

Reading Jump Plus 2 Final Test**Units 11-20****A. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.**

addict	canoe	heir	care for	assassinate
Congress	rotting	attend	stir	influential

1. A _____ is a long boat.
2. We had to _____ our ailing aunt.
3. _____ announced that the National Health Care Act had passed.
4. I _____ a prestigious private school.
5. Rich people can buy the opportunity to be _____ in politics.
6. The _____ spent her life savings on heroin.
7. Someone tried to _____ Queen Beatrix, but that person failed.
8. The old bananas were _____ in the compost bin.
9. Prince William is _____ to the throne.
10. You must _____ this pot so that the sauce doesn't stick to the bottom.

B. Read the article. Then, read the statements and circle true (T) or false (F). Rewrite false statements to make them true.

Neanderthals are classified as exotic cousins of modern humans. They existed in the period between 200,000 years ago up to around 30,000 years ago. These fierce mammals lived throughout most of Europe as well as areas of North Africa and Asia. In some places, the Neanderthals and what we describe as “modern humans” actually lived together. Fascinating tests conducted on the skeletons of Neanderthals have revealed that they share little DNA with modern humans. However, according to the journal *Science*, about four percent of the human population does carry the Neanderthal gene. This has led many scientists to believe that Neanderthals and modern humans may have interbred.

The majestic Neanderthals were short and thick in appearance. Their facial details were noticeably different from those of modern humans. They had thick eyebrows that stuck out, a heavy jaw that pointed forward—with no chin—and very large front teeth. Recent scientific discoveries suggest that Neanderthals also had the gene for red hair. It is now believed that up to one percent of the entire Neanderthal population were redheads.

Neanderthals were physically very strong. They possessed strong arms and legs. Their hands were seemingly just as capable as those of modern humans to hold tools or weapons with which to hunt animals. Neanderthals lived in caves, and while primitive, there is no reason to believe that they were any less capable of intelligence than modern man. It is supposed that they cared for sick or injured members of their kind and buried their dead, just as we do today. It is possible that they even practiced an early form of religion.

The Neanderthals became extinct around 30,000 years ago. It is not completely certain what caused their disappearance. However, the majority of scientists believe that they were simply replaced by modern humans, who were better equipped to cope and survive in the world around them.

1. Neanderthals lived in Europe as well as areas of North America and Asia. T / F

2. Neanderthals and modern humans never lived together. T / F

3. Neanderthals were short and muscular. T / F

4. Neanderthals lived in mud huts. T / F

C. Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

Stories in Greek legends tell of aboriginal warriors who made weapons out of arrows that were poisoned with diverse animal toxins, including poison from frogs. Poisonous frogs from the Dendrobatidae family can still be found in the rainforests of Central and South America, especially the Amazon jungle. Poison from these frogs is even used today for weapons by some native tribes, including the Chocó Indians living in the forests of Columbia. Legends even tell of rulers assassinated by just this kind of poison.

The poison from the frog comes from its diet of insects and ants. The insects eat certain toxic plants, and the poison is passed on to the frog. The poison is contained in the skin of the frog. Native tribesmen often use special techniques to collect the poison from these frogs. They put a frog at the end of a stick and heat it over a fire. Then they rub the tips of their arrows or darts across the bare skin of the frog. The arrows and darts then become deadly weapons and must be used with caution.

Poisonous frogs are small and very colorful, and are commonly known as poison dart frogs, poison arrow frogs, dart frogs, or poison frogs. The most toxic of these frogs is the *Phyllobates terribilis*, also known as the Golden Poison Frog, which has been said to be especially deadly. There are about 220 species of these small, poisonous frogs. Unlike non-poisonous frogs, these frogs are diurnal—most active in the daytime. While other frogs lay hundreds or thousands of eggs, poison dart frogs lay only a few at a time.

The good news is that these frogs are not all bad. In recent years, there has been discussion about possible medical uses for frog poison, which has proven to be effective as an anesthetic. Some frog poison has also been found to block pain more effectively than morphine.

1. Where can frogs from the Dendrobatidae family be found?

2. How do the frogs become poisonous?

3. Which is the most toxic of these frogs?

4. How are they unlike non-poisonous frogs?

5. In the future, how might these frogs be used in medicine?

Reading Jump Plus 2 Final Test

Answer Key

A.

1. canoe
2. care for
3. Congress
4. attend
5. influential
6. addict
7. assassinate
8. rotting
9. heir
10. stir

B.

1. F / Neanderthals lived in Europe as well as areas of North Africa and Asia.
2. In some places, Neanderthals and modern humans lived together.
3. T
4. F / Neanderthals lived in caves.

C.

1. They can be found in the rainforest in Central and South America.
2. The poison is passed through them by the insects that they eat .
3. The Golden Poison Frog is the most poisonous.
4. They are unlike non-poisonous frogs because they are diurnal and lay only a few eggs at a time.
5. In the future, these frogs might be used to make painkillers.