

Question 1. Ants use the same channels of communication as humans do.

Passage: *Ants store food, repel attackers and use chemical signals to contact one another in case of attack. Such chemical communication can be compared to the human use of visual and auditory channels (as in religious chants, advertising images and jingles, political slogans and martial music) to arouse and propagate moods and attitudes.*

Question 2. City life is one factor that encourages the development of intelligence.

Passage: *Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles - the forcing house of intelligence - the evidence suggests that ants have lived in urban settings for close on a hundred million years, developing and maintaining underground cities of specialized chambers and tunnels.*

Question 3. Ants can build large cities more quickly than humans do.

Passage: *When we survey Mexico City, Tokyo, Los Angeles, we are amazed at what has been accomplished by humans. Yet Hoelldobler and Wilson's magnificent work for ant lovers, the Ants, describes a supercolony of the ant*

Formica yessensis on the Ishikari Coast of Hokkaido. This 'megapolis' was reported to be composed of 360 million workers and a million queens living in 4,500 interconnected nests across a territory of 2.7 square kilometers. Such enduring and intricately meshed levels of technical achievement outstrip by far anything achieved by our distant ancestors.

Question 4. Some ants can find their way by making calculations based on distance and position.

Passage: Research conducted at Oxford, Sussex and Zurich Universities has shown that when; desert ants return from a foraging trip, they navigate by integrating bearings and distances, which they continuously update their heads. They combine the evidence of visual landmarks with a mental library of local directions, all within a framework which is consulted and updated. So ants can learn too.

Question 5. In one experiment, foraging teams were able to use their sense of smell to find food.

Passage: *Often the foragers proceeded to the exact spot in the maze where the food had been, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using odor clues.*

Question 6. The essay, 'In the company of ants', explores ant communication.

Passage: *During the course of this exhaustive study, Reznikova has grown so attached to her laboratory ants that she feels she knows them as individuals - even without the paint spots used to mark them. It's no surprise that Edward Wilson, in his essay, 'In the company of ants', advises readers who ask what to do with the ants in their kitchen to: 'Watch where you step. Be careful of little lives.'*

Question 7. Forest problems of Mediterranean countries are to be discussed at the next meeting of experts.

Passage: *The preparatory work for the conference had been undertaken at two meetings of experts. Their initial task was to decide which of the many forest problems of concern to Europe involved the largest number of*

countries and might be the subject of joint action. Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries, therefore, had to be discarded. However, this does not mean that in future they will be ignored.

Question 8. Problems in Nordic countries were excluded because they are outside the European - Economic Community.

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Question 9. Forests are a renewable source of raw material.

Passage: *The first is to act as a 'green lung' for our planet; by means of photosynthesis, forests produce oxygen through the transformation of solar energy, thus fulfilling what for humans is the essential role of an immense,*

non-polluting power plant. At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood.

Question 10. The biological functions of forests were recognised only in the twentieth century.

Passage: *The economic importance of forests has been understood since the dawn of man - wood was the first fuel. The other aspects have been recognised only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important.*

Question 11. Natural forests still exist in parts of Europe.

Passage: *The myth of the 'natural' forest has survived, yet there are effectively no remaining 'primary' forests in Europe. All European forests are artificial, having been adapted and exploited by man for thousands of years.*

Question 12. Forest policy should be limited by national boundaries.

Passage: *This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs, and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion.*

Question 13. The Strasbourg conference decided that a forest policy must allow for the possibility of change.

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