

Short Articles for Reading Comprehension 2 Final Test**Name:** _____**Score:** _____**Unit 11-20****A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s).**

1. When you camp in the woods, mosquitoes are a(n) _____.
a. nuisance b. insect c. hazard d. threat
2. A diamond ring serves as a _____ of love.
a. gift b. symbol c. royalty d. badge
3. One should not drink _____ water.
a. bottled b. flowing c. tap d. contaminated
4. Mr. Smith is a novelist who _____ three novels this year.
a. brought b. bought c. published d. signed
5. The statue was _____ out of a huge rock by a sculptor.
a. painted b. carved c. formed d. drew

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s).

1. This item is the _____ evidence that proves his crime.
a. tough b. possible c. key d. potential
2. To remain physically fit, try to _____ every day.
a. work out b. go out c. eat well d. get some rest
3. Sally failed her math exams, so she has a private _____.
a. class b. tutor c. workbook d. pupil
4. Please bring me a glass of water. I'm _____ thirst.
a. dying for b. dying with c. dead for d. dying of
5. The tourists _____ some pictures of lions.
a. shot b. had c. hit d. snapped

C. Choose the best answer.

Communicable diseases are transmitted through air, water, insects, and animals, or by physical contact between infected persons.

Malaria, one of the most common and dangerous diseases, is transmitted by mosquitoes. If a mosquito bites someone who has malaria, the mosquito sucks in some of that person's blood. This blood contains the parasites that cause malaria. When the mosquito bites another person, it injects its infected saliva into that person and passes on the disease.

One of the most famous communicable diseases was the bubonic plague, or Black Death. This killed millions of Europeans in the fourteenth century. The organism causing this plague was carried by rodents, especially rats, and fleas, which then infected humans. Two other important communicable diseases that have caused major epidemics in the past are cholera and typhoid. These are passed from one person to another through contaminated food or water.

In the past few decades, there have been three new infectious diseases. One of them, AIDS, is causing millions of deaths every year. The AIDS virus is passed from one person to another through blood and bodily fluids. Two more recent communicable diseases are SARS, and avian flu or "bird flu."

1. Which is NOT a channel of communicable diseases?
a. Air
b. Water
c. Animals

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- d. TV
- 2. What spreads malaria?
 - a. Rats
 - b. Air
 - c. Mosquitoes
 - d. Food
- 3. What was the famous plague in the fourteenth-century Europe?
 - a. Black Death
 - b. SARS
 - c. AIDS
 - d. Bird flu
- 4. Which is NOT a newcommunicable disease?
 - a. SARS
 - b. Malaria
 - c. AIDS
 - d. Bird flu
- 5. Which is an epidemic of the past?
 - a. SARS
 - b. Avian flu
 - c. Typhoid
 - d. AIDS

D. Choose the best answer.

The English alphabet has its origin in the Roman alphabet. However, this alphabet was derived from the Greek alphabet. Furthermore, the Greek alphabet was derived from the Phoenician alphabet. It seems the precursor to our modern English alphabet is a long history of writing systems used and spread by other civilizations. Phoenician civilization, which spread between 1200 to 900 BCE, is not usually studied in detail in most history lessons at school. This is strange because Phoenicia was a very important civilization. Not only did the Phoenicians invent the kind of writing that we use today, but they were also great navigators and traders. They traveled throughout the Mediterranean Sea establishing trading posts, building new cities, and spreading their writing system. This scrip was based on symbols for sounds.

One great city that came to life was Carthage on the coast of North Africa. The Carthaginians, who were originally Phoenicians, became so powerful that the Romans decided that they had to be stopped. The wars between these two powers were known as the Punic Wars. Rome was eventually victorious, and Carthage was destroyed. Despite this, the Phoenician civilization lives on in the letters of the alphabet that we adopted.

- 1. How far can the English alphabet be traced back?
 - a. To the Roman alphabet
 - b. To the Greek alphabet
 - c. To the Phoenician alphabet
 - d. To the Carthaginian alphabet
- 2. How long did the Phoenician civilization continue?
 - a. About three centuries
 - b. About five centuries
 - c. About six centuries
 - d. About seven centuries
- 3. What was the greatest city the Phoenicians built?
 - a. Rome
 - b. Phoenicia
 - c. Athens
 - d. Carthage

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4. What did the Romans do to Carthage after the Punic Wars?
 - a. Honored the Carthaginian people
 - b. Destroyed the city
 - c. Adopted the Phoenician alphabet
 - d. Made the city a colony
5. What was at the center of the Phoenician civilization?
 - a. The invention of the alphabet
 - b. Destroying cities
 - c. Trading on the Mediterranean Sea
 - d. The invention of a navigating system