



## The 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Reading Examination

### Part I

**Tigers:** They're big, brave and scary, right? Well, not necessarily it seems, if we believe this story from a zoo in China.

The Chongqing Wild Animal Park has five rare adult white tigers. The original idea was to train them and make them tame enough to perform tricks for visitors, but it now seems that the process may have gone a bit too far.

According to one of their keepers, the tigers have started to lose their true nature because they've been cared for by humans and now have quite a comfortable lifestyle. Keepers have been trying to get them to follow their natural instincts by teaching them to hunt, but the results so far are not encouraging.

**The keeper says:** "It was quite funny really. The tigers were so scared of other live animals. They wouldn't go near them." In the end, the tigers did work up enough courage to approach a potential meal but only because it had passed out. The problem was, when it regained consciousness and started making noises, they immediately ran for cover.

So, how do you make a cowardly tiger brave again? In an attempt to toughen them up, the keepers are now not allowing them to stay in their heated cages for more than 12 hours a day. If this doesn't do the trick, the next plan is to put a wild tiger in with them to show them how things are supposed to be done. But perhaps you've already spotted the fault with this: what if the domesticated tigers are afraid of their wild cousin? "If all else fails", says their keeper, "we will just have to cut down their food till they have no choice but to find food for themselves."

#### I. Choose the correct sentence parts.

- 1 According to the writer, tigers are
  - probably less frightening than they seem.
  - usually thought of as brave animals.
  - easier to domesticate than expected.
  
- 2 The Wild Animal Park wanted the tigers to
  - entertain visitors.
  - return to the wild.
  - appear more scary.
  
- 3 The problem with the tigers is that they
  - have become dependent on people.
  - were born and brought up in the zoo.
  - seem to be too difficult to train.
  
- 4 The tigers went up to one animal because
  - it was less aggressive.
  - it had lost consciousness.
  - they had got used to it.
  
- 5 The keepers are now trying to change the tigers' behaviour by
  - putting them with wild tigers.
  - making their cages less comfortable.
  - keeping them outside for longer.

## Part II

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to! Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

### I. Choose the correct answers.

1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

normal

expensive

perfect

tired

2) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

to show how easy it is to make a robot

to tell what a robot is

to describe the things a robot can do

to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

3) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

1961

1900

2003

2000 years ago

4) Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?

to help make a sandwich

to help tie shoes

to help read a book

to help explore Mars

5) Which of these statements correctly summarizes how the author of this passage feels about robots?

Robots are old.

Robots are confusing.

Robots are helpful.

Robots are dangerous.

## Part III

Imagine a life quite different from the one you live. Imagine there are no ready-made houses or clothing. Imagine that you can't just go out and buy food or medicine, because there are no stores. Instead, you must depend on what nature offers. How would you get along? What would you do? The ways that Native Americans lived can give some answers. Two hundred to three hundred years ago, the people who lived in the area that is now the United States made their homes and clothing from what the earth supplied. They used plants for medicine, and they caught or gathered all their food.

### Shelters and Clothing

Some Native American tribes lived where there was plenty of food. These people stayed in one place and used wood, stones, mud, or clay to build homes that would last a long time. Other tribes, such as the Apache, moved often in search of food. They needed shelters they could take with them, so they built tipis. It was easy to move a tipi. The Native Americans could take down the tipis and put the long poles of wood and buffalo skins onto a travois. This was a sled that a horse pulled. Some Native Americans made clothing and shoes called "moccasins" from animal skins. In the southwestern areas, the Pueblo people made clothing from cotton they grew and wove into yarn. The Navajo people wove wool into blankets and rugs. Along the northwestern coast, the Chinook tribe was one of several tribes that made clothing from the bark of the cedar tree. Native Americans needed tools in order to build shelters, to make clothing, and to grow, hunt, and prepare food.

### Tool Time

Where there were trees, people used wood to create bows, arrows, spears, and digging sticks. A digging stick was a piece of hard wood about three feet long. People stripped the stick of all bark and sharpened one end into a point. They poked holes into the ground for planting seeds. These sticks also lifted out roots and dug up plants that could be eaten. Some people made tools from stone, too. They found rocks along riverbanks, lakeshores, and ocean coasts. From these stones, Native Americans made hammers, farming tools, and the heads of axes and arrows. They used thin, sharp pieces of stone to cut meat. They also scraped animal hides to make leather. Bone was another useful material for making tools. People made sewing needles out of animal bones. They also made awls. An awl had a slim handle and a sharp point. People used awls for punching holes in leather. They could then sew the leather into tipi coverings, clothing, or moccasins.

### Tying Things Up

In order to sew, fish, or tie things together, Native Americans made their own rope, cord, string, and line. Many plants are made of fiber, a material that is like thread. People twisted, rolled, or braided strands of fiber together. More fiber could be twisted to the ends of these strands. The string or rope could be as long as people needed.

