

in New Zealand and an expert in waste plastic says, "They really do get into everything, and despite their tiny size, they can have a devastating impact on humans and non-human animals."

They are particularly focused on banning glitter, but not because the shiny material is the primary cause of the trillions of pieces of microplastics polluting our oceans. Their concern is that though many countries, including the US, UK, and New Zealand, have banned the use of microbeads, glitter is only restricted if present in cosmetics and pharmaceutical products. The plastic material is not prohibited if used for other purposes.

Since most experts believe getting rid of glitter is not going to make a **dent** in the plastic crisis, a worldwide ban is probably not going to become a reality anytime soon and more action on the use of other plastic based products is likely to have a greater influence on reducing the amount of plastic pollution.

31. Choose the best title or heading for the passage.
- A. Clearing up the World
 - B. Banned from Parties
 - C. Runaway Glitter Products
 - D. Polluting but Fun
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32. What is PET?
- A. A type of plastic
 - B. An animal at home
 - C. A research group
 - D. An exam
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33. Where have they found microplastics?
- A. In the beginning of the food chain
 - B. In beauty parlours and salons
 - C. In the air around universities
 - D. Inside people from northern Europe

34. Where has glitter been banned?
- A. In everything
 - B. In limited products
 - C. In the West
 - D. Pharmacies

35. What does the word 'dent' mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Accident
 - B. Destruction
 - C. Reduction
 - D. Banning

FOR QUESTIONS 36 TO 40, READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Tales of the Abominable Snowman, or Yeti, that roams the Himalayas have been a fixture in the Nepalese, Tibetan, and Bhutanese cultures since the 1800s. The belief in the mythical creature spread to the western world in 1951, following British explorer Eric Shipton's discovery of a massive footprint in the snow, while seeking an alternate route to Mount Everest. Numerous expeditions, many sponsored by large organisations, spent months searching the mountain ranges for the elusive, ape-like creature. Though none succeeded, the belief in the Yeti's existence never faded.

In 2013, a University of Oxford study conducted using two "Yeti" samples, concluded that the creature was a previously unknown hybrid between an ancient extinct polar bear and a brown bear native to the region. However, the result was disputed by experts a year later, allowing the myth of the giant creature to continue.

To put this mystery to rest once and for all, an evolutionary biologist led a team that acquired nine fragments of hair, bone,