

## Core Nonfiction Reading 1 Final Test

## Units 8-14

## A. Choose the right answer.

abuse pace	conflict interactive	evidence console	chemical accurate	calorie consumer
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1. She \_\_\_\_\_ the servants.
2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ give off harmful fumes.
3. It is important for a detective to be \_\_\_\_\_ in recognizing liars.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ video games let people play against each other.
5. The Vikings had \_\_\_\_\_ with native people.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows that Vikings were the first Europeans in North America.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were designed for home-based video games.
8. A person with an inactive lifestyle does not burn many \_\_\_\_\_ per day.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ often do not know what chemicals are in the foods they buy.
10. Walking at a fast \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes three times a day is good exercise.

## B. Match the word to its definition.

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|------------------|--|
| 1. educational   | a. a necessary part of our diet, often found in fruit and vegetables         |
| 2. socialization | b. not able to understand  |
| 3. detect        | c. related to the action or process of teaching and learning                 |
| 4. criminal      | d. the act of spending time with others while doing things and communicating |
| 5. intensity     | e. to notice or find after searching, study, or effort                       |
| 6. confused      | f. the amount of strength, energy, or focus given to an activity             |
| 7. vitamin       | g. a person who breaks the law   |
| 8. complex       | h. to move to a new place and make it your home                              |
| 9. heritage      | i. the things that make up the history of a group or nation                  |
| 10. settle       | j. not simple; having many parts   |

**C. Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

**A Shorter Food Supply Chain**

Food chains in nature are short. Animals eat the plants that grow around them. Then other animals eat the plant-eating animals. All of the animals live in the same area.

In contrast, the food supply chain for people can be quite long. Typical ingredients or foods in a person's diet may come from halfway around the world. Such long food supply chains have certain problems. In order for the food to travel well over long distances, it might be picked before it is ripe. Or worse, it might be treated with chemicals. The accepted chemicals for use in farming or processing may differ between countries. Hence, consumers cannot always be sure what is on or in the food they get.

Because of such problems, more people are trimming their food supply chains. They are turning to locally grown or produced foods. Sometimes these locally sourced foods can be found in stores. More often, though, people "buy local" at a farmers' market. Locally sourced food items are grown or produced within 150 kilometers (km) of where they are sold or consumed.

Farmers' markets of the past were usually something like a stand or tent by a rural road. Such food outlets still exist, but they are not the typical modern farmers' market. In and around any large city, well-established farmers' markets can be found in multiple locations. In the US, the number of farmers' markets has grown a lot over the past few decades. There were around two thousand farmers' markets across the country in 1995. Today, there are nearly eight thousand.

1. What is one problem with long food supply chains?
  - a. Other animals eat the plant-eating animals.
  - b. Food might be picked before it is ripe.
  - c. Foods are locally grown or produced.
  - d. Foods are grown or produced within 150 km.
  
2. Farmers' markets make the food supply chain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. shorter
  - b. longer
  - c. more rural
  - d. more typical
  
3. Where was locally sourced food sold in the past?
  - a. halfway around the world
  - b. over long distances
  - c. in stores
  - d. in a stand or tent

**D. Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

**Making Mental Connections**

People use all kinds of methods to remember things. One very old method is to tie a string around your finger. Seeing the string will make you think about why you tied it on your finger. Other methods without string work in a similar way. Some people try to connect things they need to remember with places or objects. Some people make up stories that include the things they need to remember.

These methods have a key factor in common: they all associate new facts or ideas with old ones. Connections are the key to memory.

Research has proven this. People are better able to remember things if those things connect to something they already know. For example, consider a history lesson about Rome during the time of Caesar. A person who has seen the movie Cleopatra can connect facts from the lesson with parts of the movie. It does not matter that parts of the movie are not true. In the brain, facts from the history lesson are connected with memories about the movie. That makes the facts from the lesson easier to remember.

Sometimes, we have to create our own connections. This is because we have not heard or seen things that directly connect to new things to remember. That is where the methods of strings and stories come in. With both of these methods, we connect things that we want to remember to other things we create.

1. Making connections is very important for remembering things. True / False
2. Movies cause people to remember things incorrectly. True / False
3. People can create their own connections to help them remember something. True / False