**Reading Discovery 1 Review Test**

**Book 1 Units 1-5**

**A. Match the word to its antonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. pain | a. arctic |
| 2. tropical | b. die |
| 3. real | c. local |
| 4. international  | d. pleasure |
| 5. survive | e. fake |

**B. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| crush | charity | describe | attention | astronaut |

1. I always give money to a local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that feeds the hungry.

2. I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what the robber looked to the police.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was in space for two weeks.

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cans, you can fit more into the bag.

5. Our teacher punished us if we did not pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Eden

 There is a special place on Earth called Eden. It is filled with all kinds of plants. In fact, Eden has about 5,000 different species of plants. In nature, these plants do not all grow together. However, they all grow together in Eden. Where is Eden? It’s in Cornwall, England!

 Eden is a place for visitors to learn about plants. It is a little bit like a tourist park. However, it is really more than that. It is a place for scientists to meet and share their ideas. Eden Trust, the charity group that set up Eden, hopes visitors will leave with new ideas about plants. They hope people will learn more about caring for plants and the Earth. Education is a key part of the Eden Project.

 When people visit Eden, they can walk through greenhouses that look like big domes. Inside one set of domes is Eden’s tropical rainforest. Butterflies, bugs, and other animals live in this dome with the plants. There is also an open area without a dome. In this area, people can see plants from Britain, Australia, Asia, and South America. When Eden was built, the Eden Trust thought about 750,000 people might visit it each year. However, when Eden opened in 2001, almost two million people came! These days, Eden welcomes about 1.25 million people per year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Eden is filled with many plants and animals.
 | T / F |
| 1. People who go to Eden can learn about many kinds of plants.
 | T / F |
| 1. The plants live in large greenhouses.
 | T / F |
| 1. Eden in in South America.
 | T / F |
| 1. Fewer people visit Eden than the Eden Trust originally expected.
 | T / F |

**D.** **Underline the mistake in the sentence. Write the correction on the line.**

Robin Hood

 Robin Hood was a great hero for the people of England. He took things from bad rich people and gave them to people in need. At least, that is what the stories tell us about Robin Hood. Some people say that Robin Hood was not a real person. They say that he is just a legend. However, not everyone agrees. Other people think there was a real Robin Hood. By studying the places described in stories about Robin Hood, these people have found some interesting things.

 In the early 1300s, a man named Robert Hood lived in the city of Wakefield in England. Many things that Robert Hood did in his life match the stories about Robin Hood. Robert Hood joined a group to fight against the King of England’s army, but the group lost. All the members of the group who were not killed had to hide in the woods. That was how Robert Hood became a robber. In fact, for many years he was part of a group of robbers living in the woods.

 In contrast, not everything about Robert Hood’s life matches the stories. One interesting difference is Maid Marian. Robin Hood loved a woman named Maid Marian. However, Robert Hood was married long before he became a robber. His wife’s name was Matilda.

1. Robin Hood stole from the poor to give to the rich. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. It is proven that the Robin Hood story is actually about Robert Hood. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Robert Hood joined the King of England’s army. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Robert Hood never became a robber. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Robert Hood was married to a woman named Maid Marian. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 1 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 6-10**

**A. Match the word to its antonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. silent | a. temporary |
| 2. permanent | b. unusual |
| 3. regular | c. loud |
| 4. fit | d. animal |
| 5. human | e. unfit |

**B. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pollution | permanent | period | orbits | equipment |

1. The earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.
2. My scar will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—it will never go away.
3. We only dated for a short \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of time.
4. You need special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play hockey.
5. We should try to reduce the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we emit.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Doctor Fish

 For a long time, people have known that eating fish is good for our skin. The nutrients and oils found in fish meat are healthy for us. Now people are noticing that living fish, in particular “doctor fish,” can also be good for our skin. “Doctor fish” are becoming popular as a way to treat certain forms of skin disease. So, how can these “doctor fish” treat skin disease? They eat the bad skin!

 “Doctor fish” are an interesting species of fish called garra rufa found near two small towns in Turkey. These fish live in the warm waters of hot springs. In these towns, the hot springs are now part of health spas. The fish seem to help the skin of those who bathe there. For people suffering from certain skin diseases, this is wonderful news. Every year, about 3,000 visitors come to these towns to sit in the hot springs with the fish. As they sit, the fish surround them and eat the bad parts of their skin. Amazingly, the fish do not harm the healthy skin of the spas’ clients.

