

LESSON 6

**Read this article about whales. Then answer questions about the article.
Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.**

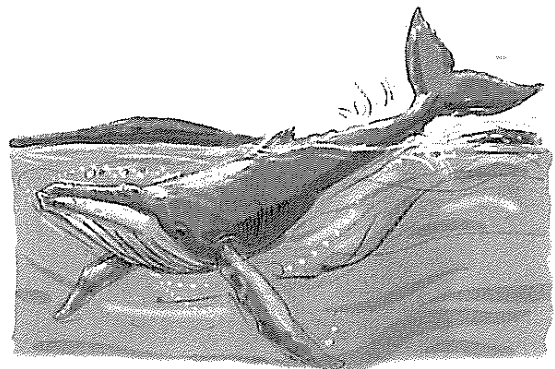
Whale Sounds

Blue whales have long been a source of fascination for scientists. They are the largest of all animals to ever live on earth. Blue whales grow to be about 25 metres long. They live in all oceans. They usually live and travel in small groups of two or four. These groups are called pods. Blue whales make the deepest, most powerful sounds of any animal. Such sounds are so strong they may travel through the water across a whole ocean. Scientists think that blue whales send out these sounds to 'talk' to other blue whales. Blue whales migrate. They move from place to place many times throughout their lives. They like to spend the winter in warm waters. Then they travel to cooler waters in spring and summer.

The humpback whale is smaller than the blue whale, growing to about 15 metres. Like blue whales, humpbacks migrate to cold waters in the spring and summer. They spend eight months travelling and feeding in these cold ocean waters. Humpbacks feed for several months. Then they migrate to warm waters in the autumn and winter. Here they give birth and take care of their babies. They live on their own blubber.

The humpback whale is just as amazing as the blue whale. Humpbacks can actually swim backwards. Male humpbacks do something even more remarkable. They sing. In fact, they make lots of noises with their voices. They make noises that sound like moans, snores, screams, knocks, chirps, whistles, clicks and cries. Humpbacks put these sounds together in a long musical fashion that may last anywhere from six to 30 minutes. The humpback song is a beautiful one. Humpbacks sing their songs over and over, note by note. These songs can be heard miles away.

Scientists have not been able to figure out why whales sing. But they do know that members of the same group of whales always sing the same song. They learned this after recording the animals. Scientists also stumbled across something else. They discovered that the song changes over time. They were surprised to find that the recordings of whale songs from one group of whales were very different when the same whales were recorded years later. Until scientists figure out more about whale songs, they will continue to study their beautiful music.



<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The first paragraph tells mainly about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ whale songs. Ⓑ humpback whales. Ⓒ male whales. Ⓓ blue whales. 	<p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. The sound a blue whale makes is so deep that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ it can travel across a whole ocean. Ⓑ scientists on land can hear it. Ⓒ it cannot be recorded. Ⓓ it cannot be heard by other whales.
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. What is true about blue whales?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ They grow to about 15 metres. Ⓑ They are the largest of all animals. Ⓒ They travel only in cold waters. Ⓓ They travel through the ocean alone. 	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. One way a humpback whale is different from a blue whale is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a humpback whale is larger. Ⓑ a humpback whale cannot make sounds. Ⓒ a humpback whale can swim backwards. Ⓓ a humpback makes the deepest, most powerful sounds of any animal.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. What do humpback whales do after spending eight months in cold water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ They grow to about 27 metres. Ⓑ They change their song. Ⓒ They migrate to warm waters. Ⓓ They feed for four months. 	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. What would happen if scientists recorded the songs of humpback whales today and then five years later?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The songs would be shorter. Ⓑ The songs would be the same. Ⓒ The songs would be more beautiful. Ⓓ The songs would be different.

