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[WEEK 14. ASSIGNMENT II](#)

[WEEK 14. Assignment 2](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 8 (score = 10)

Humans are uniquely smart among all the other species on the planet. We are capable of outstanding feats of technology and engineering. Then why are we so prone to making mistakes? Why do we tend to make the same ones time and time again? When Primate Psychologist Laurie Santos from the Comparative Cognition Lab at Yale University posed this question to her team, they were thinking in particular of the errors of judgment which led to the recent collapse of the financial markets. Santos came to two possible answers to this question. Either humans have designed environments which are too complex for us to fully understand, or we are biologically prone to making bad decisions.

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14. Why does the author mention "Interestingly" in lines 21 - 25?

- ☒ A. Due to the identical suitability between the monkey's purchasing strategies and the humans' buying decisions
- ☐ B. As monkeys become to understand the concept of having money
- ☐ C. the humans' skills in bargain as well as the monkeys'
- ☐ D. Because a distinctive trait on the decision to purchase between the monkey and the human has been significant

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

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Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 7 (score =5)

Line 5 Solar is popping up just about everywhere, even landfills and parka pockets. So why not roads? The Netherlands built the first solar road, a bike path, in 2014. France announced a bolder move in January—over the next five years, it plans to install 1,000 kilometers of solar roads, designed to supply power to five million people. **That's not all.** Idaho-based Solar Roadways has received three rounds of U.S. government funding with an additional \$2 million in venture capital to test its technology.

Line 10 The tempered-glass panels offer asphalt-like traction, support the weight of semi-trucks, include LEDs for signage, and contain heating elements to melt snow and ice. Could solar panels really pave the roads of the future? Proponents see endless possibilities, but others raise questions about cost, efficiency, and durability. The sheer amount of surfaces each country
Line 15 devotes to roadways is enormous. Allowing this space to double as a solar farm could have very positive implications in the battle to put a halt to climate change. They estimate that their panels, if used in lieu of existing U.S. roads and walkways, could produce more than three times the electricity used in the United States.

Line 20 Besides, they say their panels could charge electric vehicles, first on solar parking lots. With enough solar highways and cars with the right equipment (to pick up energy from induction plates in the road) they might even be able to charge vehicles while moving. "Aside from road
Line 25 dust, particularly black tire dust and diesel exhaust, which will quickly cover a portion of each panel, the continuous traffic covering panels will reduce their solar output," says Jacobson, adding they'll likely suffer more wear and tear and need more repairs than other solar panels. Despite high costs, company chairman Peter Harrop says solar roads might work in places that are putting down roads for the first time. "They need early technology adopters like China that want to leapfrog in development.

8. The author uses the expression *That's not all* in lines 5–6 to indicate that:

- ☒ A. France and the Netherlands aren't the only ones who have integrated solar roads
- ☐ B. he has no further examples
- ☐ C. France and the Netherlands worked together
- ☐ D. the Netherlands was the only country involved

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13. According to the author, human error is probably the fruit of these followings EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. the capabilities of humans to deal with identified obstacles
- ☐ B. human's evolutionary history
- ☒ C. complicated financial institutions
- ☐ D. forced judgment

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12. According to the passage, _____ became the particular interest to the scientists.

- ☐ A. establishing the monkey market
- ☐ B. similar evolutionary histories between humans and monkeys
- ☒ C. the tendency of humans' taking wrong decisions in their finance
- ☐ D. training monkeys to exchange grapes for knowing their level of risk taking

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

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Passage 6 (score = 5)

In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*. One of Capa's most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.'

Line 5 He took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier* is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged.

Line 10 In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a cooperative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business."

Line 15 Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach

Line 20

6. Why did Capa change his name?

- ☐ A. Because he had to leave Hungary
- ☐ B. To hide his identity
- ☒ C. To sound more American
- ☐ D. Because he had been involved in protests

[Clear my choice](#)

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15. It can be implied from the passage that _____.

- ☐ A. humans are more pessimistic than monkeys
- ☒ B. humans could be irrational in their decisions
- ☐ C. humans have the same capacity of brain as that of monkeys
- ☐ D. monkeys can bargain their needs better than humans do

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

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Passage 5 (score = 5)

There are whole sets of DNA repeats that plants normally have but bananas do not. Intriguingly, three times since this genus of giant herbs took an evolutionary turn away from its relatives -- the grasses -- it has duplicated its entire set of chromosomes.

Line 5 Two of the doublings took place at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary 65 million years ago, back when the dinosaurs and lots of other species went extinct, Heslop-Harrison noted.

Line 10 Duplications like this are known to have happened in other plant groups at this same time but have not occurred since, Heslop-Harrison said. Scientists do not know why, but they believe having extra copies of genes may have imparted some stability to plants during a time of rapid climate change after an asteroid hit Earth.

