

REVISION FOR THE MID - SECOND TERM TEST – NO 4 (GRADE 12)

READING REVISION FOR THE SECOND MID-TERM TEST-GRADE 12

I. Read the text. Use the information in the story to answer the questions below by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct.

What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by **poachers** who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. **This** is an example of the **callousness** that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animals reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction population

D. The decrease in the Bengal tiger population

6. Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction?

A. Lines 5-7      B. Lines 7-9      C. Lines 10-16      D. Lines 1-3

7. What does the term "international boycott" refer to?

A. A global increase in animal survival

B. A refusal to buy animal products worldwide

C. Defraying the cost of maintaining national parks

D. Buying and selling of animal products overseas

**II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.**

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the lifecycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as those found in polar and mountainous regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to "bleach", a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

1. The word "**fragile**" in paragraph 4 most probably means \_\_\_\_.  
A. very large      B. easily damaged   C. rather strong      D. pretty hard
2. The bleaching of coral reefs as mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates \_\_\_\_.  
A. the water absorption of coral reefs.      B. the quick growth of marine mammals.  
C. the blooming phase of sea weeds.      D. the slow death of coral reefs.
3. The level of acidity in the ocean is increased by \_\_\_\_.  
A. the rising amount of carbon dioxide entering the oceans  
B. the decrease of acidity of the pole  
C. the extinction of species in coastal areas  
D. the loss of acidity in the atmosphere around the oceans
4. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
A. Influence of climate changes on human      B. Effects of global warming on animals and  
C. Global warming and possible solutions      D. Global warming and species
5. Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to \_\_\_\_.  
A. die instantly      B. bloom earlier      C. become lighter   D. lose color
6. According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animalist tend to move \_\_\_\_.  
A. south-eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower  
B. north-westwards and up mountainsides toward higher  
C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower  
D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher
7. The pronoun "**those**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_.  
A. species      B. ecosystems      C. habitats      D. areas

**III. Read the following passage and choose among A, B, C or D the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 7.**

The first two decades of this century were dominated by the microbe hunters. These hunters had tracked down one after another of the microbes responsible for the most dreaded scourges of many centuries: tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria. But there remained some terrible diseases for which no microbe could be **incriminated**: scurvy, pellagra, rickets, beriberi. Then it was discovered that these diseases were caused by the lack of vitamins, a trace substance in the diet. The diseases could be prevented or cured by consuming foods that contained the vitamins. And so in the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, nutrition became a science and the vitamin hunters replaced the microbe hunters.

In the 1940's and 1950's, biochemists strived to learn why each of the vitamins was essential for health. They discovered that key enzymes in metabolism depend on one or another of the vitamins as coenzymes to perform the chemistry that provides cells with energy for growth and function. Now, these enzyme hunters occupied center stage.

You are aware that the enzyme hunters have been replaced by a new breed of hunters who are tracking genes - the blueprints for each of the enzymes - and are discovering the defective genes that cause inherited diseases - diabetes, cystic fibrosis. These gene hunters, or genetic engineers, use recombinant DNA technology to identify and clone genes and introduce them into bacterial cells and plants to create factories for the massive production of hormones and vaccines for medicine and for better crops for agriculture. Biotechnology has become a multi-billion-dollar industry.

In view of the inexorable progress in science, we can expect that the gene hunters will be replaced in the spotlight. When and by whom? Which kind of hunter will dominate the scene in the last decade of our waning century and in the early decades of the next? I wonder whether the hunters who will occupy the spotlight will be neurobiologists who apply the techniques of the enzyme and gene hunters to the functions of the brain. What to call them? The head hunters. I will return to them later.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The microbe hunters.
- B. The potential of genetic engineering.
- C. The progress of modern medical research.
- D. The discovery of enzymes.

2. Which of the following can be cured by a change in diet?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Cholera
- C. cystic fibrosis
- D. Pellagra

3. The word "strived" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. studied
- B. tried
- C. experimented
- D. failed

4. How do vitamins influence health?

- A. They protect the body from microbes.
- B. They are broken down by cells to produce energy.
- C. They keep food from spoiling.
- D. They are necessary for some enzymes to function.

5. The phrase "occupy the spotlight" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. go to furthest
- B. lighten to load
- C. conquer territory
- D. receive the most attention

6. The author implies that the most important medical research topic of the future will be \_\_\_\_.

- A. the functions of the brain
- B. inherited diseases

**IV. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.**

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) \_\_\_\_ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) \_\_\_\_ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non-native plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (3) \_\_\_\_ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the wild. Since 1990, (4) \_\_\_\_ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into cultivation and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to protect plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (5) \_\_\_\_ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future.