<p>Finding Word Meaning in Context</p> <p>7. Which of these is the best meaning of the word <i>migrate</i>?</p> <p>Ⓐ 'swim' Ⓑ 'sing' Ⓒ 'travel' Ⓓ 'talk'</p>	<p>Identifying Author's Purpose</p> <p>10. The main purpose of the article is to</p> <p>Ⓐ get readers to learn more about whale songs. Ⓑ entertain readers with amusing facts about different kinds of whales. Ⓒ describe the differences between blue whales and humpback whales. Ⓓ explain about the different sounds blue whales and humpback whales make.</p>
<p>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</p> <p>8. From the article, you can conclude that</p> <p>Ⓐ scientists know all they can about whale songs. Ⓑ scientists are still studying whale songs. Ⓒ whale songs are always the same. Ⓓ whale songs are a way for whales to talk to people.</p>	<p>Interpreting Figurative Language</p> <p>11. You can tell that <i>stumbled across</i> means</p> <p>Ⓐ 'found by accident'. Ⓑ 'did sloppy work'. Ⓒ 'expected to find'. Ⓓ 'tried to uncover'.</p>
<p>Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion</p> <p>9. Which statement from the article tells a <i>fact</i>?</p> <p>Ⓐ The humpback song is a beautiful one. Ⓑ Humpbacks sing their songs over and over, note by note. Ⓒ The humpback whale is just as amazing as the blue whale. Ⓓ Male humpbacks do something even more remarkable.</p>	<p>Summarising</p> <p>12. What is a good summary of the article?</p> <p>Ⓐ Different kinds of animals make different kinds of sounds. Ⓑ Blue whales make unusual sounds, while humpback whales actually sing songs. Ⓒ Scientists are working hard to figure out what the songs of humpback whales mean. Ⓓ Humpback whales make a variety of unusual noises, such as moans, snores and screams.</p>

LESSON 7

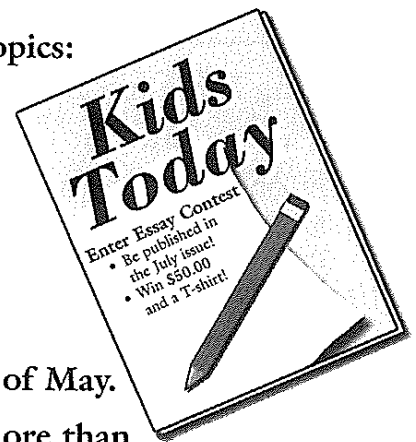
Read this sign about a contest. Then answer questions about the sign.
Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

Hey, kids!

Kids Today magazine is having an essay contest!
Winning essays to be published in the July issue!

RULES

1. Essays must be written about one of these topics:
 - Building a strong community
 - Kids making a difference
 - Challenges of the twenty-first century
2. Essays must be written by students in years 4 to 7. All work must be your own.
3. Each student may enter only one essay.
4. All essays must be mailed no later than 21st of May.
5. Essays must be at least 500 words, but no more than 750 words. All essays must be typed.
6. Essays will be judged on content, creative ideas and writing ability.
7. Three winners from each year level will be chosen. Winning essays will be published in the July issue of *Kids Today*. Winners will also receive \$50.00 and a *Kids Today* T-shirt.
8. Names of winners will be published in the July issue. Judges will also notify all winners by mail.



**Time is running out.
Get started writing today!**

<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The sign tells mostly about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a new children's magazine. Ⓑ an essay contest. Ⓒ how to write a good essay. Ⓓ who can enter an essay contest. 	<p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. An essay mailed after the 21st May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ must be at least 500 words. Ⓑ will not be considered for the contest. Ⓒ will be judged only on content. Ⓓ will still qualify to win the contest.
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. Who can enter the essay contest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ only students in year 7 Ⓑ children of all ages Ⓒ children aged 4 to 7 Ⓓ students in years 4 to 7 	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. An essay is most like a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ science article. Ⓑ short story. Ⓒ composition. Ⓓ journal entry.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. Which of these would a student entering the essay contest do first?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Research the topic of the essay. Ⓑ Make a clear outline of the ideas that will be included in the essay. Ⓒ Select a topic for the essay. Ⓓ Write the final draft of the essay. 	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict which of these will most likely happen if the essay contest is successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The essay contest will not be repeated the following year. Ⓑ The essay contest will be open to adults. Ⓒ The theme of next year's contest will focus on improving the environment. Ⓓ The essay contest will be repeated the following year.