Line 15 Having more than one gene of each type means that if one gene of a set loses function, the plant still has another one that works. There is more room for adaptability to new circumstances, because one gene could be altered and co-opted for new purposes and there would still be the other one left to perform the original job.

5. Why does the author use "intriguingly" to describe the phenomenon in the passage?

- ☐ A. To make readers doubt the claims scientists are making about bananas
- ☒ B. To imply that bananas are far more interesting than other fruits
- ☐ C. To suggest that duplication of chromosomes is a rare and interesting occurrence in the plant world
- ☐ D. To encourage questions about whether bananas are grasses or herbs

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 4 (score =5)

Line 5 A vaccine against chickenpox was originally invented by Michiaki Takahashi, a Japanese doctor and research scientist, in the mid-1960s. Dr. Takahashi began his work to isolate and grow the virus in 1965 and in 1972 began clinical trials with a live but weakened form of the virus that caused the human body to create antibodies. Japan and several other countries began widespread chickenpox vaccination programs in 1974. However, it took over 20 years for the chickenpox vaccine to be approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), finally earning the U.S. government's seal of approval for widespread use in 1995. Yet even though the chickenpox vaccine was available and recommended by the FDA, parents did not immediately choose to vaccinate their children against this disease. Mothers and fathers typically cited the notion that chickenpox did not constitute a serious enough disease against which a person needed to be vaccinated.

Line 15 Strong belief in that view eroded when scientists discovered the link between Varicella zoster, the virus that causes chickenpox, and shingles, a far more serious, harmful, and longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that Varicella

Line 20 zoster remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. As a result, the medical community in the U.S. encouraged the development, adoption, and use of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart—generally many decades—the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult

Line 25 (30–40 years old rather than 60–70 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative.

4. According to the passage, all of the following is true about the chickenpox virus EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. It tended to quickly become dormant and remain inoperative over time.
- ☐ B. Vaccination against it would help boost the onset of shingles
- ☐ C. It causes two distinct yet related ailments.
- ☐ D. People did not view it as a serious public health threat.

[Clear my choice](#)

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Passage 1 (score = 5)

Human anatomy is the scientific study of the body's structures. Some of these structures are very small and can only be observed and analyzed with the assistance of a microscope. Other larger structures can readily be seen, manipulated, measured, and weighed. The word "anatomy" comes from a Greek root that means "to cut apart." Human anatomy was first studied by observing the exterior of the body and observing the wounds of soldiers and other injuries. Later, physicians were allowed to dissect bodies of the dead to augment their knowledge. When a body is dissected, its structures are cut apart in order to observe their physical attributes and their relationships to one another. Dissection is still used in medical schools, anatomy courses, and in pathology labs.

1. Which of the following is true about human anatomy?

- ☐ A. The word "anatomy" is derived from a French root that means "cut"
- ☐ B. The smaller structures of the human body need to be observed with a telescope
- ☐ C. Human and animal bodies were dissected in labs to understand human anatomy
- ☒ D. The observation of soldiers' wounds were originally used to study human anatomy.

[Clear my choice](#)

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Line 60 fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them. By recognizing them, we can design technologies which will help us to make better choices in future.

10. Two hypotheses on the question why humans tend to make mistakes were _____ by a lab team from Yale University.

- ☒ A. postulated
- ☐ B. proven
- ☐ C. denied
- ☐ D. competed

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 11

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Line 60 fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them. By recognizing them, we can design technologies which will help us to make better choices in future.

11. Which lines in the passage does the author indicate the reasons why monkeys were selected as the subject to test the questioned human's behavior?

- ☐ A. lines 20–50
- ☐ B. lines 15–20
- ☐ C. lines 5–10
- ☒ D. lines 10–15

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 3 (score = 5)

The First Amendment to the American Constitution declares freedom of the press to all people. Although this right was not officially adopted until 1791, the famous Zenger trial of 1735 laid the groundwork for insuring this precious freedom.

John Peter Zenger emigrated as a teenager from Germany. In 1733, he began publishing the New York Weekly Journal. The following year, he was arrested for writing a story about the crown-appointed governor of New York. While Zenger was imprisoned for nine months, his wife dutifully published the newspaper every day, bravely telling the truth about the corrupt government officials sent by the king to govern the colonies.

Finally Zenger's long-awaited trial took place. The hostile judge dismissed Zenger's local lawyers, making it necessary for his wife to seek out Andrew Hamilton, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Persuaded by Hamilton, the jury bravely returned a not-guilty verdict, defying the judge's orders for a conviction.

As a result of determination and bravery on the part of the colonists, a lasting victory for freedom of the press was gained by a young immigrant.

