



SUMMIT 2.4
FINAL TEST Units 7 & 8

Mark

Student's Name: _____

Date: _____

Teacher's Name: SOLIZ SANCHEZ Laura Ximena

LISTENING. (2.5 points)

A. Listen to the conversation. Then choose the right word to complete. (PART 1)

- _____ 1. Isabel plans to be (**a** **persistent** / **b** **open-minded** / **c** **perceptive**) about finding the right job opportunity.
- _____ 2. Marty notes that Isabel has (**a** **an eye for detail** / **b** **an ear for music** / **c** **a head for figures**).
- _____ 3. According to Marty, Isabel has a way with (**a** **people** / **b** **words** / **c** **detail**) that will help her in her future career.
- _____ 4. Isabel thinks (**a** **open-minded** / **b** **witty** / **c** **talented**) people can be difficult to work with, and she doesn't have patience with them.
- _____ 5. Marty thinks Isabel is (**a** **perceptive** / **b** **curious** / **c** **imaginative**) about other people's thoughts and feelings, which is a characteristic that may help her deal with musicians.

VOCABULARY. (2.5 points)

B. Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- _____ 1. Jack does have (**a** **an ear** / **b** **an eye** / **c** **a knack**) for detail, but he's not always good at understanding the big picture.
- _____ 2. Doris is so (**a** **witty** / **b** **inquisitive** / **c** **open-minded**)—she tries to find out all she can about her neighbors.
- _____ 3. Mateo has (**a** **a knack for** / **b** **an eye for** / **c** **a way with**) learning languages. He knows English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and American Sign Language.
- _____ 4. I don't think Jonathan is telling the truth, and I usually have a good (**a** **gut** / **b** **imaginative** / **c** **intuitive**) sense about these things.
- _____ 5. Eun is so (**a** **witty** / **b** **observant** / **c** **persistent**) that people often don't get her sense of humor.

GRAMMAR. (10 points)

C. Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- _____ 1. You should use (**a**) a / b) **an** / c) **the**) app to keep your airline tickets in one place. There are many good options to choose from, including a free version that came with your phone.
- _____ 2. I'm so annoyed that (**a**) a / b) **an** / c) **the**) fee that they charge to check bags keeps increasing every time I fly with that airline.
- _____ 3. We watched (**a**) a / b) **an** / c) **the**) good documentary in the theater last night about the most influential scientists in the world.
- _____ 4. The naturalist said we need to work together to find better solutions if we want to improve (**a**) a / b) **an** / c) **the**) environment.
- _____ 5. I heard a new song on the Internet this morning. I don't remember who sang (**a**) a / b) **an** / c) **the**) song, but I remember some of the lyrics.

D. Rewrite each item, using do or does for emphatic stress.

Example: Sam knows many talented musicians in this town. He isn't connected to artists in other areas.

Sam does know many talented musicians in this town, but he isn't connected to artists in other areas.

1. My friend Juanita has a head for figures. She isn't very organized.

My friend _____, but she isn't very organized.

2. Paul and Victoria worry about their son all the time. They have good reason to worry.

_____ all of the time, but they have good reason to worry.

3. We like to enter writing contests when we can. We don't like to waste our time on contests with big entry fees.

_____ we can, but we don't like to waste our time on contests with big entry fees.

4. Their opinion matters to me, but not to my sister.

_____, but not to my sister.

5. Rob works hard even when he's tired at the end of the day.

..... at the end of the day.

READING (5 points)

- E. Read the article. Then read each person's description and choose the intelligence from the box that best matches the description. Write the letter.

More Types of Intelligences

Many people are familiar with seven of Howard Gardner's intelligences: logical-mathematical (number intelligence), linguistic (verbal/word intelligence), intrapersonal (self intelligence), interpersonal (people intelligence), spatial (visual/picture intelligence), musical (sound intelligence), and bodily-kinesthetic (body/physical intelligence) and how people use different intelligences when they work. These were first explained in Gardner's multiple intelligence theory in 1983. In 1994, Gardner began to examine and speak about naturalistic intelligence. In 1999, he added it as the eighth intelligence in his book *Intelligence Reframed: Multiple Intelligences for the 21st Century*. In this book, Gardner also explored the possibility of existential intelligence, and some people consider it to be the ninth intelligence.

People with naturalistic intelligence are able to understand things in nature, like plants, animals, clouds, and rocks. They are also able to make connections between various elements in nature. Naturalistic intelligence was extremely important in the past when most people had to hunt for their own food, farm fruits and vegetables, and care for farm animals. People needed to know about the plants and animals around them to survive. For example, they had to understand which plants were edible and which were dangerous to eat. They also had to understand the relationship between weather and plants in order to grow crops. Today, not everyone farms and hunts their own food, but the people who do must have "nature smarts."

In modern times, people do need naturalistic intelligence as well. For example, it is important that people with jobs in the food industry and people who deal with plants and animals have an understanding of the natural world. When we go to a restaurant, we depend on the chef's knowledge of plants and animals to serve food that is safe. We expect the same from people whose job it is to order food for grocery stores. People in the fields of biology and zoology must have naturalistic intelligence to understand the needs of animals. Jacques Cousteau was a famous researcher who used naturalistic intelligence to explore the ocean and its animals. John Muir, a naturalist with a high degree of naturalistic intelligence, understood the importance of nature and helped to establish and protect many national parks in the United States.

Our world is filled with individuals who have naturalistic intelligence even if their jobs don't require it. For example, many people have what is called a "green thumb." This means that they are able to understand what different plants and flowers need to successfully grow and bloom. This skill could be helpful when working in a greenhouse, but some may just use their "nature smarts" to plant beautiful things in their yards and gardens. Others may try to garden without any success at all because they do not have a good understanding of the natural world. Children with naturalistic intelligence usually enjoy playing and exploring the world outdoors. For instance, they may enjoy looking at clouds and cloud patterns as well as examining dirt. They may also be aware when family members or pets are not feeling well and show interest in helping them.

Existential intelligence is having the ability to understand human existence. It's often said that people with existential intelligence have "life smarts." They often enjoy discussing deep questions about life such as *Why are we born?* and *Who am I?* They are curious about why humans exist and what happens after death. The field of philosophy often interests people with existential intelligence. Of all of the intelligences, the least amount of research has been done on existential intelligence.

Whether there are eight or nine intelligences, one thing is certain—it's crucial that we understand there is more than one way to be smart and work well in the world patterns as well as examining dirt. They may also be aware when family members or pets are not feeling well and show interest in helping them.

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. existential intelligence | d. logical-mathematical intelligence |
| b. interpersonal intelligence | e. musical intelligence |
| c. linguistic intelligence | f. naturalistic intelligence |

- _____ 1. Deepak Chopra is a public speaker, author, and spiritualist who believes in a theory of consciousness, where you are alert and aware of your mind and body and where you are and what is happening around you.
- _____ 2. Charles Frambach Berlitz was an American language teacher who spoke eight languages by the time he was a teenager. He studied the acquisition of language and developed courses for his grandfather's chain of Berlitz Language Schools.
- _____ 3. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a leader of the civil rights movement in the United States. He worked to end racial discrimination through peaceful, non-violent actions. He was a leader who was able to motivate, inspire, and bring together many people.
- _____ 4. Pythagoras developed the Pythagorean theorem, a formula in geometry that states $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.
- _____ 5. James Audubon was an artist and ornithologist who studied bird species. He examined their habitats, eating habits, climates, and ranges. His bird illustrations helped to identify hundreds of American bird species.