<p>Finding Word Meaning in Context</p> <p>7. The word <i>notify</i> means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ 'decide or agree on something'. Ⓑ 'tell someone about something officially'. Ⓒ 'reveal secret information'. Ⓓ 'write to ask for something'. 	<p>Identifying Author's Purpose</p> <p>10. The sign was written mainly to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ explain how to enter an essay contest. Ⓑ inform students about an essay contest. Ⓒ describe how to win an essay contest. Ⓓ convince students to take part in an essay contest.
<p>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</p> <p>8. You can figure out that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ students may choose a different topic than the ones listed. Ⓑ a parent or teacher is allowed to help a student complete an essay. Ⓒ a year eight would not be permitted to enter the contest. Ⓓ a student could enter one essay for each topic. 	<p>Interpreting Figurative Language</p> <p>11. The words <i>time is running out</i> tell you that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ many entries are expected. Ⓑ there is plenty of time to enter the contest. Ⓒ students should begin writing as soon as possible. Ⓓ there is not much time remaining.
<p>Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion</p> <p>9. Which of these tells an <i>opinion</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Winning essays will be published in <i>Kids Today</i> magazine. Ⓑ All essays must be at least 500 words. Ⓒ Winners will receive \$50.00. Ⓓ The essay contest is easy to win. 	<p>Summarising</p> <p>12. Which of these best summarises the information in the sign?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Students must write an essay on one of three topics. Ⓑ Students can win a contest if they write an essay. Ⓒ Students in years 4 to 7 are invited to enter an essay contest for a children's magazine. Ⓓ Students in years 4 to 7 will have their essays published in the October issue of a children's magazine.

LESSON 8

Read this story about a special kind of party. Then answer questions about the story. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

Star Party

Jon has long been fascinated by the stars. On clear summer nights, he can often be found outside, lying on his back in the grass, looking up at the stars. Over the past two years, Jon has witnessed planets, stars and constellations in his sky searches.

On the 9th of December, Jon will be celebrating his birthday. This year, he would like to have a different kind of birthday party, a star party. He described the party to his friends Iris and Charlie one afternoon in early December. 'I'm hoping that the 9th of December will be a clear night. I imagine that the party will start at 8.00 p.m. That's a Friday night, so everyone can sleep in on Saturday morning. After the cake has been cut, I'll open my presents. Then, about 9.30 p.m., we will all go outside in the yard, lie in the grass and look up at the stars.'

'What will we do while we're looking up at the sky?' Iris asked, having mixed feelings about the success of such a party.

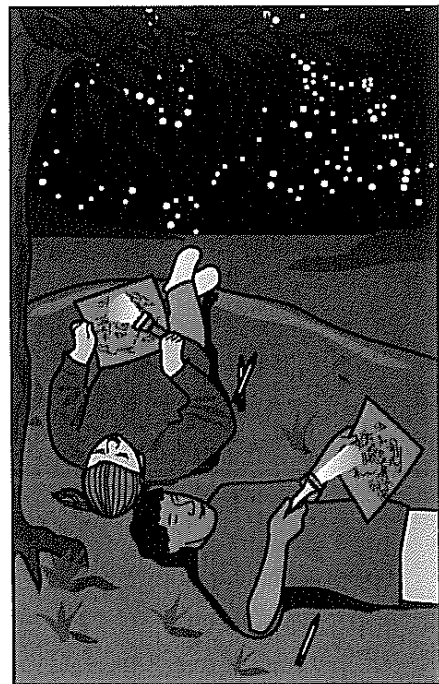
'Lots of things,' Jon replied. 'I'll give every stargazer a star map. I'll walk around and make sure that everyone understands the star map and knows how to use it.'

And Charlie added, 'We can write notes on the maps and can circle all the things we see in the sky.'

'We might spot unexpected things such as a meteor shower or the evening star. These events are fun to see,' Jon said.

'You know,' Iris added, 'a star party could be lots of fun after all. We could give a prize to the stargazer who sees the most objects. Everyone will like that.'

From that December afternoon on, the three friends talked again and again about the star party. And each time they talked, the more enthusiastic they became.



Finding Main Idea

1. The story is mostly about
- Ⓐ a boy who has trouble convincing friends to attend his birthday party.
 - Ⓑ three friends who are attending a birthday party.
 - Ⓒ a boy who wants to have a different kind of birthday party.
 - Ⓓ three friends who learn a lesson about meteors.