1. A. disappeared      B. reduced      C. increased      D. developed

2. A. guarded      B. invested      C. conserved      D. threatened

3. A. prevent      B. encourage      C. stimulate      D. influence

4. A. so      B. due      C. as      D. but

5. A. at      B. for      C. with      D. on

V. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

We won't have robot doctors for a long time, (1) \_\_\_\_ the human doctors we have now are beginning to learn on specialized artificial intelligence to help save time.

Google DeepMind has just announced a partnership with University College London Hospital (UCLH) which will explore (2) \_\_\_\_\_ artificial intelligence to treat patients with head and neck cancers. The goal is to develop tools to automatically identify cancerous cells for radiology machines.

Currently, radiologists employ a manual process, called image (3) \_\_\_, to make CT and MRI scans and use them to create a map of the patient's anatomy with clear guidelines of where to direct the (4) \_\_\_. Avoiding healthy areas of the head and neck requires that map to be extraordinarily detailed; typically, it takes four hours to create. Google believes it can do the same job or better in one hour.

DeepMind, Google's research arm, works primarily in deep learning, a form of artificial intelligence that learns to identify patterns from looking at large amount of data. In this case, DeepMind researchers will (5) \_\_\_ access to anonymized radiology scans from up to 700 former UCLH patients, and then feed them into algorithms that would process the scans to learn the visual difference between healthy and cancerous tissue.

1. A. what	B. why	C. when	D. but
2. A. using	B. translating	C. expressing	D. performing
3. A. judgment	B. discovery	C. segmentation	D. identification
4. A. intelligence	B. radiation	C. level	D. strength
5. A. grow	B. ask	C. repair	D. obtain

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

It's only natural that people want to use the latest innovations to better themselves. Smart devices can truly do incredible things and (1) \_\_\_ simplify our day. They can also enhance our perceptions, arms us with knowledge, and transform themselves to become cyborgs.

Cyborg is a term used to describe a being that is half human and half (2) \_\_\_. This may sound like something out of science-fiction novels, but some people have already adapted this lifestyle. One is artist Neil Harbison. He was born completely color-blind, and could only see black and white images. It seemed that he would never experience color. After attending cybernetics talk in college, he met an inventor who agreed to make a special device for him. They designed an eyeborg, a mechanical eye that converted colors into sound frequencies. This enabled Harbison to hear color and perceive the world in a different way. He started going to museums to "hear" classic paintings. In fact, a simple walk in a different way. He started going to museums to hear classic paintings. In fact, a simple walk down a grocery store filled with colorful products produces some catchy tunes. Harbison loves his eyeborg so much that he rarely takes it (3) \_\_\_. He now gives talks urging others to consider adding their own mechanical improvements.

If you're interested in becoming a cyborg and you're willing, a good place to start might be

with a pair of Google Glass. Users wear it like ordinary eyeglasses, yet Google Glass is equipped with state-of-the-art electronics. Using voice (4) \_\_\_\_ you can have it take a picture of what you see, see directions right in front of you, or translate your voice into other languages. Hopefully, this experience will help you decide whether becoming a cyborg is right for you, or if you're content to remain a human like the (5) \_\_\_\_ us.

1. A. help on	B. help to	C. help over	D. help out
2. A. model	B. copy	C. representation	D. machine
3. A. with	B. by	C. off	D. for
4. A. causes	B. provides	C. commands	D. transmits
5. A. make out	B. make out	C. rest of	D. turn in

**VII. Read the following passage and choose among A, B, C or D the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 6.**

#### **FIRST TIME IN THE AIR**

When John Mills was going to fly in an aero plane for the first time, he was frightened. He did not like the idea of being thousands of feet up in the air. "I also didn't like the fact that I wouldn't be in control," says John.

"I'm a terrible passenger in the car. When somebody else is driving, I tell them what to do. It drives everybody crazy."

However, John couldn't avoid flying any longer. It was the only way he could visit his grandchildren in Canada.

"I had made up my mind that I was going to do it, I couldn't let my son, his wife and their three children travel all the way here to visit me. It would be so expensive for them and I know Tom's business isn't doing so well at the moment - it would also be tiring for the children - it's a nine-hour flight!" he says.

