**Reading Discovery 3 Review Test**

**Book 1 Units 1-5**

**A. Match the word to its antonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. relax | a. stop |
| 2. native | b. refuse |
| 3. continue | c. novice |
| 4. allow | d. work |
| 5. professional | e. foreign |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| sturdy | future | comfortable | proud | request |

1. Josie wants to be a doctor in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Barry’s parents were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his good report card.

3. The chair seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it collapsed when the fat man sat on it.

4. It sounded like a strange \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the waiter was happy to oblige.

5. My bed is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I don’t want to get out of it.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Three Sisters

Corn, beans, and squash are traditional foods of the native people of North America. When these foods are served together in a stew, they provide good nutrients for the body and make a healthy, filling meal. These foods also benefit each other when they are put together in a garden, since planting them together creates ideal growing conditions.

The planting of these three crops begins with the corn. Once the corn plants are about fifteen centimeters tall, the squash and bean plants are planted around them. By following this planting order, all the plants can make the most of their living situation.

Corn grows as a tall, sturdy plant. It is not uncommon to see corn plants that are nearly two meters tall. Because it grows tall and straight, the corn plant’s stem makes an excellent “pole” for bean plants to climb. This allows the bean plant to grow long and produce more beans.

The bean plants do not use the corn plants without giving anything in return. Under the ground, the bean plant’s roots add nitrogen to the soil. With additional nitrogen, the corn plants are able to grow better.

Finally, there is the squash plant, which serves as protector for the corn and the beans. Squash plants have large, wide leaves that block the sunlight from reaching the soil, which is a great benefit. The shade from the squash leaves keeps the soil from drying out, and it also prevents weeds from growing. Weeds would compete with the corn, bean, and squash plants for nutrients and water.

Furthermore, squash plants are good for the corn and bean plants in another way. Squash plants have tough hairs on their stems that are like little spikes. Animals that might like to snack on the corn and beans have difficulty getting through the spiky squash plants. Therefore, the squash protects her sisters, the corn and the beans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Traditional North American foods include corn, beans, and squash. | T / F |
| 1. Planting all three together is beneficial for only the corn. | T / F |
| 1. The corn plant benefits from the beans by acting as a pole. | T / F |
| 1. Bean plants take nitrogen from the soil. | T / F |
| 1. The squash plant acts like a protector to the other plants. | T / F |

**D.** **Underline the mistake in the sentence. Write the correction on the line.**

Cards, Anyone?

Entertainment, predicting the future, introducing someone, games of chance—what do these all have in common? They all involve, or have involved, playing cards.

The first known use of playing cards was in the 13th century. However, experts now agree that playing cards were invented long before then. Most likely, they were first made around 800 CE in China. This makes sense because China is where paper was invented, and without paper we wouldn’t have cards. However, it was not until their use in Europe that we know anything about cards. In Europe, cards were primarily used in games. The games varied from country to country and so did the way the cards looked. Some cards, like the tarot cards used in Italy, were quite detailed. Others, like those in England, were simpler-looking.

In the 17th century, people began to think that the designs on the cards had special meanings. They began using cards, in particular tarot cards, for more than entertainment. People began using them to tell the future. The design of tarot cards became more and more fantastic and symbolic. By the 19th century, tarot cards were only used for telling the future.

It was also in the 19th century that other kinds of cards had another use. Card makers were producing special cards that showed pictures of historical or popular people of that time. These cards were not used in regular card games. Instead, people used them as calling cards when they visited other homes, writing their names on the back. These cards had the role of introducing visitors.

Of course, regular playing cards as we know them today were around by this time as well. Games of chance like poker and blackjack were played. Naturally, where there is gambling on cards, there are gamblers. Thus, professional card sharks were also seen from this time as well.

1. Playing cards were invented in the 13th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Playing cards were probably invented in Europe. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tarot cards were used in England. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tarot cards were first used to tell the future. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Your calling cards would have a picture of yourself on them. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 3 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 6-10**

**A. Match the word to its antonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. rise | a. inconsistent |
| 2. steady | b. worthless |
| 3. reliable | c. inadequate |
| 4. valuable | d. fall |
| 5. efficient | e. untrustworthy |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| property | majority | inspired | energy | excuse |

1. Young kids usually have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of citizens would prefer that guns be illegal.
3. The artist was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of the countryside.
4. What was his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for missing class?
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach is the most expensive.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Not Just Women’s Work

After World War II, large numbers of women in the US began to work outside the home. Soon after that time, the idea of the “glass ceiling” was suggested. This refers to the ability of a woman to rise only to a certain level in her career. Beyond that level, only men can rise. Today, the tables are turning in some careers. Men may be facing the problem of the glass ceiling as more and more of them enter jobs traditionally held by women.

