

Reading for the Real World 3

Final Test (Units 7-12)

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

asset	indigenous	watershed	accuracy	consensus
allocate	anthropology	differentiate	dose	radiation

1. The fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 was a(n) watershed in world history.
2. Since the medication wasn't working, the doctor prescribed a larger dose.
3. Most companies allocate a certain amount of money each year for office parties.
4. The accuracy of automatic translation programs has improved greatly, but they still make a lot of mistakes.
5. Only about half of the radiation emitted by the sun is in the form of visible light.
6. Introducing new species to a certain geographical area can have negative effects on the indigenous wildlife.
7. Being able to differentiate between fact and opinion is an important critical thinking skill.
8. There is no scientific consensus about why we dream; instead, there are several competing theories.
9. It's usual for CEOs to say that a company's employees are its most valuable asset.
10. In linguistic anthropology, researchers study the role of language in social life.

B. Match each word with its definition.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|
| 1. evident | <u>f</u> | a. outside a defined group |
| 2. ray | <u>h</u> | b. a lack of something needed |
| 3. array | <u>j</u> | c. a false appearance |
| 4. deficiency | <u>b</u> | d. something with independent existence |

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. peripheral | <u> a </u> | e. a relationship or connection |
| 6. implicit | <u> g </u> | f. obvious |
| 7. congruent | <u> i </u> | g. not directly stated |
| 8. entity | <u> d </u> | h. a narrow stream of radiation |
| 9. correlation | <u> e </u> | i. being in agreement or harmony |
| 10. illusion | <u> c </u> | j. a varied collection |

C. Read the excerpt from “Ever-Evolving English.” Then answer the questions.

Like all languages, English has undergone many fundamental changes over time. The first form of English, now referred to as Old English (OE) or Anglo-Saxon, was first spoken in England and parts of Scotland. It was spoken between the middle of the fifth and twelfth centuries and was characterized by a comparatively limited vocabulary, as well as numerous endings that marked the gender, number, and case of words.

When the Normans invaded the British Isles in 1066, English came under the influence of the French-speaking conquerors, who became the new aristocracy. The class differences of this period are still reflected in the language. The words “beef,” “pork,” and “poultry,” for instance, all come from French, yet the words “cow,” “pig,” and “chicken” all have OE origins. This reveals who was taking care of these expensive animals and who was eating them: as one popular saying puts it, “French for the table, English for the stable.” Besides adding many French words, the language also gradually lost many of its OE endings. This new form of English, referred to as Middle English (ME), developed from 1066 to around 1500.

Meanwhile, between 1200 and 1600 a major alteration occurred in the way people pronounced many vowel sounds, particularly the long vowels. The completion of this change, dubbed “the Great Vowel Shift,” marks the birth of the modern English language. Modern English developed rapidly during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), which was also the period when the great playwright William Shakespeare lived and wrote. His work had a profound influence on the language, introducing many new words and phrases that we now take for granted— like “uncomfortable,” which comes from *Romeo and Juliet*.

Modern English was characterized by more active attempts at standardization of English usage and spelling. During the 1600s and 1700s, many writers called for English to follow more regular patterns, as French and Latin did. **They** also proposed that an English academy be created. No such academy was ever established, but numerous grammar texts and dictionaries started appearing.

1. Which is NOT true of Old English, according to the passage??

- a. It is also referred to as “Anglo-Saxon.”
- b. It was spoken for roughly 700 years.
- c. It included fairly few words but many endings.
- ☒ d. It is the source of modern words for meat such as “beef.”

2. Circle T for true or F for false.

The Great Vowel Shift began during the Old English period.

T

☒ F

3. The word **They** in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- a. patterns
- ☒ b. writers
- c. French and Latin
- d. attempts

D. Read the excerpt from “Creatine’s Place in Sports and Fitness.” Then answer the questions.

Creatine supplements are designed to enhance athletic performance by making more energy available to muscles during exercise. It can be effective for increasing short-term muscular stress endurance in contact sports like football and, especially, in weight training. In addition to facilitating cell metabolism, it draws water into muscle cells, which can help the production of muscle fiber. Creatine was first introduced to Olympic athletes to maximize muscle energy

But the supplement attracted criticism shortly after its introduction. Early studies questioned creatine’s effects on endurance. The gains were only observed in bursts of activity of thirty seconds or less, and these findings curbed the enthusiasm of informed athletes hoping to increase their energy throughout long periods of exertion, as are typical in most sports. Nonetheless, the effect remained relevant for certain sports, such as power lifting. And studies confirmed that extra repetitions in workouts translated into greater muscle mass gains—provided those taking the

supplements worked out regularly and ate an otherwise balanced diet.