To get ready for the flight John did lots of reading about aero planes. When he booked his seat, he was told that he would be flying on a Boeing 747, which is better known as a jumbo jet. "I needed to know as much as possible before getting in that plane. I suppose it was a way of making myself feel better. The Boeing 747 is the largest passenger aircraft in the world at the moment. The first one flew on February 9th 1969 in the USA. It can carry up to 524 passengers and 3.400 pieces of luggage. The fuel for aero planes is kept in the wings and the 747's wings are so big that they can carry enough fuel for an average car to be able to travel 16,000 kilometers a year for 70 years. Isn't that unbelievable? Even though I had discovered all this very

interesting information about the jumbo, when I saw it for the first time, just before I was going to travel to Canada, I still couldn't believe that something so enormous was going to get up in the air and fly. I was even more impressed when I saw how big it was inside with hundreds of people!"

The biggest surprise of all for John was the flight itself. "The take-off itself was much smoother than I expected although I was still quite scared until we were in the air. In the end, I managed to relax, enjoy the food and watch one of the movies and the view from the window was spectacular. I even managed to sleep for a while! Of course," continues John, "the best reward of all was when I arrived in Canada and saw my son and his family, particularly my beautiful grandchildren. Suddenly, I felt so silly about all the years when I couldn't even think of getting on a plane. I had let my fear of living stop me from seeing the people I love most in the world. I can visit my son and family as often as I like now!"

1. Why did John Mills fly in an aero plane?

- A. He wanted to go on holiday.
- B. He wanted to try it.
- C. He wanted to see his family.
- D. He had to travel on business.

2. Why did John read about aero plane?

- A. He wanted to know how they work.
- B. It was his hobby
- C. It made him feel safer.
- D. He had found a book on them.

3. What happened when he saw the jumbo jet for the first time?

- A. He felt much safer.
- B. He liked the shape of it.
- C. He couldn't believe how big it was.
- D. He thought the wings were very small

4. How did John feel when the aero plane was taking off?

- A. excited
- B. happy
- C. sad
- D. frightened

5. What surprised John most about the flight?

- A. That he liked the food.
- B. That he was able to sleep.
- C. That there was a movie being shown.
- D. That the view was good.

6. How did John feel about his fears in the end?

- A. He thought he had wasted time being afraid.
- B. He realized it was okay to be afraid.
- C. He hoped his grandchildren weren't afraid of flying.
- D. He realized that being afraid kept him safe.

**VIII. Read the following passage and choose among A, B, C or D the correct answer to each of the questions**

Although the "lie detectors" are being used by governments, police departments, and businesses that all want guaranteed ways of detecting the truth, the results are not always

accurate. Lie detectors are properly called emotion detectors, for their aim is to measure bodily changes that contradict what a person says. The polygraph machine records changes in heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, and the electrical activity of the skin (galvanic skin response, or GSR). In the first part of the polygraph test, you are electronically connected to the machine and asked a few neutral questions ("What is your name?", "Where do you live?"). Your physical reactions serve the standard (baseline) for evaluating what comes next. Then you are asked a few critical questions among the neutral ones ("When did you rob the bank?"). The assumption is that if you are guilty, your body will reveal the truth, even if you try to deny it. Your heart rate, respiration, and GSR will change abruptly as you respond to the incriminating questions.

That is the theory; but psychologists have found that lie detectors are simply not reliable. Since most physical changes are the same across all emotions, machines cannot tell whether you are feeling guilty, angry, nervous, thrilled, or revved up from an exciting day. Innocent people may be tense and nervous about the whole procedure. They may react physiologically to a certain word ("bank") not because they robbed it, but because they recently bounced a check. In either case the machine will record a "lie". The reverse mistake is also common. Some practiced liars can lie without flinching, and others learn to beat the machine by tensing muscles or thinking about an exciting experience during neutral questions.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Lie detectors distinguish different emotions
- B. Physical reaction reveal guilty
- C. Lie detectors make innocent people nervous
- D. How lie detectors are used and their reliability

2. According to the test, polygraph \_\_\_\_.

- A. measure a person's thoughts
- B. always reveal the truth about a person
- C. make guilty people angry
- D. record a person's physical reactions

3. According to the passage, what kind of questions is asked on the first part of the polygraph test?

- A. incriminating
- B. critical
- C. emotional
- D. unimportant

4. The word "ones" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. questions
- B. reactions
- C. standards
- D. evaluations

5. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. the question
- B. your body
- C. the assumption
- D. the truth

6. The word "assumption" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced with \_\_\_\_.