

## 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	undergraduate	elementary
behavioral	curriculum	industrialized	productive	occupation

1. Some parents prefer to teach their kids at home because they disagree with the public schools' \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I felt much better after the nurse gave me a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of pain medicine.
3. Wild areas of nature where humans rarely go tend to have more \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Students usually choose a major that is related to their future \_\_\_\_\_.
5. At age 3, the gifted child could already do simple math and read \_\_\_\_\_ texts.
6. Jay is a dog trainer; he is hired by people whose dogs have serious \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
7. Cell phones \_\_\_\_\_ signals that travel to cell phone towers and then to other phones.
8. Melanie didn't have to work very hard as a/an \_\_\_\_\_, but her master's degree program was much more difficult.
9. Make sure you find a quiet, comfortable place to work or study because you'll be more \_\_\_\_\_ that way.
10. As the world became more and more \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800s, millions of people gave up farming and moved to cities.

## B. Match each word with its definition.

- |                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| 1. span           | ___ | a. to show or describe something or someone            |
| 2. stimulus       | ___ | b. teaching a criminal to live a normal life           |
| 3. habitat        | ___ | c. an individual animal or plant collected as a sample |
| 4. portray        | ___ | d. not natural; made by people                         |
| 5. specimen       | ___ | e. to cover or include                                 |
| 6. rehabilitation | ___ | f. existing at birth                                   |
| 7. likewise       | ___ | g. something that causes a reaction                    |
| 8. innate         | ___ | h. the place where a plant or animal lives             |
| 9. artificial     | ___ | i. to say that something is true                       |
| 10. affirm        | ___ | j. in addition   |

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

Native 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 ape-like 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 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 twenty and twenty-five. A BMI of thirty 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, so 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 eighteen or over seventy 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. Circle T for true or F for false.

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 Geopolitics of Climate Change.” Then answer the questions.

Broadly speaking, national governments are conscious of their responsibility to act on climate change. Since 2008, natural disasters have forced an average of twenty-eight million people to leave their homes each year. Meanwhile, just as demand for food is growing, farms are regularly threatened with floods or droughts. Because of this, many governments believe action needs to be taken at a higher, global level.

So in 2015, 197 countries made an agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris. The Paris Agreement asked countries to work together to limit global warming to an increase of no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius and to achieve a carbon-neutral world by 2050. The industrialized nations that joined fully included China, the US, and all the member states of the EU. At the time, Iran, Iraq, Libya, and the 11 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) signed the agreement, but did not make it law in their countries. These countries’ economies rely very heavily on selling oil. The developed countries that did make it law agreed to share finances and technology with each other and to support developing countries, which might struggle to act alone.

However, in 2017, the US withdrew from the agreement as some in the country believed it was unfair. They thought it allowed developing countries to industrialize more than the US and that the US was paying for them to do so. The US once had large car and steel industries, but these were heavily reduced in size from the 1980s onwards, causing high unemployment in some areas. Many wanted to bring these industries back to life, and some thought that membership in the Paris Agreement would prevent this from happening.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

An average of 28 million people per year leave their homes due to hunger.

**T      F**

2. Which of the following is true about the Paris Agreement?

- a. Its goal is to reduce global temperatures by 1.5 degrees by 2050.
- b. Some EU member nations decided not to join fully in it.
- c. Iran, Iraq, and other members of OPEC made it law in their nations.
- d. Rich countries that signed it agreed to help developing countries.

3. The US withdrew from the agreement because some people wished to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. strengthen the US car and steel industries
- b. help developing countries industrialize faster
- c. spend more money to help the unemployed instead
- d. demand that developing countries in the agreement pay more

## B01 Mid Test Answer Keys

### A.

1. curriculum
2. injection
3. biodiversity
4. occupation
5. elementary
6. behavioral
7. emit
8. undergraduate
9. productive
10. industrialized

### B.

1. e
2. g
3. h
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. j
8. f
9. d
10. i

### C.

1. F
2. d
3. b

### D.

1. F
2. c
3. d

### E.

1. F
2. d
3. a