Quiz 6

1. The exact form of these three interior valleys, which had an important influence on the construction and history of the city, is still imperfectly known, as they are to a great extent \***obliterated\*** by vast accumulations of rubbish, which has filled them up in some places to a depth of more than 100 ft.  
A. concealed B. afforded C. denounced D. eroded

2. The luminous organs of these beetles consist of a specialized part of the fat-body, with an inner \***opaque\*** and an outer transparent layer.

A. oppressive B. optical C. contiguous D. nontransparent

3. This abuse resulted in an \***overhaul\*** of the system that sought to tie the poor to their original parish.

A. replacement B. deterioration C. devastation D. shake-up

4. Moreover, Professor Lloyd Morgan found that young birds that had tasted and rejected workers of the hive bee as \***unpalatable\*** subsequently refused to taste not only drones, which have no sting, but also drone-flies.  
A. intimidating B. dismal C. distasteful D. imperative

5. In general, I think the American \***penchant\*** for playing around and exploring the limits of the possible can be a valuable asset.

A. spirit B. mindset C. reverence D. disposition

6. He assailed Lord North with unmeasured invective, directed not only at his policy but at his personal character, though he well knew that the prime minister was an amiable though \***pliable\*** man, who remained in office against his own wish, in deference to the king who appealed to his loyalty.  
A. compliant B. stubborn C. pensive D. congenial

7. Asked about tax policy, George was only able to mouth \***platitudes\*** about being in principle in favor of low taxes.  
A. nonsense B. exaggerations C. ambiguity D. cliché

8. Other enemies and rivals also joined in the attack, and for some time Firdousi's position was very \***precarious\***, though his pre-eminent talents and obvious fitness for the work prevented him from losing his post.

A. lethargic B. hazardous C. conspicuous D. monotonous

9. During his confinement by Tiberius a like omen had been interpreted as \***portending\*** his speedy release, with the warning that should he behold the same sight again he would die within five days.  
A. exhibiting B. deferring C. foreshadowing D. contracting

10. All voyagers agree that for varied beauty of form and colour the Society Islands are unsurpassed in the Pacific. Innumerable rills gather in lovely streams, and, after heavy rains, torrents \***precipitate\*** themselves in grand cascades from the mountain cliffs - a feature so striking as to have attracted the attention of all voyagers, from Wallis downwards.  
A. amass B. plunge C. dispatch D. elongate

\*11. Districts which had been notoriously deadly to Europeans were rendered comparatively healthy after the discovery, in 1899, of the species of mosquito which **propagates** malarial fever, and the measures thereafter taken for its destruction and the filling up of swamps。

A. proliferates B. prohibits C. annihilates D. escalates

**Reading Comprehension**

1. A third possibility is that children will not be able to tell their own "life story" until they understand something about the general form stories take, that is, the structure of narratives. Knowledge about narratives arises from social interactions, particularly the storytelling that children experience from parents and the attempts parents make to talk with children about past events in their lives. When parents talk with children about "what we did today" or "last week" or "last year," they guide the children's formation of a framework for talking about the past. They also provide children with reminders about the memory and relay the message that memories are valued as part of the cultural experience. It is interesting to note that some studies show Caucasian American children have earlier childhood memories than Korean children do. Furthermore, other studies show that Caucasian American mother-child pairs talk about past events three times more often than do Korean mother-child pairs. Thus, the types of social experiences children have do factor into the development of autobiographical memories.

**1. According to paragraph 4, the studies of Caucasian American and Korean children suggest which of the following?**

A. Autobiographical memories develop similarly across all cultures.

B. Parents from different cultures tell their children different kinds of stories about the past.

C. Children's pleasure in hearing stories varies from culture to culture.

D. The kinds of interactions children have with their parents affect the development of autobiographical memories.

2. Perhaps the explanation goes back to some ideas raised by influential Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget—namely, that children under age two years represent events in a qualitatively different form than older children do. According to this line of thought, the verbal abilities that blossom in the two year old allow events to be coded in a form radically different from the action-based codes of the infant. Verbal abilities of one year olds are, in fact, related to their memories for events one year later. When researchers had one year olds imitate an action sequence one year after they first saw it, there was correlation between the children's verbal skills at the time they first saw the event and their success on the later memory task. However, even children with low verbal skills showed evidence of remembering the event; thus, memories may be facilitated by but are not dependent on those verbal skills.

**2. In paragraph 2, why does the author provide the information that children with low verbal skills showed evidence of remembering a past event?**

A. To provide evidence that memories do not depend only upon verbal skills

B. To challenge the idea that one year olds are too young to form memories

C. To argue that the memory of one year olds depends only on action-based codes

D. To suggest that Piaget later revised his findings on the correlation between memory and verbal ability

3. Such techniques, however, have limitations. First, the observation may be unreliable in that two or more observers may not agree that the particular response occurred, or to what degree it occurred. Second, responses are difficult to quantify. Often the rapid and diffuse movements of the infant make it difficult to get an accurate record of the number of responses. The third, and most potent, limitation is that it is not possible to be certain that the infant's response was due to the stimulus presented or to a change from no stimulus to a stimulus. The infant may be responding to aspects of the stimulus different than those identified by the investigator. Therefore, when observational assessment is used as a technique for studying infant perceptual abilities, care must be taken not to overgeneralize from the data or to rely on one or two studies as conclusive evidence of a particular perceptual ability of the infant.

**3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a problem in using the technique of direct observation?**

A. It is impossible to be certain of the actual cause of an infant's response.

B. Infants' responses, which occur quickly and diffusely, are often difficult to measure.

C. Infants do not respond well to stimuli presented in an unnatural laboratory setting.

D. It may be difficult for observers to agree on the presence or the degree of a response.

4. The most influential proponent of the coastal migration route has been Canadian archaeologist Knut Fladmark. He theorized that with the use of watercraft, people gradually colonized unglaciated refuges and areas along the continental shelf exposed by the lower sea level. Fladmark’s hypothesis received additional support from the fact that the greatest diversity in native American languages occurs along the west coast of the Americas, suggesting that this region has been settled the longest.

**4. 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 to leave out essential information.**

A. Because this region has been settled the longest, it also displays the greatest diversity in Native American languages.

B. Fladmark's hypothesis states that the west coast of the Americas has been settled longer than any other region.

C. The fact that the greatest diversity of Native American languages occurs along the west coast of the Americans lends strength to Fradmark's hypothesis.

D. According to Fladmark, Native American languages have survived the longest along the west coast of the Americas.

5. Support is growing for the alternative theory that people using watercraft, possibly skin boats, moved southward from Beringia along the Gulf of Alaska and then southward along the Northwest coast of North America possibly as early as 16,000 years ago. This route would have enabled humans to enter southern areas of the Americas prior to the melting of the continental glaciers. Until the early 1970s, most archaeologists did not consider the coast a possible migration route into the Americas because geologists originally believed that during the last Ice Age the entire Northwest Coast was covered by glacial ice. It had been assumed that the ice extended westward from the Alaskan/Canadian mountains to the very edge of the continental shelf, the flat, submerged part of the continent that extends into the ocean. This would have created a barrier of ice extending from the Alaska Peninsula, through the Gulf of Alaska and southward along the Northwest Coast of north America to what is today the state of Washington.

**5. This paragraph begins by presenting a theory and then goes on to**

A. discuss why the theory was rapidly accepted but then rejected

B. present the evidence on which the theory was based

C. cite evidence that now shows that the theory is incorrect

D. explain why the theory was not initially considered plausible