

Reading for the Real World 1

Final Test (Units 7-12)

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

tribe	obscure	spontaneous	explicit	dilemma
republic	terminology	selective	ritual	bargain

1. You can get a great bargain on a plane ticket if you buy it during the less-busy season.
2. A(n) obscure schoolteacher suddenly became famous when she competed in a TV singing competition show.
3. In a(n) republic, the government is elected by and responsible to the people.
4. Our dilemma is that one of the available hotel rooms is uncomfortable, and the other is very expensive.
5. Mom is very selective when she buys fruits and vegetables, only choosing the biggest and freshest-looking ones.
6. Sam never made his reasons for quitting school explicit, so we could only guess.
7. It's hard to explain grammar rules without using a lot of grammatical terminology.
8. Typically, a(n) tribe is led by an older man who is chosen by the people to be chief.
9. Exchanging rings is part of the wedding ritual in many cultures.
10. Dr. Cruz didn't plan her speech beforehand; it was completely spontaneous.

B. Match each word with its definition.

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|-------------|----------|--|
| 1. grasp | <u>c</u> | a. an idea to be proved; a theory |
| 2. fraction | <u>f</u> | b. the degree to which something is right and good |
| 3. shallow | <u>i</u> | c. to take and hold something |
| 4. thesis | <u>a</u> | d. a general explanation or description |

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| 5. morality | <u> b </u> | e. to become involved in something to influence it |
| 6. treaty | <u> h </u> | f. a part of a larger whole |
| 7. induce | <u> g </u> | g. to cause to happen |
| 8. constitution | <u> j </u> | h. an official agreement between countries |
| 9. overview | <u> d </u> | i. not caring about serious or important things |
| 10. intervene | <u> e </u> | j. the basic laws by which a country is governed |

C. Read the excerpt from “Pluto: Dwarf Planet.” Then answer the questions.

In 2005, an astronomer in California looked through a telescope and found a large rocky object near Pluto. It looked large enough to be a planet. In fact it seemed to be slightly bigger than Pluto. Thus, this object, which was eventually named Eris, created a dilemma for scientists. They had two choices: they could declare Eris the tenth planet in our solar system, or they could take away Pluto’s status as a planet. In Prague on August 24, 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) took a vote on the proper terminology. The result was that Pluto and Eris were classified as “dwarf planets.” In other words, there was one less planet in our solar system.

The IAU’s resolution stated a three-part definition of “planet” that Pluto and Eris do not meet. To be called a planet, a body must 1. orbit the Sun, 2. have enough mass that it takes on a roughly round shape, and 3. be big enough to “clear the neighborhood” around its orbit. Number 3 means that planets dominate their area of space because they have either destroyed all other large nearby bodies or incorporated them. In contrast, the term “dwarf planet” denotes a body that fits numbers 1 and 2 but not 3, and is not a moon. Pluto was re-defined as a dwarf planet because it has not cleared its neighborhood. Only 2,300 kilometers wide, smaller than Earth’s Moon, it is one of the largest objects in the Kuiper belt. This is a section of the outer solar system containing many icy bodies that are smaller than planets.

The IAU’s decision caused controversy among both scientists and the public. Although the change was semantic rather than scientific, some astronomers passionately opposed it. They argued that there is no precise definition of a planet’s “neighborhood” or what it means to “clear” it.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

Eris is a dwarf planet that was discovered in 2005.

T

F

2. Which of the following is NOT part of the IAU's definition of "planet"?

- ☒ a. The body must have more mass than the Earth's Moon.
- b. The body must be large enough to be roughly round.
- c. The body must move around the Sun.
- d. The body must have destroyed or incorporated all other large bodies nearby.

3. What be inferred about Eris from the passage?

- a. It will probably be re-classified as a planet.
- b. It is larger than most planets in the solar system.
- c. It is much smaller than Earth's Moon.
- ☒ d. It is in the Kuiper belt.

D. Read the excerpt from "Qi." Then answer the questions.

Where does the idea of *qi* come from? Most information about *qi* comes from ancient Asian civilizations. For thousands of years, the people of India have believed in this type of energy, which they call *prana*. According to Indian mystics, or holy men, highly developed *prana* can allow a man to equal the physical strength of several men, letting him bend thick metal bars and lift heavy objects. The Chinese call this force *qi*, the Koreans *gi*, and the Japanese *ki*.