What kinds of traditional jobs for women are men seeking? A few good examples are jobs such as teachers, nurses, and dental assistants. Think about most teachers or nurses you have met. Odds are that more of them were women.

Only about one out of ten elementary school teachers in the US is a man. In fact, it is really hard to find male teachers in kindergarten and first-grade classrooms. Very few men work in these grade levels. By comparison, there are actually a lot more male middle school teachers than male elementary school teachers. However, the majority of those male middle school teachers work as coaches rather than regular classroom teachers.

In the field of medicine, there are more male doctors than female doctors. On the other hand, nurses and dental assistants are two kinds of medical jobs traditionally held by women. Today, it is still more common to find women holding these jobs, but some men have entered these careers. Less than 10 percent of nurses in the US are men. The same is true for dental assistants. Actually, the number of male dental assistants would probably be lower if it were not for all of the male dental assistants in the army.

It certainly appears that men are not flooding women’s jobs yet. That is probably why few complaints have been heard about men hitting the glass ceiling in women’s jobs. However, that may change in the future as the number of men in women’s jobs continues to grow.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Many women started working outside the home after World War II. | T / F |
| 1. A “glass ceiling” traditionally refers to the obstacles males find in the workplace. | T / F |
| 1. There are more male nurses than female nurses. | T / F |
| 1. There are no medical jobs that are traditionally held by women. | T / F |
| 1. There are many male dental assistants in the army. | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

A Natural Design

The classic image of a robot looks like a human. The robot has a head, arms, and legs. In reality, such a robot easily falls over. It is not well-suited to move in or through certain places. For this reason, scientists have explored shaping robots in other ways. Some scientists are exploring robots in the shapes of animals or bugs. Today, there are working models of snakebots, bugbots, and lizardbots!

Nature has inspired scientists and engineers to make more than just robots. All kinds of things from clothes to cars have been modified based on designs that can be found in nature. This field of research is generally called bionics. It is the application of natural designs and natural systems to modern technology.

Bionics in car designs has led to the development of more efficient cars. Engineers at Mercedes Benz studied the shape of the boxfish to design a new car. In nature, the boxfish may look strange, but it moves incredibly fast through the water. By shaping a car’s body like the boxfish, engineers created a car that can go as far as twenty-eight kilometers on one liter of gas. That is because air moves easily around and past the car just like water moves around and past the boxfish.

Medical researchers used bionic designs to make a new kind of needle. Doctors can use this needle to give shots that are much less painful than normal needles. Where did this wonderful new design come from? The needle is shaped like the proboscis of a mosquito! When a mosquito bites a person, it doesn’t hurt right away. This is because of the shape of the mosquito’s proboscis. It only hurts after a chemical in the mosquitoes saliva reacts with a person’s body. Since the new needle used by doctors doesn’t have mosquito saliva on it, it doesn’t hurt during or after the shot!

1.What is a downside of the typical human-like robot?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Using nature to inspire design and engineering is called what?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which animal helped car designers develop an energy-efficient car?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What part of the mosquito helps needles be less painful?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Does a mosquito bite hurt while it is happening or afterward?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 3 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 11-15**

**A. Match the word to its synonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. fold | a. smart |
| 2. scatter | b. bend |
| 3. destroy | c. respond |
| 4. react | d. distribute |
| 5. intelligent | e. ruin |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| explain | except | unusual | recovered | adapt |

1. The animal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it is an egg-laying mammal.

2. Gaston likes all fruit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pineapples.

3. People are able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cold climates.

4. I didn’t understand the book, so my friend had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it to me.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from my injuries very quickly.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Smells Good

Both people and animals sense the world around them in a variety of ways. They can see, hear, feel, smell, or taste, often referred to as the five senses. But what about plants? Do they also have these five senses? Plants do not have eyes, ears, skin, a nose or a mouth as we do, but they may just have their own equivalents.