Recognising Cause and Effect

4. Jon hopes that the 9th December will be a clear night because he wants to be able to
- Ⓐ see a meteor shower.
 - Ⓑ sleep outside.
 - Ⓒ see the night sky clearly.
 - Ⓓ open his gifts outdoors.

Recalling Facts and Details

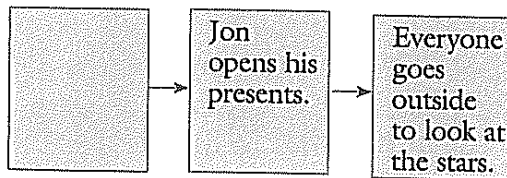
2. Which of these is not a fact about Jon?
- Ⓐ Jon can often be found looking up at the stars.
 - Ⓑ Jon has been interested in stargazing for a long time.
 - Ⓒ Jon has seen stars, planets and other heavenly bodies in the sky.
 - Ⓓ Jon will be ten years old on the 9th of December.

Comparing and Contrasting

5. In the story, how did Iris's feelings about the party change?
- Ⓐ At first she was doubtful; then she became excited.
 - Ⓑ At first she was confused; then she became convinced.
 - Ⓒ At first she was upset; then she became thrilled.
 - Ⓓ At first she was excited; then she became doubtful.

Understanding Sequence

3. The boxes show some of the things Jon has planned for his party.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

- Ⓐ Jon hands out star maps to his guests.
- Ⓑ Jon cuts his birthday cake.
- Ⓒ Jon and his guests lie on the grass.
- Ⓓ Jon and his guests sleep late.

Making Predictions

6. Which of these will most likely occur at Jon's party?
- Ⓐ Jon will forget to hand out star maps to his guests.
 - Ⓑ None of the invited guests will attend Jon's star party.
 - Ⓒ Several of Jon's guests will leave once they discover the activities he has planned.
 - Ⓓ Jon's guests won't share his enthusiasm at first, but they will soon enjoy themselves.

<p>Finding Word Meaning in Context</p> <p>7. In the first paragraph, <i>witnessed</i> means</p> <p>Ⓐ ‘celebrated’. Ⓑ ‘observed’. Ⓒ ‘experienced’. Ⓓ ‘consulted’.</p>	<p>Identifying Author’s Purpose</p> <p>10. The first paragraph mainly</p> <p>Ⓐ sets the scene. Ⓑ introduces the main character. Ⓒ describes a conflict. Ⓓ presents a point of view.</p>
<p>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</p> <p>8. You can tell that</p> <p>Ⓐ Jon’s birthday is at least nine days away. Ⓑ Charlie has also been a stargazer for several years. Ⓒ Iris finds it difficult to express her true feelings to Jon. Ⓓ the more the children thought about Jon’s idea, the less excited they became.</p>	<p>Interpreting Figurative Language</p> <p>11. In paragraph 3, the phrase <i>having mixed feelings</i> means</p> <p>Ⓐ ‘enthusiastic’. Ⓑ ‘convinced’. Ⓒ ‘undecided’. Ⓓ ‘mistaken’.</p>
<p>Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion</p> <p>9. Which of these statements from the story expresses an <i>opinion</i>?</p> <p>Ⓐ ‘We could give a prize to the stargazer who sees the most objects.’ Ⓑ On the 9th December, Jon will be celebrating his birthday. Ⓒ ‘You know, a star party could be lots of fun after all.’ Ⓓ Jon has long been fascinated by the stars.</p>	<p>Summarising</p> <p>12. What is a good summary of the story?</p> <p>Ⓐ A boy is fascinated by the night sky. Ⓑ A boy tries to interest his friends in attending a unique birthday party. Ⓒ A boy’s friends plan an unusual birthday party. Ⓓ A boy and his friends enjoy an evening gazing at the stars.</p>

LESSON 9

Read this article about the pony express. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

The Pony Express

The pony express was a mail service that began in America in 1860. Riders on horseback brought mail west from Missouri to California.

The pony express was not the first mail service to the west. Stagecoaches were used to bring mail west before the pony express. This often took three weeks or more.