Some Native Americans also made cords from the sinew of animals. Sinew is the stretchy band of tissue that fastens a muscle to a bone.

### Plenty of Plants

Native Americans ate plants, of course. But they also used many plants as medicine. And when water wasn't easy to find in the southwestern desert, people in that area knew to cut open a cactus. There would be water inside. A fistful of dry grass could mop up morning dew from rocks and plants. The water would then be squeezed from the grass into a jug or pot. A plant with many uses was the cattail. This plant grows in wet areas. The top of the cattail looks like a brown, fuzzy sausage. The western Paiute tribe was one tribe that twisted the plant's leaves into rope or wove them into baskets, mats, cradles, and hats. The fluffy part inside the head of the cattail made great diaper material and bandages. Life for most people in the United States is quite a bit different today. With department stores and supermarkets, people don't have to make many of the things they use. But the Native Americans did, and the earth gave them everything they needed.

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Why does the author begin by having the readers imagine they are Native Americans?  
to express the main idea of the text  
to summarize the text  
to catch the reader's attention  
to persuade the reader to live a different life

2. Why does the author use bold headings to separate some of the paragraphs?  
to locate supporting details in the paragraphs  
to compare and contrast different topics  
to show the main idea of a group of paragraphs  
to show the order of events as they happened 563346 / I9

3. How were the Navajo and the Paiute tribes similar?  
Both tribes used weaving in their daily lives.  
Both tribes made clay pottery.  
Both tribes used cattails in their daily lives.  
Both tribes traded horses with other tribes. 563339 / I10

4. Under the heading, Tool Time, what does the word useful mean?  
not used much  
full of use  
used again  
rarely used 563336 / I11

5. "They also scraped animal hides to make leather." In which sentence does the word hide have the same meaning?  
The animal will hide when it hears the enemy.  
The tipi was made from soft smooth buffalo hide.  
The Native American children played hide and seek.  
Native Americans hide in shelters when buffalo come.

6. What is sinew?  
stretchy band of tissue  
a kind of yarn  
tool with a slim handle  
rocks along riverbanks 563316 / I13

7. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?  
Today, life for many people is different than long ago.  
People do not have to make the things they use.  
Department stores supply us with most things we use.  
People today can find the food they need in supermarkets. 563309 / I14

8. What could another title be for the passage?  
Native Americans and Their Tools  
The Tipi and the Travois  
Important Native American Words  
How Native Americans Lived 563311 / I15

9. What was the author's purpose for writing the passage?  
to teach about cattails  
to teach about Native Americans  
to teach how to make fabric  
to teach how to use rocks

## Part IV

### What is yoga?

Most people know yoga as a kind of exercise which aims at developing strength and flexibility. To practise yoga, you learn a series of 'postures', where you put your body into different positions. The correct breathing is also important. However, yoga is really about more than just exercise. In 2014, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, asked the United Nations to create an International Day of Yoga, saying that yoga 'is not about exercise but to discover the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and nature'. He felt that yoga could not just help people to be healthier but also help connect people to each other and to nature. The United Nations agreed, and International Yoga Day is now celebrated on 21 June.

### Where did yoga come from?

The history of yoga goes back at least 5,000 years, and some people claim it is nearer 10,000 years ago. It was first developed in Northern India and at this stage was a spiritual as well as a physical form of exercise, connected with both Hinduism and Buddhism.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, yoga was introduced to the Western world when Swami Vivekananda travelled to the United States to talk about yoga at a conference in Chicago in 1893. Others followed in the 1920s and 1930s, and by the 1960s yoga had become a very popular form of exercise in the United States and in Europe. Most people who practise yoga today do not do it for spiritual reasons.

### What are the benefits of yoga?

Yoga is good for the mind and body. Regular practice of yoga helps people to improve their balance and stamina. Although you won't really get out of breath, like you might playing football or running, it does help to keep your heart healthy and you can lose weight. It can also help with back pain.

The breathing taught in yoga can help people to reduce stress and anxiety. There are lots of different possible breathing patterns you can do. Yoga also improves concentration and helps people to sleep better, so it's great for anyone who's under pressure at work or in their studies.

### Different types of yoga

There are lots of different types of yoga, so you can choose what suits you best. Hatha Yoga is often good for beginners, because you hold each position for a few breaths. In Vinyasa Yoga you change position much more quickly and you might get out of breath. It's quite challenging if you haven't done much yoga before. Bikram Yoga is sometimes called 'hot yoga', because the room must be heated to around 40 degrees. As well as these and other more traditional forms of yoga, there are also some more unusual modern forms of yoga. For example, you might enjoy 'laughter yoga', where people do breathing exercises and laugh about nothing in particular – laughing is very good for your health. Or what about 'Aeroyoga', where you do yoga while you are hanging from the ceiling? It's supposed to be very good for your back. Or 'Doga', where you do yoga together with your pet dog? Whatever kind of yoga you choose, there are definitely some health benefits, and you should have fun too.

