SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

What Do Whales Feel?

Some scientists once believed that the sense of touch in whales and dolphins was weak. However, this may not be true. Trainers often notice that dolphins and small whales respond strongly when people touch or rub them. In many species, touching is also part of the courtship ritual. The area around the blowhole is especially sensitive. The sense of vision is developed differently in different species. Baleen whales can see reasonably well both underwater and in the air. However, the position of their eyes limits their field of vision. In most dolphins and porpoises, the position of the eyes suggests that they have stereoscopic vision forward and downward. Freshwater dolphins often swim on their side or upside down while feeding. The bottlenose dolphin has extremely good vision underwater. It can watch and follow airborne flying fish through the air-water surface. Scientists believe this species can also see fairly well above the water. Vision is usually more useful for species living in clear open waters than for those living in muddy rivers. Some river dolphins have very poor vision, and a few species are almost blind. Although taste, smell, and vision may be limited in some species, cetaceans have a very highly developed acoustic sense. Many species use sound to communicate and to find food.

Questions

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage.

1. Which of the senses is described here as being involved in mating?
   → _____
2. Which species swims upside down while eating?
   → _____
3. What can bottlenose dolphins follow from under the water?
   → _____
4. Which type of habitat is related to good visual ability?
   → _____
5. Which of the senses is best developed in cetaceans?
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Andrea Palladio: Italian Architect

Andrea Palladio was one of the most famous architects in Italy. The city of Vicenza is full of his buildings, and an exhibition was held there to celebrate the 500th anniversary of his birth. The exhibition took place inside one of Palladio's own buildings, Palazzo Barbaran da Porto. Palladio's father was a miller, and the young Andrea trained as a skilled stonemason. However, he was talented and intelligent, and he later became a successful architect. A rich scholar and landowner named Gian Giorgio Trissino recognised his ability and arranged his education. Trissino took him to Rome, where Palladio studied ancient Roman and Greek architecture. As Palladio became more successful, wealthy landowners asked him to design country houses and city mansions. In Venice, he designed famous churches such as San Giorgio Maggiore and the Redentore. Palladio also influenced many later architects. One important follower was Inigo Jones, an English architect who visited Italy in 1614 and collected Palladio's drawings. Palladio's buildings were strongly influenced by temple architecture from ancient Rome, especially buildings with large pediments and columns. Palladio's reputation became even stronger because of a book he wrote called "Quattro Libri dell' Architettura". His ideas later influenced architecture in many countries, including England, Russia, and the United States. The exhibition in Vicenza included models, drawings, and paintings connected to Palladio's work. Although it was serious and academic, the writer believes the exhibition gives visitors a feeling of benevolent calm.

Questions

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage.

1. What job was Palladio training for before he became an architect?
   → _____
2. Who arranged Palladio's architectural studies?
   → _____
3. Who was the first non-Italian architect influenced by Palladio?
   → _____
4. What type of Ancient Roman buildings most heavily influenced Palladio's work?
   → _____
5. What did Palladio write that strengthened his reputation?
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. In the writer's opinion, what feeling will visitors to the exhibition experience?
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS