

READING EXPLORER 5 UNIT 1 QUIZ

A. Read the passage Unit 1B **The Collapse of Angkor** and choose the best answer for each answer.

- _____ 1. Which question summarizes the main point of the reading?
- Why did Cambodians make such huge waterworks?
 - What happened to bring about Angkor's demise?
 - Who were the greatest rulers in Khmer civilization?
 - When did Angkor become the capital?
- _____ 2. Which opinion is closest to Fletcher's in paragraph D?
- The ruler of Ayutthaya would have kept Angkor in good condition for his son.
 - The people of Ayutthaya were only interested in valuable jewelry.
 - European history provides a good model for understanding Angkor.
 - The royal son sold away formal regalia once he was on the throne.
- _____ 3. What is paragraph E mainly about?
- invading armies
 - political revolt
 - religious change
 - sea trade
- _____ 4. In the first sentence of paragraph G, what does *its* refer to?
- the royal court's
 - Ta Prohm's
 - Angkor's
 - the population's
- _____ 5. In paragraph I, what is a *no-go zone*?
- a cause of a civil war and ethnic conflict
 - a location without adequate transportation
 - a country that didn't admit French scholars
 - a place that is too dangerous to visit
- _____ 6. What is the main idea of paragraph J?
- It rains heavily in the summer monsoons.
 - NASA astronauts can see Angkor from space.
 - All of the landscape of Greater Angkor was manmade.
 - More people were employed in construction than agriculture.
- _____ 7. In paragraph J, what is a *collaborative study*?
- a study done by more than one person
 - a study that surveys landscapes
 - a study that involves new ideas
 - a study of a system
- _____ 8. Which of the following happened first?
- Western travelers were astonished by Angkor.
 - The capital moved nearer to the Mekong River.
 - Theravada Buddhism became popular.

d. Invaders from Thailand looted Angkor.

- ___ 9. Which statement would Michael Coe be most likely to agree with?
- a. Population increase in tropical countries usually results in stability.
 - b. A culture can collapse if there is not enough food for the people.
 - c. The Maya civilization should have learned from Angkor's experience.
 - d. The demise of Angkor was largely due to monsoon flooding.

- ___ 10. Which of these is NOT mentioned as a reason for Angkor's collapse?
- a. invasion
 - b. religion
 - c. climate
 - d. Technology

B. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct word. (Write the letter of the answer)

- a. Blessing b. constitutes c. demise d. flourish e. grueling
f. inspect g. penetrate h. lunge i. sacrifices g. soil

1. The climbers on the glacier were always aware that one misstep could mean ___ into the icy river far below.
2. Grass seedlings are strong enough to ___ through the concrete sidewalk.
3. The ___ in this region is rich and fertile, so plants grow easily.
4. Before every race, the drivers ___ their race cars very carefully.
5. The amount allocated to advertising ___ less than 10% of the total budget.
6. His parents made many financial ___ in order to send him to university.
7. The Tour de France is difficult, especially the ___ mountainous route through the Alps.
8. Some marketers say that smartphones mark the ___ of traditional digital cameras.
9. They finally got engaged after years of courtship, with the ___ of both their families.
10. Citrus trees such as oranges and lemons ___ in warm climates, but don't do as well in colder climates as they are sensitive to frost.

C. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

channels	dispersed	doomed	ingenuity	invaders
mechanisms	regime	reservoir	subsequently	subversive

Most visitors to Agra in India head for the famous Taj Mahal. But not far away is an impressive deserted city, Fatehpur Sikri. The city was built during the (1) _____ of Emperor Akbar, when the Mughals ruled this part of India. The location was chosen when Akbar came to the area to meet a Sufi saint who predicted that Akbar would have a son.

(2) _____, when the heir to the throne was born in 1571, Akbar decided to build his capital in that place. Mughal civilization was famous for the (3) _____ of its architecture and the buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are outstanding examples of the style. The city itself covers a wide area with public buildings, mosques, and palaces (4) _____ throughout it. Around the city, Akbar built a long fort wall to protect it from (5) _____.

However, the city was (6) _____ to failure. Water in the area was scarce, so the Emperor built an artificial lake to act as a (7) _____. But the (8) _____ for supplying the water channels were not adequate and the city suffered from water shortages.

Akbar abandoned his city after only 10 years, and died 20 years later, at the age of 63. The end of his reign was disturbed by the (9) _____ actions of his son, who rejected his reforms and tried to dethrone his father. The empire rapidly crumbled.

Today, visitors to the ghost city can see dry (10) _____ that were meant to bring water to large gardens and man-made lakes. The empty red sandstone buildings at this UNESCO World Heritage Site are a tribute to the architectural skill of the Mughals, but also a reminder that water is essential for a civilization to flourish.