



Question 1. Which of the following best captures the central thesis of the article?

- A) Plant-derived pharmaceuticals are inherently superior to synthetic drugs due to their organic origin.
- B) Modern medicine is increasingly recognizing that indigenous plant remedies and rigorous empirical science can be synergistically combined.
- C) The extinction of tropical rainforest flora poses an immediate threat to modern cancer research.
- D) Medical authority in developing nations should be shifted from traditional marketplace vendors to accredited physicians.

Question 2. In paragraph 1, the phrase “a plant that originated halfway around the world” is primarily used to emphasize:

- A) The geographical isolation of rare botanical species.
- B) The interconnectedness of global biodiversity and modern medical breakthroughs.
- C) The economic burden of importing foreign medicinal raw materials.
- D) The historical difficulty of transporting tropical plants to Western laboratories.

Question 3. According to the passage, what specific contribution did the rosy periwinkle make to pediatric oncology?

- A) It completely eradicated the incidence of childhood leukemia globally.
- B) It drastically elevated the long-term survival prognosis for childhood leukemia from near-certain fatality to over 90%.
- C) It provided a synthetic blueprint for replacing traditional chemotherapy.
- D) It eliminated the adverse side effects associated with synthetic pain relievers.

Question 4. As used in paragraph 3, the word “alleviating” is closest in meaning to:

- A) Exacerbating
- B) Mitigating
- C) Diagnosing
- D) Preempting

Question 5. Why do scientists encounter difficulty when evaluating the efficacy of certain medicinal plants?

- A) Tropical plants lose their bioactive chemical compounds immediately upon harvest.
- B) Identifying the precise single active constituent or synergistic compound mix remains elusive.
- C) Pharmaceutical companies actively suppress empirical trials on non-patentable flora.
- D) Traditional marketplace vendors refuse to share their pharmacological methods.

Question 6. The author introduces the “placebo effect” in paragraph 3 in order to illustrate:

- A) How natural remedies are fundamentally fraudulent in nature.
- B) The psychological variable that complicates objective scientific measurement of herbal efficacy.
- C) Why nonprescription drugs should be strictly prohibited by regulatory agencies.
- D) The superior cognitive healing abilities of patients who avoid synthetic medicine.

Question 7. Which inference can be reasonably drawn regarding scientist Jim Duke’s perspective on natural remedies?

- A) He advocates for the complete replacement of laboratory-synthesized drugs with traditional herbs.

- B) He regards traditional herbalism as an obsolete practice that impedes modern clinical progress.
- C) He envisions an integrative framework where empirical science validates and enhances herbal medicine.
- D) He believes government funding should focus exclusively on rainforest conservation rather than drug testing.

Question 8. Jim Duke asserts: “The issue is not nature versus science; rather it is how to use science to get the best medicine, be it natural or synthetic.” What rhetorical function does this statement serve?

- A) It reframes a false dichotomy into a constructive method for medical advancement.
- B) It dismisses the validity of synthetic pharmacology entirely.
- C) It acknowledges that scientific methodology is fundamentally incompatible with nature.
- D) It concedes that traditional vendors possess superior pharmacological knowledge to scientists.

Question 9. Based on the text, how do marketplace vendors in Madagascar function within their community?

- A) As pure commercial traders with limited understanding of botanical properties.
- B) As preliminary clinical researchers gathering data for international drug firms.
- C) As community medical practitioners whose authority stems from generational knowledge.
- D) As licensed medical doctors operating under governmental health regulations.

Question 10. What primary factor threatens the future availability of Madagascar’s unique botanical species?

- A) Excessive commercial harvesting by local herbal market vendors.

- B) Habitat destruction driven by population growth and anthropogenic pressure.
- C) Global climate fluctuations altering soil mineral composition.
- D) Foreign pharmaceutical monopolies monopolizing plant exports.

Question 11. Which of the following statements is explicitly supported by the passage regarding aspirin?

- A) It was originally derived from the bark of the willow tree before synthetic production.
- B) It remains the only plant-derived drug used to treat life-threatening conditions.
- C) Its pain-relieving mechanism was discovered by traditional vendors in Madagascar.
- D) It was synthesized to counteract the harmful placebo effects of plant teas.

Question 12. In the phrase “demands for nonprescription botanical drugs is on the rise,” the word “botanical” functions as an adjective meaning:

- A) Synthetic or laboratory-manufactured.
- B) Derived from or relating to plant life.
- C) Pertaining to ancient indigenous rituals.
- D) Subject to mandatory medical prescription.

Question 13. What tone does the author adopt when discussing the future of Madagascar’s ecosystem in the final paragraph?

- A) Dismissive and indifferent
- B) Cautiously urgent and concerned
- C) Highly optimistic and reassuring
- D) Strongly hostile and accusatory

Question 14. Which underlying assumption connects Audra Shapiro's personal story with the discussion of Madagascar's rainforests?

- A) Individual medical survival stories are irrelevant to global environmental policy.
- B) The loss of regional biodiversity can directly curtail future global health breakthroughs.
- C) Childhood diseases can only be cured using flora native to East Africa.
- D) Western hospitals should import all raw botanical materials directly from local markets.

Question 15. The concept of merging "science with herbalism" implies which of the following methodological approaches?

- A) Subjecting traditional plant remedies to clinical trials and chemical extraction processes.
- B) Replacing clinical trial requirements with traditional vendor evaluations.
- C) Discarding active chemical constituents in favor of whole-plant ingestion.
- D) Restricting pharmaceutical research strictly to synthetic laboratory compounds.