

Pathways Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking 2e: Level 3 Unit 2 Test

Name: _____ Class: _____ No. : _____

1. VOCABULARY 1:

Complete the paragraph with the words in the box. Not all words will be used.

analysis	committed	detectives	determine	examine
heal	mystery	prove	revealed	suspects

Between 1545 and 1550, the Aztec people of southern Mexico were affected by a serious disease that they could neither cure nor (1) _____. It was so serious, in fact, that up to eighty percent of the entire population - 15 million people in total - are thought to have died. For almost five centuries, scientists were unable to (2) _____ which specific disease was the cause. Scientists had some (3) _____, such as smallpox, malaria, or influenza, but it was not possible to (4) _____ that it was one of them. A new scientific study, however, might have solved this medical (5) _____. The scientists had a chance to (6) _____ some ancient DNA found on victims of the disease. Their (7) _____ of this evidence (8) _____ that the cause was one type of bacteria called salmonella, which remains a health problem even today.

VOCABULARY 2:

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Not all words will be used.

archaeologist	carry out	combination	identity	mention
moreover	obtain	sample	suffer from	unclear

- I always loved learning about ancient cultures, so I went to college with the intention of becoming a(n) _____.
- The unusually extreme effects of the disease were caused by a(n) _____ of several different factors.
- Scientists have known for a long time that the fossil known as "Piltdown Man" is fake, but the _____ of the person who made it is still unknown.
- In order to leave college for a period of time, you have to _____ permission from your academic advisor.
- Police detectives have to _____ investigations in order to solve crimes.
- There are many people who _____ work-related stress.
- The police managed to take a small _____ blood from the crime scene.

READING REVIEW 1:

Review the excerpt from a passage in Unit 2. Then read the statements and determine whether the information is True, False, or Not Given.

Tech Detectives

Europe's oldest mummy, now known as the Iceman, was discovered by hikers in the frozen ice of the Italian Alps in 1991. Scientists believe he lived about 5,300 years ago in an area north of what is now Bolzano, Italy. Wounds on the Iceman's body clearly show that he died a violent death. But CT imaging technology has helped scientists piece together even more clues about the life and death of this ancient Neolithic human.

CT imaging identified an arrowhead buried in the Iceman's left shoulder, indicating that he was shot from behind. Scientists also discovered a wound on one of his hands. This told them that he had likely been in a fight and that his enemies later chased after and killed him. While this may be true, close analysis of this hand injury shows that the wound was already beginning to heal at the time of his death. So it is unlikely he injured his hand in his final days. Moreover, a later study of the CT images revealed that the Iceman had a full stomach at the time he was killed. This meant that he ate a big meal immediately before his death - not something a person would do if enemies were chasing him. Scientists guessed that the Iceman might have been resting after a meal when enemies attacked him from behind.

Perhaps the most likely explanation is that the Iceman was fleeing an earlier battle, but thought he was safe at the moment of his murder. Scientists continue to analyze the Iceman using the latest technology to find more clues to history's oldest murder mystery.

- _____ 9. CT imaging helped scientists discover how much food the Iceman ate at his last meal.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
- _____ 10. The Iceman's home was probably in northern Italy.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
- _____ 11. The evidence suggests that the Iceman's hand injury caused his death.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
- _____ 12. The Iceman's death seems to have been the result of a violent attack.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

READING REVIEW 2:

Review the excerpt from a passage in Unit 2. Then read the statements and determine whether the information is True, False, or Not Given.

King Tut's Family Secrets

When Tutankhamun died about 3,000 years ago, he was secretly buried in a small tomb near what is now the city of Luxor. When archaeologists rediscovered the tomb in 1922, the king's treasures - more than 5,000 artifacts - were still inside. Among the artifacts was the pharaoh's solid gold coffin and a gold mask. There were also 130 staffs, or walking sticks. Mysteriously, an examination of Tutankhamun's mummy revealed a hole in the back of his skull. Also, there were two mummified fetuses in the tomb.

These mummies and artifacts were an extremely important archaeological discovery, but they did not answer many questions about the young pharaoh and his family. Who were his mother and father? Were the two fetuses his unborn children? Could the hole in Tut's head be related to his cause of death? To solve these mysteries required further study and the use of CT scans and DNA analysis.

