impassable.
26. The word “formidable” in paragraph 4 most likely means:
- (A) Dangerous
  - (B) Clear
  - (C) Ancient
  - (D) Friendly
27. What does the author imply about the Belt and Road Initiative?
- (A) It has no relation to the original Silk Road.
  - (B) It seeks to expand and modernize the principles of the Silk Road.
  - (C) It only benefits Europe.
  - (D) It primarily focuses on cultural exchange rather than trade.
28. According to the passage, which of the following was a significant effect of the Silk Road?
- (A) The reduction of trade in Asia
  - (B) The spread of religions such as Buddhism and Christianity
  - (C) The invention of maritime trade routes
  - (D) The growth of the Roman Empire
29. What does the author suggest about the legacy of the Silk Road in the modern world?
- (A) It is mostly forgotten.
  - (B) It remains a powerful symbol of global connectivity and exchange.
  - (C) It only impacts trade in Asia.
  - (D) It led to the decline of cultural exchange.
30. Who coined the term “Silk Road” according to the passage?
- (A) Chinese traders
  - (B) Ferdinand von Richthofen
  - (C) Marco Polo
  - (D) Christopher Columbus

**Questions 31 through 40 are based on the following passage**

5	<p>Coral reefs, often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most diverse ecosystems on the planet. Found in warm, shallow waters of tropical oceans, coral reefs cover less than 1% of the ocean floor, yet they support about 25% of all marine species. These complex structures are formed by colonies of tiny animals called coral polyps, which have a symbiotic relationship with microscopic algae known as zooxanthellae. The algae live within the coral tissues, providing the coral with food through photosynthesis and giving the coral its vibrant colors.</p>
10	<p>Coral reefs are known for their ecological, economic, and cultural importance. Ecologically, they provide habitats and shelter for countless marine organisms, including fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, many of which are not found anywhere else on Earth. Economically, coral reefs attract millions of tourists each year, contributing billions of dollars to the global economy through tourism, fishing, and marine-related activities. Additionally, coral reefs act as natural barriers, protecting coastal areas from erosion, hurricanes, and tsunamis by absorbing wave energy.</p>
15	<p>Despite their importance, coral reefs face numerous threats. Climate change is one of the most significant challenges, as rising sea temperatures cause coral bleaching. During bleaching events, stressed corals expel the zooxanthellae living in their tissues, losing their color and main food source. If the stress continues, the corals may die, resulting in the loss of biodiversity. Ocean acidification, another consequence of climate change,</p>
20	<p>weakens coral skeletons, making it harder for them to grow and repair. Human activities also pose a substantial risk to coral reefs. Pollution from coastal development, agricultural runoff, and plastic waste can smother corals and reduce water quality. Overfishing and destructive fishing practices, such as blast fishing and cyanide fishing, further degrade reef ecosystems. Coral reefs are also harvested for limestone,</p>
25	<p>aquarium trade, and jewelry, reducing their populations and disrupting the ecological balance of reef systems.</p>
30	<p>Conservation efforts are underway to protect and restore coral reefs. Marine protected areas (MPAs) have been established around many coral reefs to restrict fishing, tourism, and other activities that can harm the reefs. Organizations are also working on coral restoration projects, where healthy coral fragments are transplanted to damaged reefs to encourage regrowth. Additionally, researchers are exploring ways to breed more resilient corals that can withstand higher temperatures and acidic conditions.</p>
35	<p>The fate of coral reefs depends on global action to address climate change, pollution, and unsustainable practices. These ecosystems are invaluable not only for marine life but also for human communities around the world. Protecting coral reefs requires a combination of local conservation efforts, scientific research, and international policies aimed at mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable use of ocean resources. The preservation of coral reefs is crucial to maintaining biodiversity and the health of our planet's oceans for future generations.</p>

31. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- (A) The biodiversity found in coral reefs
  - (B) The causes of coral reef bleaching
  - (C) The importance, threats, and conservation of coral reefs
  - (D) The economic value of coral reefs to tourism
32. According to the passage, what percentage of the ocean floor is covered by coral reefs?
- (A) About 10%
  - (B) About 25%
  - (C) Less than 1%
  - (D) Nearly 50%
33. The word "vibrant" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Dull
  - (B) Bright
  - (C) Fragile
  - (D) Complex
34. Which of the following is mentioned as an ecological benefit of coral reefs?
- (A) They prevent the spread of diseases among marine species.
  - (B) They provide protection for coastal areas from hurricanes and tsunamis.
  - (C) They increase the temperature of the surrounding waters.
  - (D) They support terrestrial plant life.
35. What can be inferred about the relationship between coral polyps and zooxanthellae?
- (A) The relationship benefits only the zooxanthellae.
  - (B) Coral polyps are parasitic to the zooxanthellae.
  - (C) The relationship is mutually beneficial.
  - (D) Zooxanthellae feed on coral polyps.
36. What happens to corals during a bleaching event?
- (A) They grow larger in size.
  - (B) They lose their color and food source.
  - (C) They absorb more sunlight.
  - (D) They produce new zooxanthellae.

