International School of Monterrey

Junior High School **__th Grade**

Trimester ___ **Literature**

Name _____ **Date** _____ **List #____- ____**

Questions (1-8) are about the following newspaper article.

Marina Hills High School is fighting pollution in an unusual way. It's planting trees!

In an effort to fight pollution and help the environment, the Marina Hills Ecology Club offers free trees to institutions willing to plant them on their grounds. Among those that took advantage of the offer was Marina Hills High School. After consulting with his teachers on where to plant the trees, Principal Max Webb contacted the Ecology Club.

But when the seedlings arrived, Webb had an idea. Instead of planting the young trees in front of the school, he thought it would be better to put them behind the school, where the sun gets very hot in the afternoon.

"It gets so hot inside the building that the students start to sweat during their afternoon classes," said Webb. "Now the shade from our trees will bring them some relief."

"There was no argument from the teachers," he added. "When I proposed the idea, everyone said, 'Now why didn't I think of that!'"

The relief won't come until the trees grow taller, but the school will not have to wait long because it requested two species of trees that grow quickly.

"Time is key, and we wanted our trees to get big fast," said Webb. "We were given a wide choice, from shrubs to fruit trees. We requested eucalyptus and willow trees."

Webb said he is also looking forward to finally seeing some wildlife in the school yard at Marina Hills High School.

"If all you have is a grass lawn with no trees, you can't expect the local birds to come and visit," said Webb. "They have no place to make their nests. Now that will change, and we'll be able to see birds from our classroom windows."

_____ **1. What would be the most appropriate headline for this article?**

(A) Local School Gets Greener
(B) Student Wins Science Award
(C) Principal Discovers New Tree
(D) Teacher Leads Ecological Club

_____ **2. What problem does Principal Webb talk about?**

(A) Pollution in the city
(B) Classrooms that are too hot
(C) Tall trees that block the view
(D) Wild animals that destroy tres

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____ 3. **What did the Ecology Club do for Marina Hills High School?**
(A) It helped design the school yard.
(B) It put flowers in the classrooms.
(C) It sold seeds to the school.
(D) It provided free trees.

____ 4. **In line 13, the word <u>seedlings</u> is closest in meaning to _____.**
(A) bird nests
(B) young trees
(C) packages of seeds
(D) members of a club

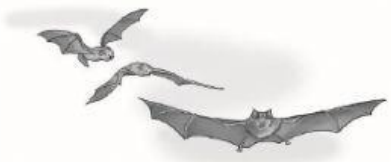
____ 5. **What decision was changed?**
(A) Which trees should be dug up
(B) When the old trees should be cut down
(C) Where the new trees should be planted
(D) Which type of tree should be chosen

____ 6. **In line 22, the word <u>them</u> refers to _____.**
(A) trees
(B) classes
(C) students
(D) teachers

____ 7. **What can be inferred from the article about eucalyptus and willow trees?**
(A) They grow quickly.
(B) They become extremely tall.
(C) They are less expensive than fruit trees.
(D) They do not grow flowers in the springtime.

____ 8. **What does Principal Webb imply about the local birds?**
(A) They make their nests on the ground.
(B) They are not often seen at the school.
(C) There are fewer of them due to the pollution problem.
(D) They fly into the classrooms when the windows are open.

Questions 9-19 are about the following passage.



Being able to land safely is a critically important skill for all flying animals. Whereas <u>terrestrial</u> animals face no particular challenge when they need to stop running or crawling, flying animals move at much higher speeds, and they must be careful about how they land. Hitting the ground, or even water, at full flight speed would be quite dangerous. Before
5 touching down, they must decrease their speed in order to land safely. Both bats and birds have mastered the skill of landing, but these two types of flyers go about it quite differently. In the past it was believed that, in terms of flying mechanics, there was little difference between bats and birds. This belief was based only on assumption, however, because for years nobody had actually studied in graphic detail how bats move their wings. In recent 10 years, though, researchers have discovered a number of interesting facts about bat flight. Bats are built differently from birds, and their wings <u>incorporate</u> both their front and hind limbs. This makes coordinating their limbs more difficult for bats and, as a result, they are not very good at flying over longer distances. However, they are much better at

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maneuverability: a bat can quickly change its direction of flight or completely reverse it, something a bird cannot easily do.

Another interesting characteristic of bat flight is the way in which bats land—upside down! Unlike birds, which touch down on the ground or on tree branches, bats can be observed flying around and then suddenly hanging upside down from an object overhead. How do they do it? A group of researchers recently used video cameras to film bats landing on nets suspended from the ceiling of their laboratory and studied the recordings in slow motion. They painted spots on the bats' wings to see in detail what happens to the wings in flight and during touchdown. It turns out that the bats flew in a straight line up to the net and then quickly flipped over and attached themselves to it upside down. One downside to this landing routine is that the bats often slam into their landing spot with some force, which probably causes pain. However, not all bats hit their landing spots with the same speed and force; these will vary depending on the area where a bat species makes its home. For example, a cave bat, which regularly perches on a hard stone ceiling, is more careful about its landing preparation than a bat more accustomed to landing in leafy treetops.

_____ **9. What is the main topic of the passage?**

(A) Places where flying animals choose to land
(B) Why scientists have difficulty observing bats
(C) Differences in the eating habits of bats and birds
(D) Ways in which bats move differently from birds

_____ **10. In line 2, the word terrestrial is closest in meaning to _____.**

(A) high-flying
(B) fast-moving
(C) tree-climbing
(D) ground-living

_____ **11. According to the passage, what skill is crucial for flying animals?**

(A) Diving underwater
(B) Slowing down to land
(C) Flying over great distances
(D) Balancing on high branches

_____ **12. Which of the following is a false assumption about bats that was recently corrected?**

(A) They cannot hear.
(B) They sleep upside down.
(C) They fly similarly to birds.
(D) They hide in tree branches.

_____ **13. According to the passage, what is an advantage that bats have over birds?**

(A) Bats can land on a greater variety of surfaces.
(B) Bats can turn in the air more quickly.
(C) Bats can eat while flying.
(D) Bats are lighter.

_____ **14. In line 11, the word incorporate is closest in meaning to _____.**

(A) add
(B) deliver
(C) include
(D) discover

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____ 15. **In line 14, the word <u>it</u> refers to _____.**

(A) bat
(B) bird
(C) direction
(D) maneuverability

____ 16. **The researchers used all of the following to study bats EXCEPT _____.**

(A) nets
(B) paint
(C) cables
(D) cameras

____ 17. **In line 20, the word <u>suspended</u> is closest in meaning to _____.**

(A) hanging
(B) entering
(C) falling
(D) living

____ 18. **According to the passage, what helps determine a bat's landing speed?**

(A) What it eats
(B) How old it is
(C) How big it is
(D) Where it lives

____ 19. **The word <u>slam</u> is closest in meaning to _____.**

(A) crash
(B) bring
(C) break
(D) change

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