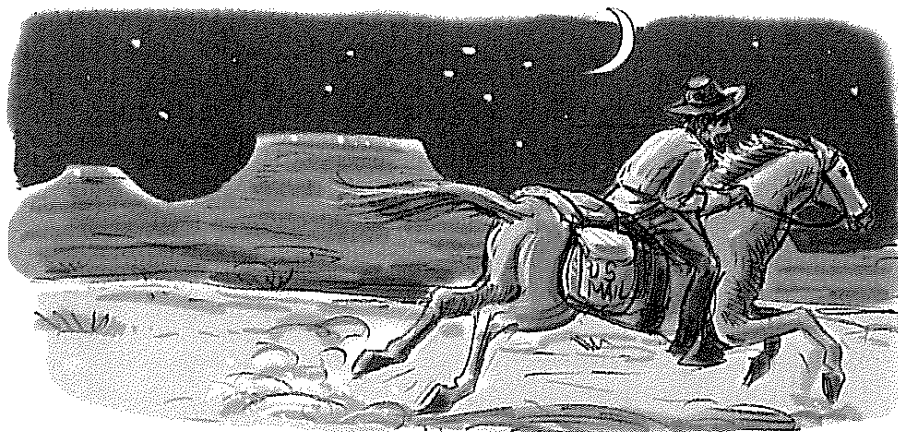
Then three businessmen thought of a new way to deliver the mail. They decided to use fast horses and riders to gallop the mail across the country. They promised that pony express mail could leave Missouri and reach California in just ten days.

The men bought horses and hired riders. They built stations along the 3000 kilometre route from Missouri to California. At the stations, fresh horses and fresh riders awaited their turn to carry the mail. Most riders were lightweight teenage boys. Orphans were preferred because the rider faced many dangers along the route.

The pony express was similar to a relay race. Riders with saddlebags filled with mail jumped onto a horse. They then rode as fast as they could to the next way station. Stations were placed about 15 to 20 kilometres apart along the route. At the station, riders hopped onto a fresh horse and were off like a shot to the next station. After riders had travelled about 120 kilometres, new riders took over.

In time, the pony express had more than 100 stations, 80 riders and 400 horses. Though the route was extremely dangerous, only one mail delivery was ever lost.

As the riders galloped west, telegraph wires were being strung between the big cities. Soon messages could be sent across the country in a matter of minutes instead of days. The pony express lasted only 19 months. In that short time, riders rode thousands of kilometres to help connect one end of the country with the other.



Finding Main Idea

1. Which of these tells the main idea of the article?
- Ⓐ The idea for the pony express came from three businessmen.
 - Ⓑ The pony express route went from Missouri to California.
 - Ⓒ The pony express was a valuable form of mail delivery long ago.
 - Ⓓ The pony express was not the first mail service to bring mail west.

Recognising Cause and Effect

4. The pony express was better than the stagecoach for delivering mail because
- Ⓐ the pony express was safer.
 - Ⓑ the pony express was newer.
 - Ⓒ the pony express was faster.
 - Ⓓ the pony express was cheaper.

Recalling Facts and Details

2. Most riders on the pony express were
- Ⓐ children.
 - Ⓑ boys.
 - Ⓒ men.
 - Ⓓ orphans.

Comparing and Contrasting

5. In the article, the pony express is compared to a
- Ⓐ big city.
 - Ⓑ relay race.
 - Ⓒ fast horse.
 - Ⓓ dangerous route.

Understanding Sequence

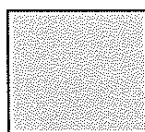
3. The boxes show some of the events in the article.

The pony express began.

1

The pony express lasted 19 months.

2



3

Which of these belongs in box 3?

- Ⓐ Stations were built along the pony express trail.
- Ⓑ Three men thought of a new way to deliver the mail.
- Ⓒ Riders would get a fresh horse and ride to the next station.
- Ⓓ The telegraph replaced the pony express.

Making Predictions

6. What would have happened if the telegraph had not been invented until much later?
- Ⓐ People would not have been able to send messages to each other.
 - Ⓑ The pony express would have ended sooner.
 - Ⓒ People in the West would not have received messages from people in the East.
 - Ⓓ The pony express would have lasted longer.

