

Reading for the Real World 1 Midterm Test (Units 1-6)

A. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

biodiversity	emit	injection	inferior	elementary
behavioral	curriculum	industrialized	productive	pest

1. Some parents prefer to teach their kids at home because they disagree with the public schools' curriculum.
2. I felt much better after the nurse gave me a(n) injection of pain medicine.
3. Wild areas of nature where humans rarely to tend to have more biodiversit.
4. Rats are a(n) pest that cause problems for people in most urban areas.
5. At age 3, the gifted child could already do simple math and read elementary texts.
6. Jay is a dog trainer; he is hired by people whose dogs have serious behavioral problems.
7. Cell phones emit signals that travel to cell phone towers and then to other phones.
8. They didn't lose the game because they were the inferior team; they lost because of bad luck.
9. Make sure you find a quiet, comfortable place to work or study because you'll be more productive that way.
10. As the world became more and more industrialized in the 1800s, millions of people gave up farming and moved to cities.

B. Match each word with its definition.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|--|
| 1. span | <u>e</u> | a. to reduce by a large amount |
| 2. stimulus | <u>g</u> | b. teaching a criminal to live a normal life |
| 3. habitat | <u>h</u> | c. an animal that hunts |
| 4. resistant | <u>i</u> | d. to confuse; to frustrate |
| 5. predator | <u>c</u> | e. to cover or include |

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--|
| 6. rehabilitation | <u>b</u> | f. existing at birth |
| 7. likewise | <u>j</u> | g. something that causes a reaction |
| 8. innate | <u>f</u> | h. the place where a plant or animal lives |
| 9. slash | <u>a</u> | i. opposed to something |
| 10. confound | <u>d</u> | j. in addition |

C. Read the excerpt from “Bigfoot.” Then answer the questions.

American and Canadian Indian tribes have passed down stories for thousands of years about giant ape-men living in the forests of the western United States and Canada. They called these creatures Bigfoot, Sasquatch, or Mountain Devils. Regardless of the name, the descriptions of these animals are usually the same. Bigfoot is described as being very tall, well over two meters. It is covered in thick, dark hair and usually emits a bad odor. Its body is usually very muscular and ape-like, yet it walks upright and has a face more similar to that of humans than that of apes. For the most part, this creature appears not to be violent or aggressive. Bigfoot sightings are usually of lone, or single, creatures, but there have been periodic reports of people seeing groups or families of Bigfoot.

People in other countries also tell stories of similar ape-men. In the Himalayas, a mountain range in Nepal, people call these creatures Yeti or Abominable Snowmen. Some Africans call them Nandi bears, and the Chinese tell stories of the Gin-Sung, or “bearman.”

Though sightings have been reported for centuries, is there any scientific evidence for the existence of these creatures? Some say yes, and others say no. Dr. Grover Krantz, a physical anthropologist at the University of Oregon who died in 2002, believed that Bigfoot may be a type of creature known as *Gigantopithecus*. The *Gigantopithecus* are a group of apes that lived in Asia—maybe as recently as 100,000 years ago—but are now believed to be extinct. They had many physical similarities to the legendary Bigfoot. Dr. Krantz argued that these animals may have actually migrated from Asia and settled in the heavily wooded area of the US Pacific Northwest, where food was plentiful.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

Bigfoot creatures are generally viewed as very dangerous.

T

F

2. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
- a. Reports say Bigfoot's face looks more like that of a person than an animal.
 - b. People report that the creatures walk on two legs.
 - c. Reports of apelike creatures are not limited to the US and Canada.
 - ☒ d. There have been no reported sightings of several creatures together.
3. According to the passage, Dr. Krantz believes that *Gigantopithecus* _____.
- a. is an extinct ancient relative of Bigfoot
 - ☒ b. is not actually extinct
 - c. lived in the US Pacific Northwest 10,000 years ago
 - d. died out due to a lack of food

D. Read the excerpt from "Body Mass and Weight." Then answer the questions.

Another popular current method of gauging whether someone is obese is the Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his or her height in meters. A normal BMI for a healthy adult is generally between 20 and 25. A BMI of 30 or more means a person is obese. Many experts feel that BMI is a reliable way to determine if a person's weight is unhealthy, while others feel that BMI is too general to be really useful. The numbers come from comparisons of large groups of people. BMI is not related to an individual's body composition; it says nothing about a person's actual percentage of body fat.