For one thing, plants certainly sense light. The sunflower needs to be able to “see” where the sun is so that it can turn toward the sun; and without a sense of touch, the Venus flytrap could not feel the movement of a bug in its “mouth.” Some plants, like the mimosa, also react to noise. This plant folds its leaves when “hearing” any vibration near it. Furthermore, there are even plants that have a sense of taste. Corn plants seem to be able to sense bugs by “taste.” When a caterpillar eats part of a corn leaf, it leaves behind certain chemicals on the plant in the process of eating. These chemicals are specific to the caterpillar. The corn leaf tastes this chemical and then releases a chemical of its own. The corn plant’s chemical attracts wasps, which like to eat caterpillars.

Evidence for the fifth sense, the sense of smell, was lacking until recently. Scientists now think that they have found evidence for a sense of smell in the dodder plant. The dodder is an unusual plant because it does not grow roots and, in fact, cannot even produce energy for itself. Instead, it attaches itself to other plants and takes food from them. Scientists did not know how dodder plants found their prey, but now the evidence suggests that they “smell” their prey out. Dodder plants are able to sense chemicals in the air that other plants release. Therefore, when a tomato plant—dodder plant’s favorite prey—is nearby, the dodder plant “smells” it. Then the dodder plant moves toward the tomato plant and attaches to it. Bad luck for the tomato plant!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Plants can move to turn toward the sun. | T / F |
| 1. The Venus flytrap shows that plants have a sense of hearing. | T / F |
| 1. Corn plants have the ability to attract wasps. | T / F |
| 1. There is no evidence that plants have a sense of smell. | T / F |
| 1. The tomato plant’s favorite prey is the dodder plant. | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

After All These Years

Two cities in the Middle East may actually be the oldest inhabited cities on Earth. People started living there thousands of years ago. And people are still living there today! Excavations in and around Damascus, Syria, show evidence that people have lived there for over 7,000 years. No doubt Damascus could not really have been called a city in 5000 BCE. But by 2000 BCE, things had changed. It was a renowned city by then. Damascus is in a strategic location along trade routes in the Middle East. The city has traded hands many times over the centuries. Sometimes it was taken peacefully. Other times, it suffered when invaders took over. Although empires have come and gone, the city itself has withstood the test of time. Today, it is home to over four million people.

Another city that claims to be among the oldest continually inhabited cities on the planet is Jericho, Israel. Archaeologists have found evidence of humans living near Jericho from around 8000 BCE. It seems that prehistoric hunters may have settled there. Most people know Jericho for its famous walls. The first walls of the city may have been built around 7000 BCE. Over the next 5,000 years, Jericho developed into a fairly large and important city. Then it was destroyed around 1500 BCE. The city never quite recovered its former importance after that. But people continued to live there through the years. Today, the city is home to about 20,000 people.

It is hard for us to know for sure which of these cities is really older. Since people still live in both cities, older parts of the cities are constantly being fixed or changed. This process buries or destroys clues that could help us solve the mystery of the oldest city. To make matters worse, this kind of thing has been going on for centuries. We may never really know which is the oldest continually inhabited city on Earth.

1. In which two countries are the oldest inhabited cities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where was Damascus located that allowed for its success?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the population of Damascus today?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who may have first settled in Jericho?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which city is the oldest?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 3 Review Test**

**Book 1 Unit 16-20**

**A. Match the word to its definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. behavior | a. a sickness; a disease |
| 2. illness | b. a path through the countryside |
| 3. trail | c. a chance |
| 4. appropriate | d. the way a person acts or behaves |
| 5. possibility | e. suitable |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| possibility | starch | familiar | nutrition | organize |

1. Potatoes contain a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Proper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an important part of maintaining your health.

3. I feel like we have met before; you look really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My closet is such a mess; I really need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

5. We probably won’t be gone all day, but it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Barefoot Parks

In the late 1800s, a German monk named Sebastian Kneipp introduced an interesting idea to people. He suggested that walking barefoot on wet grass or in shallow water was good for people’s health. According to Kneipp, this kind of barefoot exercise helped a person’s internal organs work better. He said it helped the body heal and fight diseases better, too.

Do Kneipp’s ideas sound familiar? They should. They are similar to an Asian idea. It is that massaging or stimulating certain parts of the foot can affect other parts of the body. People in Asia were practicing this form of health care thousands of years before Kneipp came along. Yet it was not until the 1970s that cities across Asia began building special walking paths. The paths are for citizens to use for their health. They are usually made of smooth, or sometimes not-so-smooth, stones fixed in a cement path. People can give themselves a stimulating foot massage on the paths. They do this by walking back and forth over the stones.