 According to one spa owner, “doctor fish” can give clients with severe skin disease clear skin with a 21-day treatment. Unfortunately, this is not a permanent cure. Luckily, the results can last for many months.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Living fish and fish meat are both good for us.
 | T / F |
| 1. Some fish will eat human skin.
 | T / F |
| 1. The fish like to eat turkey skin, too.
 | T / F |
| 1. The fish only eat the unhealthy skin of a diseased person.
 | T / F |
| 1. The results are permanent.
 | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

The First Animal in Orbit

 In the 1950s, Russia sent the first living thing into orbit, a dog named Laika. Other animals had been sent up in rockets before Laika. Fruit flies were the first animals in space. Then, scientists sent up mice and monkeys. Even so, Laika’s flight was different. She did more than just go up and come back down. Laika went into orbit. On November 3, 1957, Laika became the first dog in orbit.

 A few years before 1957, a scientist found Laika living on the streets of Moscow. The scientist worked for the Russian space program. He knew Laika could fit into a small rocket. He took her with him to be part of the Russian space program and gave her a home.

 Laika was trained to be a space dog. For part of the training, she was put in a spinning machine. She went around and around very quickly. This spinning made her feel the same way she would when going up in a rocket. Laika also had to get used to being near loud machines and eating special food for space travel.

 After years of training, Laika was sent to space. Laika survived the ride and made it into orbit alive. Sadly, she died in the rocket after being in orbit for just five hours. However, her death was honorable. Laika’s voyage was a major step toward putting a human into orbit.

1.What were the first animals to go up in space?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was special about Laika’s trip to space?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did she get ready to go up in space?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Did she survive the trip?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why was her death honorable?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 1 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 11-15**

**A. Match the word to its synonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. operate | a. lifeless |
| 2. melt | b. watcher |
| 3. dead | c. control |
| 4. viewer | d. liquefy |
| 5. attract | e. bring together |

**B. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| report | suffer | result | suggest | product |

1. May I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you order the burger.

2. Most people don’t enjoy watching an animal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said that it would rain today.

4. What was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Korean War?

5. The store sells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as guitars, CDs, and microphones.

**C. Circle T or F.**

The Benefits of Trees

 We all agree that trees are important. In most countries, there is even a day to celebrate trees. This day is called Arbor Day. However, do you know why trees are so important? First of all, trees help clean our environment. The leaves on a tree take in air pollution. This makes our air cleaner. Trees also absorb. CO2 may contribute to global warming, the increase in the Earth’s temperature. Thus, trees help prevent too much CO2 from being in the air.

 Trees also naturally cool down the environment. In fact, the US Department of Agriculture reports, “One young healthy tree is equivalent to ten room size air conditioners operating twenty hours a day.” The leaves on a tree also create shade, which cools the ground. This makes the air less hot. Also, water evaporates from tree leaves. This helps to cool the air further. All of these keep the surroundings cooler where trees grow.

 In addition, trees help other plants. The roots of trees support the soil around them. If there is heavy rain or strong wind, the tree roots keep the soil in place. This prevents erosion and even flooding.

 Finally, trees contribute to our personal health. They cut down noise pollution. This decreases the stress on our bodies. As you can see, trees make many contributions to us and our world. Have you hugged a tree lately?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Most countries celebrate Arbor Day.
 | T / F |
| 1. Leaves help control pollution.
 | T / F |
| 1. Trees cool the environment many different ways.
 | T / F |
| 1. Trees need other plants to protect them against flooding.

  | T / F |
| 1. Trees do not contribute to our personal health.
 | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

Ice in Africa

 People do not usually imagine glaciers in Africa. However, this doesn’t mean that they aren’t there. Glaciers can be found in Africa. They can be seen on the top of Mount Kilimanjaro and the Rwenzori Mountains. Many visitors say that seeing the glaciers in Africa is a wonderful experience. However, if you want to see them, you should go there soon. The glaciers may disappear by the year 2020!

 The glaciers in Africa are melting very quickly. Why are they melting? There are several reasons. For one thing, it does not snow on the mountains as much as it used to. There is less snow because the forests below the mountains have been cut down. Fewer trees around the mountains mean fewer clouds and less snowfall. Fewer clouds also mean more sunlight on the glaciers. This causes the ice to melt. Less snow, fewer clouds, and more sunlight all add up to bad news for the glaciers.

 When the glaciers are gone, other problems will occur. People living near the mountains will suffer. There may be less water in the rivers, and there will be fewer tourists to the mountains. As a result, cities there that depend on tourists will suffer for sure.

1. On which two mountains in Africa can glaciers be found?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. By what year might the glaciers disappear?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why is there less snow in the mountains?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is one way that people living near the mountains will suffer when the glaciers melt?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is another way that those people will suffer when the glaciers melt?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 1 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 16-20**

**A. Match the word to its definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. athlete | a. simple; not complicated |
| 2. bitter | b. to choose; to pick |
| 3. upper | c. a strong or unpleasant taste |
| 4. basic | d. a person who plays a sport |
| 5. decide | e. closer to the top |

**B. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| recent | tongue | possible | temperature | simple |

1. You should wear sunscreen in cloudy weather because it is still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get sunburned.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is colder in winter.

