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Aii Language Center

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Name: _____

Quiz

Reading Explorer 2, Third Edition

Additional Reading Unit 11B

Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.



Mirror Image

If you were to draw a line down a moth's back, the moth's right side would look like a reflection of its left side. This is called bilateral symmetry. Moths are an example of symmetry in nature. In nature, though, both sides are not always exactly the same. You can see that if you draw a line of symmetry down the middle of your face. You might notice that one eyebrow is slightly higher than the other. Maybe when you smile, you have only one dimple instead of two. Both sides of your face have an eye, an ear, and half a smile. Both are almost alike. So your face is still symmetrical.

When you look at a Luna moth, it is very easy to see bilateral symmetry. Find one resting with its wings open. Then you can really see how its two sides look the same. A pair of pale green wings grows from each side of the moth's body. Two feathery antennae stick up from its head. Its body parts are about the same size and shape. They are evenly arranged along its white furry body.

If you take a look at the pretty patterns on its green and purple wings, you can see symmetry there, too. A ribbon of purple runs along the edges of its wings. The matching spots on its wings look just like a pair of eyes staring at you. The patterns are made by thousands of tiny overlapping and matching *scales*.

Bilateral symmetry is all around you. Most animals have it. Camels, beetles, pigeons, and frogs have it. You can even look at your pet for signs of symmetry. Moths are a great example. Once you start looking, you will see nature's symmetry all around you.

Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. How the moth is one example of nature's symmetry
 - b. How things look differently in a mirror's reflection
 - c. What kinds of moths have bilateral symmetry
 - d. Why things in nature have symmetry
2. In the second sentence of the second paragraph, what does the word *one* refer to?
 - a. bilateral symmetry
 - b. luna moth
 - c. side
 - d. wing
3. In the third paragraph, what does the word *scales* mean?
 - a. hard parts on the outside of some animals
 - b. a device used for measuring things
 - c. the range of notes in music
 - d. different colored hair
4. What is NOT true about bilateral symmetry?
 - a. both sides are always exactly alike
 - b. one side is a reflection of the other
 - c. most animals have bilateral symmetry
 - d. the luna moth is an example of bilateral symmetry
5. Where would the sentence *You can start by looking at yourself in a mirror* fit best in the passage?
 - a. at the end of the first paragraph
 - b. at the end of the second paragraph
 - c. at the end of the third paragraph
 - d. at the end of the final paragraph

1	2	3	4	5

Thanks!