In 2005, my colleagues and I carried out CT scans of Tutankhamun's mummy. We showed that the hole in Tutankhamun's skull was made during the mummification process. Our study also showed that Tutankhamun died when he was only 19, soon after fracturing his left leg. However, the CT scans alone could not solve the mystery of how the king died, or why he died so young.

In 2008, my colleagues and I decided to analyze samples of Tutankhamun's DNA. Early in the study, our team made some new discoveries: Tutankhamun's left foot was clubbed, and one toe was missing a bone. A condition known as necrosis (tissue death) had destroyed some bones in the foot. The discovery explained why there were so many staffs in Tutankhamun's tomb. Some scholars had argued that the staffs were symbols of power. Our DNA study showed that the king needed the staffs to walk.

- _____ 13. The archaeologists who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb were looking for gold coins.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
- _____ 14. Scans and analysis show that the hole in Tutankhamun's skull was made before he died.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
- _____ 15. Analysis of Tutankhamun's mummy suggests he died when he was still in his teens.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

16. CT scans proved that Tutankhamun needed staffs to walk.
- True
 - False
 - Not Given

READING PRACTICE:

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

A Fossils are rare. Most of us will never find the skeleton of a dinosaur in our yards or even in the wild. And even when we do find the fossil of some ancient creature, it is usually just a small shell or an unrecognizable part of something that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. A well-preserved fossil is a beautiful object, however, and many people would be happy to display one in their homes. In the past, it was difficult to purchase fossils. These days, however, the Internet means rare or unusual fossils may be just a mouse-click away. This fact, combined with fossils' relative rarity, makes them an attractive target for people seeking to make money by selling fakes.

B Although fossils are generally rare, there are places where they are surprisingly widespread. In some of these locations, it is possible to find a great many fossils just lying among the rocks. The vast majority of them are just ugly pieces of broken bone. To the untrained eye, in fact, they may even look like chunks of rock. Some of these low-quality fossils are sold illegally, especially over the Internet, but what collectors are really interested in are high-quality fossils. People want to have a fossil that they can recognize, such as one of a complete animal or insect. And for those with plenty of money, the most valued and desired fossil is a well-preserved, complete dinosaur.

C The problem is that the demand for high-quality fossils far exceeds the supply. As a result, more and more fake fossils are flooding the market. Most of the fakes that are sold online or to unsuspecting tourists are completely artificial and even easy for knowledgeable amateurs to spot. But some of the best fake fossils are made from real fossils, and these can be hard to recognize as fake. For example, fossils from individuals of the same species found in different places and at different times can be joined to form a complete animal. Alternatively, pieces of completely different animals may be joined to make a "new species." The discovery of a new fossil species is a major scientific event, so people making fake fossils realize that a very rare fossil might be worth thousands of dollars. Consequently, extremely realistic fakes have become quite common in recent years. In fact, some fake fossils are so well made that scientists have been fooled at first.

D In 1999, paleontologists announced the discovery of a fascinating new dinosaur called Archaeoraptor. This species seemed to be a clear link between dinosaurs and birds. News of the find was published in serious scientific journals and was widely reported in the popular media, too. However, after closer examination, it turned out that the fossil was a fake made by joining the tail of dinosaur together with the arms of a primitive bird. Archaeoraptor is now considered one of the most successful scientific hoaxes of the past century.

E Apart from embarrassing some scientists, what is the danger of fake or illegal fossils? The biggest problem is that people collecting fossils to sell on the Internet cause enormous damage to the regions in which the fossils are found. Many fossils that are important to science are destroyed in an effort to get to the most attractive specimens. Moreover, even when these fossils are collected with good intentions, a great deal of valuable information is lost. In addition to the fossil itself, scientists need to know exactly where a fossil was found in order to know how old it is and what kind of environment the animal lived in. Fortunately, governments are starting to realize the value of their fossil resources and are making an effort to protect them.

- ____ 17. What is the best title for this passage?
- a. Where to Buy Real Fossils
 - b. The Problem of Fake Fossils
 - c. A Guide to Finding Fossils
- ____ 18. What point does the author NOT make in paragraph A?
- a. It is possible to purchase fossils using the Internet.
 - b. It is not easy to recognize the species of some fossils.
 - c. People like attractive fossils because they are rare.
- ____ 19. The word "widespread" in paragraph B is closest in meaning to ____.
- a. common
 - b. significant
 - c. damaged
- ____ 20. The word "them" in the third sentence of paragraph B refers to ____.
- a. rocks
 - b. fossils
 - c. locations