3. The blue candy turns my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blue.

4. Putting it together was difficult, but taking it apart was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks, the crisis in the Ukraine has worsened.

**C. Circle T or F.**

People with Super Taste

 Some people love spicy foods. Others can’t stand them. Scientists now think they know why. A recent study found that people can be divided into three groups of tasters. These groups are non-tasters, medium-tasters, and super-tasters.

 The difference between these groups depends on the number of taste buds on a person’s tongue. Some people do not have very many taste buds. Other people have a lot! If you count the number of taste buds on people's tongues, the results will vary from one person to another. Go ahead! Count how many you have in a 1 cm by 1 cm square. Non-tasters have about five taste buds, while super-tasters have about thirty!

 Scientists also noticed that there were three times as many super-taster women as men. About 35% of all women are super-tasters. On the other hand, only 10% of men are super-tasters.

 In addition, super-tasters are more sensitive to a certain kind of bitter chemical. Foods such as grapefruit, chocolate, and coffee have a lot of it in them. These foods are hard for super-tasters to eat. Medium-tasters do not mind eating such bitter foods. And non-tasters hardly notice any bitter taste at all.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. There are three types of tasters.
 | T / F |
| 1. The number of taste buds a person has determines what kind of taster that person is.
 | T / F |
| 1. Most people have the same number of taste buds.
 | T / F |
| 1. People with approximately thirty taste buds in a 1x1 cm square are non-tasters.
 | T / F |
| 1. More super-tasters are women than men.
 | T / F |

**D.** **Underline the mistake in the sentence. Write the correction on the line.**

Thanks to . . .

 There are many kinds of scientists. You know them by the field they work in. Almost everyone has heard of biologists and chemists. However, have you ever heard of a materials scientist? A materials scientist studies material science. This is the study of basic substances on Earth. These people study how to use materials. They also look at how materials can be changed to make things. Cell phones, shoes, CDs, and many other things could not have been made without these people.

 Take soft drink cans, for instance. They are made of aluminum. This metal melts at a low temperature. This means it is easy to make things like cans out of it. Also, it doesn’t weigh much. This is handy for things people carry. On the downside, aluminum is not very strong. This used to be a problem. However, by adding other metals to aluminum, materials scientists came up with mixtures called alloys. An alloy is stronger, but it also has the benefits of aluminum.

 Besides making soft drink cans, alloys have been used in other ways. Over 80% of an airplane (by weight) is made up of aluminum alloys. In fact, air travel would be impossible without them. All thanks to whom? Materials scientists!

1. A materials scientist studies basic materials in space. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Materials scientists are not needed to make things such as cell phones. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. An alloy is a weaker material than aluminum. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. One reason that aluminum is useful is that it is heavy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Aluminum alloys are used in planes, but air travel would still be possible without them. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 1 Review Test**

**Book 1 Units 1-5**

A,

1. d

2. a

3. e

4. c

5. b

B.

1. charity

2. describe

3. astronaut

4. crush

5. attention

C.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Robin Hood stole from the poor to give to the rich. (rich, poor)

2. It is proven that the Robin Hood story is actually about Robert Hood. (not proven)

3. Robert Hood joined the King of England’s army. (fought against)

4. Robert Hood never became a robber. (did become)

5. Robert Hood was married to a woman named Maid Marian. (Matilda

)

**Book 1 Unit 6-10**

A.

1. c

2. a

3. b

4. e

5. d

B.

1. orbits

2. permanent

3. period

4. equipment

5. pollution

C.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Fruit flies were the first animals to go up in space.

2. She was the first animal to orbit the earth.

3. She participated in special training to go up in space.

4. No, she did not survive the trip.

5. Her death was honorable because her voyage was a major step toward putting a human into orbit.

**Book 1 Unit 11-15**

A.

1. c

2. d

3. a

4. b

5. e

B.

1. suggest

2. suffer

3. report

4. result

5. products

C.

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Mount Kilmanjaro, Rwenzori Mountains

2. 2020

3. Because the forests have been cut down

4. There may be less water in the rivers.

5. Fewer tourists will visit.

**Book 1 Unit 16-20**

A.

1. d

2. c

3. e

4. a

5. b

B.

1. possible

2. temperature

3. tongue

4. simple

5. recent

C.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. A materials scientist studies basic materials in space. (on Earth)

2. Materials scientists are not needed to make plastics such as cell phones. (are)

3. An alloy is a weaker material than aluminum. (stronger)

4. One reason that aluminum is useful is that it is heavy. (light)

5. Aluminum alloys are used in planes, but air travel would still be possible without them. (and, not)