37. The word "symbiotic" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Cooperative
  - (B) Hostile
  - (C) Isolated
  - (D) Dependent
38. What can be inferred about the future of coral reefs based on the passage?
- (A) They will likely disappear within the next decade.
  - (B) They can only survive if global and local conservation efforts succeed.
  - (C) They are not essential for marine life.
  - (D) They are unaffected by human activities.
39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a human activity that threatens coral reefs?
- (A) Coastal development
  - (B) Limestone harvesting
  - (C) Greenhouse gas emissions
  - (D) Seawater desalination
40. What is the author's attitude towards coral reef conservation?
- (A) Indifferent
  - (B) Encouraging
  - (C) Pessimistic
  - (D) Opposed

**Questions 41 through 50 are based on the following passage**

5	Climate change, driven primarily by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, poses one of the most significant challenges facing our planet today. The resulting increase in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere has led to a rise in global temperatures, with profound implications for both natural ecosystems and human societies. The complexities of climate change effects are numerous, interlinked, and manifest in various ways across different regions of the world.
10	One of the most immediate impacts of climate change is the alteration of weather patterns. Increased temperatures contribute to more frequent and severe weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and heavy rainfall. These extreme weather conditions not only disrupt local communities but also have far-reaching consequences for agriculture. For instance, changing precipitation patterns can lead to crop failures in areas that rely heavily on predictable weather for farming. The consequences of such agricultural disruption are dire, often resulting in food insecurity, economic instability, and increased migration as individuals and families are forced to relocate in search of more viable living conditions.

15    20	<p>In addition to direct impacts on weather and agriculture, climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity. Ecosystems around the world are experiencing shifts in species distributions as organisms seek more suitable habitats in response to rising temperatures. For example, many terrestrial species are moving toward the poles or to higher elevations in search of cooler environments. This shift can lead to increased competition for resources, altered predator-prey relationships, and potential extinctions, particularly among species that cannot adapt quickly enough to the changing conditions.</p>
25	<p>Moreover, marine ecosystems are not immune to the impacts of climate change. The warming of ocean waters and increased carbon dioxide levels are causing ocean acidification, which adversely affects coral reefs and shellfish populations. Coral reefs, often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," support a vast array of marine life and serve as critical buffers against coastal erosion. As coral bleaching events become more frequent due to elevated sea temperatures, the biodiversity and productivity of these ecosystems are threatened, undermining the livelihoods of communities that depend on fishing and tourism.</p>
30   35	<p>The socio-economic implications of climate change are equally concerning. Vulnerable populations, particularly in developing countries, are often the hardest hit by the effects of climate change, as they have limited resources and adaptive capacity. Disadvantaged communities may experience heightened exposure to climate-related risks, such as flooding, heatwaves, and food scarcity. Additionally, the economic burdens associated with climate change, including damage to infrastructure and increased healthcare costs, further exacerbate inequalities within and between nations.</p>
40	<p>Addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires concerted global action. International agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, aim to unify countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. However, implementing effective policies requires cooperation among governments, businesses, and civil societies. Transitioning to renewable energy sources, promoting sustainable land-use practices, and enhancing resilience in communities are critical steps that must be taken to combat climate change effectively.</p>
45	<p>Climate change is a multifaceted issue that intertwines environmental, social, and economic dimensions. Its impacts are felt across the globe, threatening biodiversity, altering ecosystems, and exacerbating existing inequalities. As the urgency to address climate change grows, it is imperative that individuals and communities, as well as nations, come together to forge solutions that not only protect our planet but also promote equity and sustainability for future generations.</p>

41. What is the main focus of the passage?
- (A) The history of climate change
  - (B) The impact of climate change on ecosystems and human societies
  - (C) The economic benefits of renewable energy
  - (D) The development of international climate agreements
42. According to the passage, what are some human activities that contribute to climate change?
- (A) Recycling and sustainable agriculture
  - (B) Burning fossil fuels and deforestation
  - (C) Conservation and environmental protection
  - (D) Planting trees and promoting biodiversity
43. The word "vulnerable" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Strong
  - (B) Exposed
  - (C) Invulnerable
  - (D) Independent
44. How does climate change directly affect agriculture?
- (A) It increases the productivity of crops.
  - (B) It disrupts local communities.
  - (C) It causes predictable weather patterns.
  - (D) It leads to crop failures in certain areas.
45. What can be inferred about the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems?
- (A) Marine ecosystems are thriving due to climate change.
  - (B) Coral reefs are becoming more resilient.
  - (C) Ocean acidification poses a significant threat to marine biodiversity.
  - (D) Fishing practices are unaffected by climate change.
46. Which agreement is mentioned in the passage as a global effort to combat climate change?
- (A) The Kyoto Protocol
  - (B) The Montreal Protocol
  - (C) The Paris Agreement
  - (D) The Berlin Agreement

47. The phrase "adaptive capacity" in paragraph 5 refers to:
- (A) The ability to recover from illness
  - (B) The ability to change in response to new conditions
  - (C) The ability to conserve energy
  - (D) The ability to improve agricultural yields
48. What can be inferred about the future of vulnerable populations in developing countries due to climate change?
- (A) They will have more resources to cope with climate impacts.
  - (B) They are likely to be disproportionately affected by climate-related risks.
  - (C) They will benefit from improved infrastructure.
  - (D) They will have better access to renewable energy sources.
49. What is one socio-economic implication of climate change mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Decreased healthcare costs
  - (B) Increased food security
  - (C) Heightened exposure to climate-related risks
  - (D) Strengthened international cooperation
50. What does the author suggest is necessary to effectively address climate change?
- (A) Local conservation efforts only
  - (B) Global cooperation and action
  - (C) Increased fossil fuel consumption
  - (D) Individual lifestyle changes