<p>Finding Word Meaning in Context</p> <p>7. You can tell that the word <i>preferred</i> means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ 'adored'. Ⓑ 'unwelcome'. Ⓒ 'favoured'. Ⓓ 'necessary'. 	<p>Identifying Author's Purpose</p> <p>10. The article was mainly written to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ tell how the pony express worked. Ⓑ describe what it was like to ride the pony express. Ⓒ get readers to learn more about the pony express. Ⓓ inform readers about different forms of mail service.
<p>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</p> <p>8. You can figure out that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ pony express riders were of all ages and sizes. Ⓑ most people were not pleased with the pony express. Ⓒ the pony express was not much faster than a stagecoach. Ⓓ each pony express rider rode only about 120 kilometres. 	<p>Interpreting Figurative Language</p> <p>11. The words <i>off like a shot</i> mean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ 'returning'. Ⓑ 'beginning again'. Ⓒ 'moving very quickly'. Ⓓ 'replacing another'.
<p>Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion</p> <p>9. Which of these expresses an <i>opinion</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The pony express was a fast way to deliver mail. Ⓑ Riders of the pony express were braver than most people. Ⓒ The telegraph helped people send messages faster. Ⓓ Three businessmen thought of a new way to deliver mail. 	<p>Distinguishing Between Real and Make-believe</p> <p>12. Which of these is the best summary for the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The pony express forever changed the way people send messages to each other. Ⓑ The pony express replaced the stagecoach as a way to transport mail. Ⓒ The pony express was a successful mail service that lasted only 19 months. Ⓓ The pony express began in 1860 with three businessmen.

LESSON 10

Here is a geography article about one of the most unique places in the world. Read the article. Then do Questions 1 to 12.

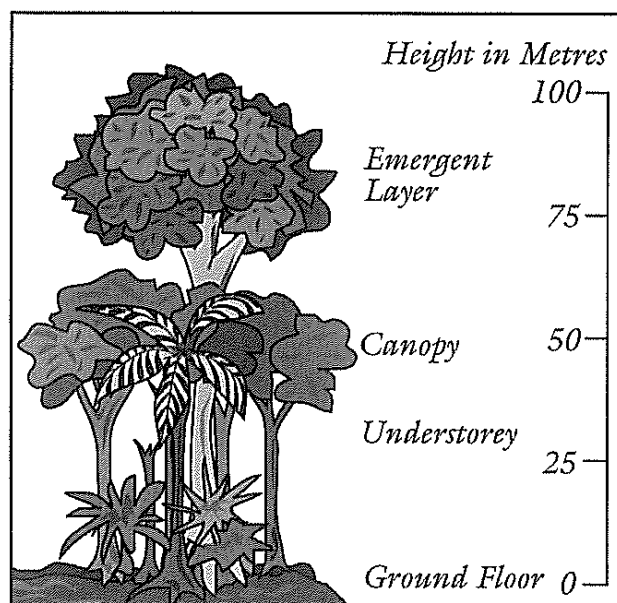
Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are forests in warm, moist regions. There are four layers to a rainforest. Each one of these layers is home to the widest range of plants and animals found anywhere in the world. The first layer is the emergent layer. This layer contains the tops of enormous trees that seem to go on forever. The next and most populated layer is the canopy. Here the leaves and branches of the trees shelter the animals from the rain. Small trees and plants make up the next layer, called the understorey. The final layer is the ground floor, where all is dark and quiet.

One of the most unique plants of the rainforest are epiphytes, or air plants. These include moss, ferns and orchids. Leaves on these plants collect water that animals can drink. The other plants in the rainforest also have amazing

uses. Scientists have discovered cures in the rainforest for many illnesses and diseases. The animal life is just as amazing as the plant life. Birds, amphibians, reptiles and insects that are found nowhere else are found in the rainforests. Many of these animals never touch the ground in their whole life. They dwell in the canopies and eat food from the trees.

Not only plants and animals live in the rainforests. Small tribes of native people live there and have done so for thousands of years. These people have their own culture and language. They were one of the first people to learn how plants could be used to cure illnesses. But now their very lives are threatened by the destruction of the rainforests. Kilometres of forest are being cut down every day for wood or for land to grow crops. It has been reported that by the year 2050, most rainforests will no longer exist due to destruction caused by humans. In the not-too-distant future, all life that is unique to the rainforest could go the way of the dinosaurs.



