

Reading Jump Plus 1 Final Test**Units 11-20****A. Choose the answer that means the same as the word or phrase in italics.**

golden rule	worship	spread	pollinators	wealth
swastika	threaten	revolutionary	socialize	destroyed

1. Your dog should have the opportunity to _____ with other dogs.
2. Ocean pollution _____ the marine wildlife.
3. The story _____ through the crowd quickly. Soon, they all knew what had happened.
4. The philanthropist had accumulated a lot of _____ over his lifetime.
5. The invention of the computer was _____.
6. Parents must raise their children to follow the _____.
7. The tornado _____ several houses in our neighborhood.
8. Bees are _____ and help plants reproduce.
9. The _____ is a symbol of the Nazi party.
10. Many people _____ at a church, temple, or mosque.

B. Read the article. Then, read the statements and circle true (T) or false (F). Rewrite false statements to make them true.

Mensa is a club for people of high intelligence that was started in 1946 by two lawyers who lived in England. Mensa does not have any religious, racial, or political affiliations. Today, it is the oldest and largest high-IQ society in the world, with over one hundred thousand members around the world. Joining Mensa is simple, but it is not easy.

A person must take a test of intelligence to join Mensa, but simply passing the test is not enough. You have to score in the top two percent of the test-takers, which means that you must have an IQ, or intelligence quotient, at or above the 98th percentile to become a member.

Mensa has its own test you can take, or you can take one of any approved IQ tests, such as the Stanford-Binet. You only have one chance to get a high score on the test. Retaking the same test is not allowed, but you can take a different test.

People of all ages join Mensa. The oldest members are over 100 years old, while the youngest person ever to join was only two years old. (Mensa has a special test for children.) However, most members are between the ages of 20 and 60. Although they all have high IQs, Mensa members are very different from each other. They come from a wide variety of backgrounds, from high school drop-outs to highly educated professionals. Some are millionaires, while others are poor. Some are famous, but most are ordinary people.

The society provides its members with access to scholarship opportunities, gatherings, special-interest clubs, and a monthly magazine. Some countries offer Mensa members discounts on insurance and credit card rates. Most importantly, Mensa offers people with a high IQ the chance to interact with and learn from others.

1. Mensa has over one hundred thousand members. T / F

2. Mensa was started by two lawyers. T / F

3. To join Mensa, people must score in the top 2% on an IQ test. T / F

4. People can retake the same test to get a better score. T / F

5. Mensa members are all alike in many ways. T / F

C. Read the passage. Answer the questions.

The swastika is a powerful symbol with a long history. Swastikas have been found on artifacts in Greece from 9500 BCE. Their use on Greek pottery and coins show that the swastika was a commonly used symbol as far back as 1000 BCE. It is found in many of Europe's folk cultures in the Middle Ages, including Baltic, Celtic, Finnish, Germanic, Sami, and Slavic.

Nobody knows the exact origin of the swastika. Some believe it is a simple shape common to any basket-weaving society. Others speculate that it is an ancient symbol of the sun, or of comets. Its name comes from the Indian word *svastika*, which means well-being or good fortune. For centuries, the swastika had a positive meaning. It was, and still is, a sacred symbol in religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. By the early 20th century, it was used all over the world, and regarded as a symbol of life, luck, and success. For example, the swastika can be found on pre-1930 American New Year's greeting cards. Some American soldiers wore it on shoulder patches during World War I. It was the official symbol of the US Boy Scouts until the 1930s.

The 1930s was the decade in which the meaning of the swastika began to change. Adolf Hitler adopted it as the insignia of the German Nazi party in 1920. Under Hitler, the symbol came to represent German nationalism. During World War II, the swastika became a symbol of hate, violence, and death. Today, many still view the swastika that way. But some believe that a swastika rotated to the left still holds the ancient meanings of life and good luck. In this swastika, the upper arm faces the viewer's left. It is the opposite of the Nazi swastika.

1. On what two items did the Greek put the swastika?

2. What does the Indian word *svastika* mean?

3. How was the swastika regarded by the early 20th century?

4. In which decade did the meaning of the swastika change?

5. Why did the meaning of the swastika change?

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Answer Key

A.

1. socialize
2. threaten
3. spread
4. wealth
5. revolutionary
6. golden rule
7. destroyed
8. pollinators
9. swastika
10. worship

B.

1. T/ Kabaddi originated in India.
2. T
3. T
4. F/ The raider must take a deep breath before crossing the middle line.
5. F/ A kabaddi game ends after 40 minutes.

C.

1. The Greek put the swastika on pottery and coins.
2. The word means well-being or good fortune.
3. By the early 20th century, it was regarded as the symbol of life, luck, and success.
4. The meaning of the swastika changed in the 1930s.
5. It changed because it was adopted to as the insignia of the German Nazi power.