In Germany, Kneipp’s ideas are still being practiced. Now other people have built on the simple idea of walking on wet grass or in water. Today, it is possible to find barfuss parks in many German cities. (The word “barfuss” means “barefoot” in German.) There are even a few barefoot parks in England and the US.

A big difference between a walking path and a barefoot park is size. On a typical walking path, a person may walk fifty to seventy-five meters from end to end. In a barefoot park, a person may walk a path of over 3,000 meters.

Another difference between the two is what the feet can experience with each. Most walking paths just have stones or other rounded objects to walk over. Barefoot parks have stone paths, but they also include trails through grass, water, and mud! Some even have places where guests can walk on logs and moss.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Germans were the first to introduce the idea that walking barefoot was good for your health. | T / F |
| 1. It was not until the 1970s that Asia started realizing the benefits of stimulating the feet. | T / F |
| 1. There are special places where people can walk in Asia to help stimulate their feet. | T / F |
| 1. Germany has barefoot parks that are larger than Asian walking paths. | T / F |
| 1. Barfuss parks are more varied than walking paths. | T / F |

**D.** **Underline the mistake in the sentence. Write the correction on the line.**

A New Horizon

It’s a small world and getting smaller. People who want new experiences have a harder time finding them. Not many places are off the beaten track these days. Before, people wanting to explore new horizons would travel to new countries. However, now that travel is so easy, there are few places that tourists have never been before.

Not long ago, though, a new horizon of adventure travel opened up. Since 2001, people wanting a new kind of travel experience have been able to buy tickets for a trip out of this world. A trip into space! Russia started this kind of business in 2001. American businessman Dennis Tito was allowed to buy a seat on a rocket to the International Space Station (ISS). Tito spent seven days in the ISS. He was treated like the other astronauts. He even did a few experiments. What did this unique experience cost him? Only $20 million.

Almost every year since Tito’s initial trip, there has been a new paying passenger who has bought a ticket into space. Space tourism has become a lucrative field. This has led to greater interest from other countries and organizations. Some are trying to figure out ways to build cheaper and more comfortable rockets. Others are making plans for new space stations. Even the Hilton Hotel chain has expressed interest in the possibility of building a space hotel. Experts predict that with improvements in technology, the price of a ticket to space could become as low as $50,000 over the next ten years.

What if you don’t have $20 million, or you don’t want to wait for prices to come down? Well, you can always check out Space Adventures. This Russian company offers a range of near space experiences. Clients can experience, among other things, space flight training or zero gravity flights—all for the more affordable price of $10,000 to $50,000.

1. There are still many places where tourists have not been. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The US first started offering people trips into space as a vacation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. It is relatively cheap to buy a trip into space. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. No other people have bought tickets to space since Tito. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Space Adventures cost upwards of $20 million. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Discovery 3 Review Test**

**Book 1 Units 1-5**

A.

1. d

2. e

3. a

4. b

5. c

B.

1. future

2. proud

3. sturdy

4. request

5. comfortable

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

D.

1. Playing cards were invented in the 13th century. (long before)

2. Playing cards were probably invented in Europe. (China)

3. Tarot cards were used in England. (Italy)

4. Tarot cards were first used to tell the future. (later)

5. Your calling cards would have a picture of yourself on them. (pictures of historical or popular people)

**Book 1 Unit 6-10**

A.

1. d

2. a

3. e

4. b

5. c

B.

1. energy

2. majority

3. inspired

4. excuse

5. property

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. It easily falls over.

2. bionics

3. the boxfish

4. proboscis

5. afterward

**Book 1 Unit 11-15**

A.

1. b

2. d

3. e

4. c

5. a

B.

1. unusual

2. except

3. adapt

4. explain

5. recovered

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Syria, Israel

2. along trade routes

3. four million

4. prehistoric hunters

5. we don’t know

**Book 1 Unit 16-20**

A.

1. d

2. a

3. b

4. e

5. c

B.

1. starch

2. nutrition

3. familiar

4. organize

5. possibility

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. T

D.

1. There are still many places where tourists have not been. (not)

2. The US first started offering people trips into space as a vacation.

(Rusia)

3. It is relatively cheap to buy a trip into space. (expensive)

4. No other people have bought tickets to space since Tito. (Other people)

5. Space Adventures cost upwards of $20 million. ($10,000)