**Quiz 4**

**Part I Vocabulary**

1. He tried by every means to develop and encourage commerce; he had the land accurately measured for the purpose of rightly adjusting taxation; he gave the strictest instructions to prevent extortion on the part of the tax gatherers, and in many other respects displayed an enlightened and **equitable** policy.

A. dismal B. impartial C. effluent D. optimal

2. He has repeatedly criticized Western churches as too worldly and too **entrenched** in consumerism.

A. deep-rooted B. besieged C. colonized D. deficient

3. Each neuron or nerve cell is a morphologically distinct and **discrete** unit connected functionally but not structurally with its neighbours, and leading its own life independently of the destiny of its neighbours.

A. contingent B. congenial C. definitive D. separate

4. The change in Spain's economic policy, including an attempt to exploit the coalfields and to encourage both agriculture and commerce, helped to awaken hitherto **dormant** elements. dormitory dormouse dormitive Somnus insomnia

A. inactive B. concurrent C. paramount D. bouncing

5. In the absence of literary culture the Albanian dialects, as might be expected, are widely **divergent**; the limits of the two principal dialects correspond with the racial boundaries of the Ghegs and Tosks, who understand each other with difficulty; the Albanians in Greece and Italy have also separate dialects. digress

A. disparate B. ephemeral C. drastic D. complex

6. During the seven years which he passed in the **drudgery**of penning definitions and marking quotations for transcription, he sought for relaxation in literary labour of a more agreeable kind.  
A. discourse B. toil C. clamor D. elasticity

7. In the 13th century the island stood as a rule under the control of Italian adventurers, who were, however, at times compelled to acknowledge the overlordship of the emperors of Nicaea, and failed to protect it against the **depredations** of Turkish pirates. predator predatory

A. dissenter B. denunciation C. endeavor D. plunder

8. The plant world falls into two great divisions, the higher or flowering plants (Phanerogams;), characterized by the formation of a seed, and the lower or flowerless plants (Cryptogams;), in which no seed is formed but the plants are **disseminated** by means of unicellular bodies termed spores.

A. embellish B. domesticate C. counteract D. disperse

9. The pure metal is silver-white in colour, is very **ductile**, and becomes remarkably hard when hammered, a diamond drill making little impression upon it.

A. dorsal B. diffusive C. flexible D. elliptical

10. It also meets in different countries, but it differs from the Institute in the number of its members being unlimited and in all respectable persons being **eligible** for membership.

A. designated B. qualified C. conceded D. attainable

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

1. It is significant that the earliest living thing that built communities on these islands are examples of symbiosis, a phenomenon that depends upon the close cooperation of two or more forms of life and a principle that is very important in island communities.

A. Some of the earliest important examples of symbiosis—the close cooperation of two or more living things—occur in island communities.

B. Symbiosis—the close cooperation of pairs or small groups of living organisms—is especially important in these island environments.

C. The first organisms on these islands worked together closely in a relationship known as symbiosis, which is particularly important on islands.

D. It is significant to note that organisms in the beginning stages of the development of island life cannot survive without close cooperation.

2. Numerous insects occupy the marsh, feeding on living or dead cordgrass tissue, and redwing blackbirds, sparrows, rodents, rabbits, and deer feed directly on the cordgrass.

A. Insects feed only on dead cordgrass, while most other marsh inhabitants feed on live cordgrass.

B. The marsh is a good habitat for insects, but a relatively poor one for birds and animals.

C. Although cordgrass provides food for birds and animals, it gives insects both food and a place to live.

D. Cordgrass provides food for numerous insects, birds, and other animals.

3. Animals also have to adapt to desert conditions, and they may do it through two forms of behavioral adaptation: they either escape or retreat. Escape involves such actions as aestivation, a condition of prolonged dormancy, or torpor, during which animals reduce their metabolic rate and body temperature during the hot season or during very dry spells.

A. One way animals escape is by entering a state of extended dormancy, known as aestivation, during the hottest and driest times of year.

B. Animals can escape without using direct action, or aestivation, simply by reducing their metabolic rate and body temperature.

C. The actions that an animal uses to escape are known as aestivation, which sometimes involves a reduction in metabolic rate or body temperature.

D. When the weather is especially hot and dry, an animal may suffer from a condition known as aestivation, at which point the animal needs to escape.

4. Pioneer species – those that occur only in the earliest stages of colonization - tend to have high rates of invasion because they produce very large numbers of reproductive propagules (seeds, spores, and so on) and because they have an efficient means of dispersal (normally, wind)

A. The seeds of pioneer species are usually carried by the wind to fertile sites, where they reproduce very efficiently.

B. Pioneer species are successful invaders because they produce lots of seeds that are dispersed effectively.

C. Pioneer species produce their largest numbers of propagules during the earliest stages of their colonization.

D. Pioneer species reproduce very quickly and efficiently because they produce very large number of seeds.

5. Early in his research, Kramer found that caged migratory birds became very restless at about the time they would normally have begun migration in the wild. Furthermore, he noticed that as they fluttered around in the cage, they often launched themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements.

A. Experiments revealed that caged starlings displayed a lack of directional sense and restless movements.

B. Experiments revealed that caged starlings were unable to orient themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route.

C. Experiments revealed that the restless movement of caged starlings had no clear direction.

D. Experiments revealed that caged starlings' orientation was accurate unless the weather was overcast.

You will get an extra 2 points to complete the following question.

6. Though Hubbell and Johnson were interested in how bee behavior might affect colony distributions, they recognized that the availability of potential nest sites for colonies could also affect distributions. So as one of the first steps in their study, they mapped the distributions of trees suitable for nesting. They found that potential nest trees were distributed randomly through the study area. They also found that the number of potential nest sites was much greater than the number of be colonies. What did these measurements show the researchers? The number of colonies in the study area was not limited by availability of suitable trees, and a clumped or regular distribution of colonies was not due to an underlying clumped or regular distribution of potential nest sites.

A. The limited number of colonies was not due to the distribution or availability of potential nesting sites.

B. There was no lack of suitable trees or potential nesting sites in the study area.

C. The number of nests was directly related to the number or the distribution of suitable trees.

D. Neither the number nor the distribution of colonies could be explained by the availability of suitable nest sites.