Regardless of its name, the traditional thinking in Asia is that this energy can be used for health, relaxation, and self-defense. Special *qi* doctors in China, Korea, and Japan believe that this force travels through our bodies like cars on a highway. They believe that some types of pain are caused by *qi* being unable to flow smoothly, similar to a traffic jam on a road. They use a special system of needle therapy called acupuncture or *reiki*, a type of healing massage, to help unblock those areas where *qi* cannot flow freely.

Sometimes these doctors are able to direct the *qi* from their own bodies into the bodies of their patients. *Qi* meditation, or *qigong*, popular in China, teaches its followers to send their *qi* to the muscles of the heart, stomach, face, and neck. These are the places where stress builds up the most. These people believe that learning how to direct their *qi* to these areas will help them relax and live longer, healthier lives.

Probably the best-known examples of *qi* development can be found in the area of martial arts. Practices like hapkido, karate, and kung fu teach people to develop their *qi* for self-defense. The Shaolin monks of Central China are masters of one of the oldest styles of kung fu, Shaolin Wushu. They are known for their ability to control their *qi* and do things with their bodies that seem to defy the laws of physics, such as breaking bricks with their bare hands, balancing their bodies on the edges of swords, and enduring freezing cold temperatures with no discomfort.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

Indian *prana* and Chinese *qi* are completely different types of energy. T **F**

2. The word **They** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

a. bodies

b. *qi* doctors

c. types of pain

d. China, Korea, and Japan

3. Which is NOT believed about *qi*, according to the passage?

a. *Qigong* can allow people to send it to certain parts of their bodies.

b. Some types of pain are the result of it being blocked.

c. It usually builds up in the heart, stomach, face, and neck.

d. It enables Shaolin monks to do amazing things with their bodies.

E. Read the excerpt from “Anita Roddick.” Then answer the questions.

Anita Roddick was born Anita Lucia Perilli in an English bomb shelter on October 23, 1942, during World War II. Anita’s parents and her three siblings had fled from Italy just before the war began. Her mother ran a café, and Anita helped her after school and on weekends. After college, Anita taught briefly at a secondary school. She soon quit, however, and traveled to places such as Australia, South Africa, and Tahiti. In 1970, she married a poet named Gordon Roddick. The couple opened a restaurant and then a hotel, and they had two daughters together, Justine and Samantha.

In 1976, Gordon decided to fulfill a dream—he was going to ride a horse from South America to North America. Anita needed money while he was away, so she opened a small cosmetics store called The Body Shop. Roddick later wrote on her website that it wasn’t just economic necessity that inspired her to open the store. She was also influenced by the cultures she had experienced in her travels, especially women’s “body rituals” that used natural ingredients. And she remembered the hatred of waste that her mother had taught her as a child. “Why waste a container when you can refill it? And why buy more of something than you can use? The Body Shop’s environmental activism was born out of ideas like these.”

Roddick’s first store offered only fifteen products, but in time, this number would grow to more than 300. Roddick was selective about the types of products her stores carried. Most cosmetics sold at that time were tested on animals, and some animals were killed to produce beauty products. Roddick said she refused to sell products that harmed animals or ones that damaged the natural environment. She recycled all her bottles, used recycled items in the store, and promoted the idea of fair trade with developing countries. Roddick believed that consumers should support businesses that are run ethically. This ideology was called “ethical consumerism” and was an early form of the modern green movement.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

Opening The Body Shop was Roddick's first experience in running a business.

T

F

2. Which is true about Roddick, according to the passage?

a. She was born in Italy.

b. She did not finish college.

c. Her husband went on a long trip without her.

d. Her travels taught her to hate being wasteful.

3. Which is NOT true, according to the passage?

a. The Body Shop eventually sold over 300 different products.

b. Roddick claimed that her products were safe for the environment.

c. Most cosmetics companies used to use animal testing.

d. "Ethical consumerism" was opposed to the green movement.