People have different body types, which can make BMI unreliable. For instance, athletes usually have more muscle mass than other people, and muscle weighs more than fat. Therefore, an athlete may have a high BMI, but this does not mean they are not healthy. Some people have higher bone density than others, which also increases their weight. In some cases, those who have very low body fat and are also not muscular can have a BMI that is too high. BMI is also unreliable for children and the elderly, so even supporters of BMI think that it should not be used for people under 18 or over 70 years old.

Despite these criticisms, there are strong positive aspects of BMI. The main **one** is that it is very simple. The formula can be used easily and does not take special knowledge or equipment—just a scale, along with pencil and paper or a calculator. Though BMI is a general measurement, it still gives useful information and can help identify when there might be a problem. Furthermore, some studies have shown that people with higher BMI numbers have a higher risk of health problems. It takes only a minute to get a BMI number, but the results can be very important to a person's life.

1. BMI is a rough measure of a person's body fat percentage. T **F**
2. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Most athletes have BMI numbers below the normal range.
 - b. Most athletes do not calculate their BMI because they consider it unreliable.
 - c.** People with high bone density may have a high BMI and still be healthy.
 - d. People with high bone density may have a low BMI and still be overweight.
3. The word **one** in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 - a. a criticism
 - b. BMI
 - c. a person
 - d.** a positive aspect

E. Read the excerpt from "The History of the Kyoto Protocol." Then answer the questions.

In December 1997, at a United Nations summit on global warming in Kyoto, Japan, representatives of over 150 nations adopted an agreement to limit emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆. The central goal of the Kyoto Protocol was to slash emissions to at least five percent below 1990 levels by 2012. The Protocol was signed by thirty-eight industrialized countries. Developing nations, including China and India, were not required to follow the Kyoto guidelines. The fifteen EU nations at the summit agreed to further reduce emissions to eight percent, the US to seven percent, and Japan to six percent below 1990 levels.

The US signed the Protocol on November 12, 1998, but it never received the necessary approval from the US Senate. Opponents claimed the Kyoto standards would harm the economy. Moreover, they said, it would fail to prevent climate change, since major polluters like China were excluded. Russia and Australia proved resistant for similar reasons. Despite these doubts, many countries continued to push for the Protocol. In order for the agreement to come into effect, it needed participation from fifty-five nations. The Kyoto Protocol didn't meet this target until February 2005, when Russia finally joined.

Over a decade later, has the treaty been a success? That depends on whom you ask. By the 2012 deadline, member countries had slashed emissions to almost twenty-three percent below 1990 levels—far beyond the goal. (That year, the treaty was extended through 2020.) However, critics argue that Kyoto does not deserve the credit for the cuts. Most developed countries had already passed laws to reduce emissions on their own. Further, some of the improvement in member countries was accomplished by moving factories to non-member developing nations. And Russia and Japan have dropped out completely. The Protocol now covers only fifteen percent of global emissions, which continue to rise.

1. Which of the following agreed to the greatest reduction in emissions under the Protocol?

- a. The US
- ☒ b. EU nations
- c. Japan
- d. China and India

2. Circle T for true or F for false.

Russia became the 55th country to join the Protocol in 2005. ☒ T F

3. One reason that some consider the Kyoto Protocol a failure is that _____.

- a. few nations have passed laws to cut greenhouse gases
- b. it ended in 2012 and was not extended
- ☒ c. total worldwide emissions are still increasing
- d. member countries failed to reach their emission reduction goals