<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The article mainly tells about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ general information about rainforests Ⓑ how to save the rainforests Ⓒ the many layers of a rainforest Ⓓ the plants and animals found in the rainforest 	<p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. Some animals don't leave the trees because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ the trees offer large amounts of space. Ⓑ the leaves and branches supply plenty of food. Ⓒ the leaves and branches provide safety from other animals. Ⓓ the trees are so close together that travel is easy among the treetops.
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. Which of these is not a fact from the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Plants from the rainforest are used for medicine. Ⓑ People have lived in rainforests for thousands of years. Ⓒ The most populated layer of the rainforest is the canopy. Ⓓ Rainforests are found only along the equator. 	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. What is one major difference between the emergent layer and the ground floor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The ground floor has more animals than the emergent layer. Ⓑ The ground floor is darker than the emergent layer. Ⓒ The ground floor and the emergent layer are several kilometres apart. Ⓓ More insects are found in the emergent layer than on the ground floor.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. Which of these did the author last write about in the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ layers of the rainforest Ⓑ plants of the rainforest Ⓒ people of the rainforest Ⓓ animals of the rainforest 	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict what will happen if destruction of the rainforests suddenly stops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Most of the rainforest will be lost before the year 2050. Ⓑ The animals of the rainforest will seek shelter in other rainforests. Ⓒ The rainforests will survive and possibly thrive for another hundred years or more. Ⓓ Rainforests will begin to appear in other regions of the world.

<p>Finding Word Meaning in Context</p> <p>7. Which of these sentences uses the word <i>shelter</i> the same way it is used in paragraph one?</p> <p>Ⓐ The soldiers hid in the bomb <u>shelter</u> during the raid.</p> <p>Ⓑ We adopted our pet from an animal <u>shelter</u>.</p> <p>Ⓒ They found a small <u>shelter</u> in the mountains.</p> <p>Ⓓ Our house will <u>shelter</u> us during the storm.</p>	<p>Identifying Author's Purpose</p> <p>10. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to tell how</p> <p>Ⓐ native people have been able to survive in the rainforest for thousands of years.</p> <p>Ⓑ the many layers of the rainforest serve a particular purpose.</p> <p>Ⓒ the destruction of the rainforest affects native people, as well as plants and animals.</p> <p>Ⓓ to best halt the further destruction of the rainforest.</p>
<p>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</p> <p>8. From the article, you can tell that</p> <p>Ⓐ the animals of the rainforest are found in most regions of the world.</p> <p>Ⓑ most of the world receives its medicine from the plants found in the rainforest.</p> <p>Ⓒ if rainforests are destroyed, future cures for many illnesses might also be destroyed.</p> <p>Ⓓ the animals of the rainforest destroy more plants than humans do.</p>	<p>Interpreting Figurative Language</p> <p>11. The words <i>go the way of the dinosaurs</i> mean</p> <p>Ⓐ 'depend on reptiles'.</p> <p>Ⓑ 'live on forever'.</p> <p>Ⓒ 'increase in size'.</p> <p>Ⓓ 'become extinct'.</p>
<p>Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion</p> <p>9. Which of these is a <i>fact</i>?</p> <p>Ⓐ The people of the rainforest have a fascinating culture.</p> <p>Ⓑ Rainforests are found in warm, moist regions of the world.</p> <p>Ⓒ The air plants are the most amazing plants in the rainforest.</p> <p>Ⓓ Humans should have stopped destroying the rainforest long ago.</p>	<p>Summarising</p> <p>12. Which of these is a good summary of the article?</p> <p>Ⓐ There are four layers of the rainforest where plants and animals are found.</p> <p>Ⓑ The plants and animals found in the layers of the rainforest, as well as its people, are in danger of destruction.</p> <p>Ⓒ The rainforest is home to many unique animals as well as plants that are used to treat illnesses.</p> <p>Ⓓ The people of the rainforest have survived for thousands of years.</p> <p>You have now completed Lessons 6–10. Go to page 32. Complete Self-assessment 2.</p>