

Report Text

The text is for questions 1-3

Fog or mist is cloud of condensed water vapor in the form of water droplets or ice crystals, suspended in the atmosphere just over the surface of the earth. In cities and industrial areas, fog often combines with smoke to produce the mixture called smog.

Meteorologically, fog can be classified into four general types according to the mechanism by which it is formed: advection, radiation, upslope, and precipitation.

Advection fog is formed whenever a current of relatively warm, moist air passes over a colder body of land or water. Fog of this type is frequent in the winter when snow is on the ground. It is also common over the ocean, as in the North Atlantic when winds blow across the warm Gulf Stream and reach the cold Labrador Current.

Radiation fog, formed only over land, is caused by the cooling of the earth by radiation. At night, radiation lowers water temperature comparatively slowly, but land cools rapidly, becoming cooler than the air above it; consequently, a fog is formed. Such fog is seldom thick and usually "burns off" in the morning.

Upslope fog is formed when air is evenly cooled by its rising and expanding, as when a wind flows up a mountain slope.

Precipitation fog may form during a snowstorm or rainstorm, if the snow or rain passes through a layer of air that is cooler than the precipitation. Fog of this kind frequently occurs during the passage of warm fronts and cold fronts, when the surface air is markedly different in temperature from the upper air.

1. Why is the text written?
 - A. To avoid the disadvantages of fogs in general.
 - B. To remind people of the danger of certain fogs.
 - C. To make people know what fog is and how it happens.
 - D. To make people aware of the possible impacts of fogs.
2. What does the text above describe?
 - A. The mixture of fog and smoke in cities.
 - B. The mechanism how fog is formed.
 - C. How meteorologists categorize fog.
 - D. What fog is and its classification.
3. Which fact is in line with the fact that there are four general types of fog?
 - A. Upslope fog is formed due to temperature difference.
 - B. Precipitation fog occurs during snowy seasons.
 - C. Radiation fog is always thick in the morning.
 - D. Advection fog often happens in winter.

The text is for questions 4-7

The *Pyrallis* firefly (also known as the lightning bug) is a common firefly in North America. This partly nocturnal, luminescent beetle is the most common firefly in the USA.

At night, the very end (the last abdominal segment) of the firefly glows a bright yellow-green color. The firefly can control this glowing effect. The brightness of a single firefly is $\frac{1}{40}$ of a candle. Fireflies use their glow to attract other fireflies. Males flash about every five seconds; females flash about every two seconds. This firefly is harvested by the biochemical industry for the organic compounds luciferin (which is the chemical the firefly uses for its bioluminescence).

This flying insect is about 0.75 inch (2 cm) long. It is mostly black, with two red spots on the head cover; the wing covers and head covers are lined in yellow. Like all insects, it has a hard exoskeleton, six jointed legs, two antennae, compound eyes, and a body divided into three parts (the head, thorax, and abdomen).

Both the adults and the larvae are carnivores. They eat other insects (including other fireflies), insect larvae, and snails.

Taken from:

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/insects/beetles/Fireflyprintout.shtml>

4. The text above mainly discusses about ...
 - A. an adult insect named lightning bug
 - B. the most common animal in USA
 - C. a flying insect called lightning bug
 - D. the light of animal in USA
5. What does the second paragraph of the text tell us about?
 - A. The firefly's glow.
 - B. The diet of firefly.
 - C. The firefly's habitat.
 - D. The anatomy of firefly.
6. From the text we can know that the light of the firefly is
 - A. as bright as a candle
 - B. twinkling periodically
 - C. only produced by the males
 - D. used to attract the females
7. The persons who mostly like reading this kind of text are
 - A. Dentists
 - B. Botanists
 - C. Ecologists
 - D. Scientists

The following text is for questions number 8-10

	Scarab beetles (family <i>Scarabaeidae</i>) are compact and heavy-bodied insects with robustly oval outlines. They are distinguished from other beetles by their unusual antennae, each of which terminates in three flattened plates that fit together to form a club.
The outer edges of their front legs are often toothed or scalloped to facilitate digging. These beetles vary in length from 5 mm (0.2 inch) for the smaller species to 12 cm (4.7 inches) for the African goliath beetle (<i>Goliathus giganteus</i>), which is one of the heaviest known insects. The family includes several agricultural pests, including June beetles (or June bugs), rose beetles, and the Japanese beetle. Scarab beetles are one of the most popular families with insect collectors because of the large size and beautifully coloured, hard, highly polished forewings of many species. Scarab beetle larvae, called grubs, are c-shaped and usually live in the ground, feeding on roots. It is easy to identify the grubs because they have a distinctive head capsule with their legs on the thorax. Most scarab beetles feed on a decomposing matter such as dung, fungi, or carrion. This makes them valuable in their environments as they are a bit like the clean up crew or garbage haulers of the animal kingdom. Other scarab beetles visit plants, feeding on pollen or sap. Flower scarabs are important pollinators. Larvae feed on plant roots, carrion, or dung, depending on the type of scarab. Some 20,000 species of scarab beetles inhabit terrestrial habitats around the world. Over 1,500 species of <i>Scarabaeidae</i> live in North America.	

8. What is the topic of the text?
- A. The common features of scarab beetles.
 - B. The information of some kinds of insects.
 - C. The specific description of scarab beetles.
 - D. The explanation of scarab beetle reproduction.
9. Scarab beetles are usually kept by the collectors because of
- A. their form and popularity
 - B. their attractiveness and size
 - C. their distinctive head capsule
 - D. their beautiful legs on the thorax
10. What does the fifth paragraph tell us about?
- A. The diet of scarab beetles.
 - B. The function of scarab beetles.
 - C. The role of scarab beetles for environment.
 - D. The importance of scarab beetles as pollinators.