Another cause for concern has been water retention. Athletes “loading” creatine at high doses tend to take on extra water weight—as much as five pounds’ worth in the first week. But the retention occurs inside the muscle cells themselves, so rather than the bloating normally associated with water retention, creatine retention actually just makes the muscles larger—without any added muscle mass or strength. This effect has been found to be neutral at worst, and some research suggests it has a positive effect on motivation. Creatine’s muscle-pumping effect can be a placebo of sorts, which provides an illusion of success that motivates athletes to work harder. Eventually, this translates into increases in muscle mass as well—but as a result of the extra exercise, not the water.

The debate on creatine supplement safety, however, has gone back and forth since the beginning. Mild side effects like abdominal discomfort and diarrhea are well established but not major concerns. Some early studies caused concern about links to kidney problems. Continued study, however, revealed no direct link between creatine and any known kidney disorder. Kidney disorders that involve tissue swelling, however, can be made worse by high doses of creatine, which increases tissue swelling even more. In simple terms, creatine won’t cause kidney problems, but it can worsen some of them. Early concerns about liver damage were not borne out by subsequent research. As with its effect on the kidneys, creatine won’t cause liver problems, but it can swell liver tissue. A 2015 study by the Harvard School of Public Health linked creatine use to testicular cancer in young adults, finding that those who used the supplement were more likely to be diagnosed with the cancer. However, there has been only one such study to date; many more will be necessary to rule out other possible causes.

1. Creatine is NOT effective for _____.
 - a. drawing water into the muscles of users
 - b. improving users’ short-term muscular endurance
 - ☒ c. helping users exercise longer
 - d. aiding in users’ cell metabolism

2. Circle T for true or F for false.

Creatine may increase motivation because it makes muscles appear larger.

☒ T F

3. Which is NOT true about creatine, according to the passage?
 - a. Users of it may experience stomach problems.
 - b. It increases kidney swelling in high doses.
 - ☒ c. It has been shown to damage healthy livers.
 - d. One study suggests it increases the risk of testicular cancer.

E. Read the excerpt from “Repatriation of Remains.” Then answer the questions.

In 1971, Maria Pearson, a Yankton Dakota tribe member, waited in the Iowa governor’s lobby in full traditional dress until he finally agreed to speak with her. He asked what he could do for her, and she told him, “You can give me back my people’s bones and you can quit digging them up.” She was referring to remains of Native Americans uncovered during a state highway construction project. The remains of white people, apparently early settlers, had been respectfully reburied. By contrast, the Native remains had been sent off to researchers, with obvious, if implicit, disrespect.

Maria did not back down, and the meeting eventually led to NAGPRA, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. But the debate about repatriation of remains continues to divide scientists and indigenous peoples. Many indigenous groups strongly believe that they have the right to possess and protect the remains of their ancestors. On the other hand, researchers believe that the skeletons hold too much potential for scientific study to surrender them to indigenous groups. This division is seen in such places as North America, Australia, and New Zealand.

NAGPRA did not become law in the US until 1990. The main principles of NAGPRA are simple: burial sites are sacred and should not be disturbed, and remains that have been removed from graves should be returned to the person’s descendants. Museums and universities have returned thousands of remains to various indigenous groups for reburial. There are two main arguments in support of repatriation. One involves the need to make amends for past abuse; the second involves the ancestral line and rights to remains.

First, one must look at how most of these remains ended up in museums and universities. Most of these collections were gathered during times of colonization, under some of the most severely oppressive conditions indigenous groups have faced. Graves were looted for skeletons and grave goods, which were displayed in museums. Indigenous groups in favor of repatriation are finally able to reclaim the bones of people central to their identities, which were taken from **them** centuries ago.

1. Circle T for true or F for false.

State workers in Iowa treated Native people’s remains differently from white people’s remains.

T

F

2. Which is NOT true of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act?

- a. It can be traced back to Maria Pearson's meeting with the Iowa governor.
- b. It states that indigenous gravesites cannot be excavated by researchers.
- c. It has been followed by many museums and universities.
- d. It finally settled the conflict between scientists and indigenous groups.

3. The word **them** in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- a. groups
- b. identities
- c. people
- d. bones