3. This passage discusses _____.

- ☒ A. The ground for establishing freedom of the press in the First Amendment
- ☐ B. The facts on the corrupted governor of New York
- ☐ C. The First Amendment to the American Constitution
- ☐ D. The trial of the American Constitution's author

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 6 (score =5)

In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*. One of Capa's most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.' He took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier* is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged.

In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a cooperative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business."

Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach

7. Capa was killed when he _____ .

- ☒ A. was taken to a nearby hospital in a war in the 1950s
- ☐ B. stepped on a land mine
- ☐ C. involved in anti-government protest
- ☐ D. captured the moments for his phenomenal photo art

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 8 (score = 10)

Humans are uniquely smart among all the other species on the planet. We are capable of outstanding feats of technology and engineering. Then why are we so prone to making mistakes? Why do we tend to make the same ones time and time again? When Primate Psychologist Laurie Santos from the Comparative Cognition Lab at Yale University posed this question to her team, they were thinking in particular of the errors of judgment which led to the recent collapse of the financial markets. Santos came to two possible answers to this question. Either humans have designed environments which are too complex for us to fully understand, or we are biologically prone to making bad decisions.

In order to test these theories, the team selected a group of Brown Capuchin monkeys. Monkeys were selected for the test because, as distant relatives of humans, they are intelligent and have the capacity to learn. However, they are not influenced by any of the technological or cultural environments which affect human decision-making. The team wanted to test whether the capuchin monkeys, when put into similar situations as humans, would make the same mistakes

Of particular interest to the scientists was whether monkeys would make the same mistakes when making financial decisions. In order to find out, they had to introduce the monkeys to money. The monkeys soon cottoned on, and as well as learning simple exchange techniques, were soon able to distinguish 'bargains' – If one team-member offered two grapes in exchange for a metal disc and another team-member offered one grape, the monkeys chose the two-grape option. Interestingly, when the data about the monkey's purchasing strategies was compared with economist's data on human behavior, there was a perfect match.

So, after establishing that the monkey market was operating effectively, the team decided to introduce some problems which humans generally get wrong. One of these issues is risk-taking. Imagine that someone gave you \$1000. In addition to this \$1000, you can receive either A) an additional \$500 or B) someone tosses a coin and if it lands 'heads' you receive an additional \$1000, but if it lands 'tails' you receive no more money. Of these options, most people tend to choose option A. They prefer guaranteed earnings, rather than running the risk of receiving nothing. Now imagine a second situation in which you are given \$2000. Now, you can choose to either A) lose \$500, leaving you with a total of \$1500, or B) toss a coin; if it lands 'heads' you lose nothing, but if it lands 'tails' you lose \$1000, leaving you with only \$1000. Interestingly, when we stand to lose money, we tend to choose the more risky choice, option B. As we know from the experience of financial investors and gamblers, it is unwise to take risks when we are on a losing streak.

Line 45 team put them to the test by giving them similar options. In the first test, monkeys had the option of exchanging their disc for one grape and receiving one bonus grape, or exchanging the disc for one grape and sometimes receiving two bonus grapes and sometimes receiving no

Line 50 bonus. It turned out that monkeys, like humans, chose the less risky option in times of plenty. Then the experiment was reversed. Monkeys were *offered* three grapes, but in option A were only actually *given* two grapes. In option B, they had a fifty-fifty chance of receiving all three grapes or one grape only. The results were that monkeys, like humans, take more risks in times of loss.

Line 55 The implications of this experiment are that because monkeys make the same irrational judgments that humans do, maybe human error is not a result of the complexity of our financial institutions, but is imbedded in our evolutionary history. If this is the case, our errors of judgment will be very difficult to overcome. On a more optimistic note however, humans are

Line 60 fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them. By recognizing them, we can design technologies which will help us to make better choices in future.

9. What was the purpose of the experiment outlined above?

- ☒ A. To investigate where human mistakes come from
- ☐ B. To determine whether monkeys make more mistakes than human
- ☐ C. To find out whether it is better to take risks in times of loss
- ☐ D. To investigate whether monkeys could learn to use money

[Clear my choice](#)

Not yet answered

Marked out of 5.00

Read this passage and choose the best choice of answer to the question following the passage.

Passage 2 (score = 5)

Line 5 Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are an essential part of a healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also function to flavor and sweeten foods. Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin. Nutritionists estimate that carbohydrates should make up about one-fourth to one-fifth of a person's diet. This translates to about 75-100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

Line 10 A diet that is deficient in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person's health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates it must then use its protein supplies for energy, a process called gluconeogenesis. This, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

2. What is the main idea of this passage?

- ☐ A. Carbohydrates can lead to ketosis.
- ☐ B. Carbohydrates prevent a build-up of proteins.
- ☐ C. Carbohydrates are an expendable part of a good diet
- ☒ D. Carbohydrates are needed for good health.

[Clear my choice](#)

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