

**Reading Jump Plus 2 Midterm Test****Units 1-10****A. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.**

contribute	famous	region	unfortunately	sacrificed
motor	insects	abundant	industry	snouts

1. In the past, people \_\_\_\_\_ humans to their gods.
2. The banking \_\_\_\_\_ is often accused of being corrupt.
3. Pumpkins are \_\_\_\_\_ in fall.
4. People always ask the \_\_\_\_\_ actress for her autograph.
5. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ \$10 to our campaign?
6. \_\_\_\_\_, five people were killed in the helicopter accident.
7. Pigs can dig in the dirt using their \_\_\_\_\_.
8. This \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for its grapes.
9. The car's \_\_\_\_\_ was fueled by electricity.
10. Ladybugs are cute \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Sometimes it's hard to believe, but our planet is a sphere like a basketball or beach ball. The equator is the boundary that runs all the way around earth's surface. An imaginary stripe, it divides the planet into two equal halves called hemispheres. Areas above the equator lie in the Northern Hemisphere, while areas below the equator lie in the Southern Hemisphere. Areas along the equator have a very warm climate. In fact, some people say that it is always summer at the equator! The North and South Poles, the farthest places from the equator, always have arctic temperatures.

One reason for these correspondingly high temperatures might be that the earth bulges slightly at the equator. Regions here are closer to the sun, but scientists say that this isn't a sufficient explanation. The equator is only a few thousand miles—out of millions—closer to the sun than most other areas on earth. An additional explanation is the angle and strength of sunlight at the equator. The sun's rays hit regions along the equator at a direct angle, but other regions on earth receive sunlight at indirect, less enhanced angles. It is as if a beam of sunshine shines down on the equator in a straight line. Think of a flashlight pointing directly down onto a surface.

This also helps explain why we have seasons since, as our planet orbits the sun, certain locations get closer or farther away from it. The earth tilts as it rotates, so the angle of sunlight changes throughout the year. When the sun's rays hit at the most direct angle, we call that summer. When they hit at the most indirect angle, we call that winter. This is why most other regions on earth have four seasons and changing climates. Unlike other areas, the equator has a single season and a very limited climate range. The sun also rises and sets at the same time every day.

1. The equator divides the earth into two equal halves. T / F

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2. Areas above the equator line are called the Southern Hemisphere. T / F

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3. The North and South poles are the closest places to the equator. T / F

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4. The angle that the sun hits the equator can explain the hot temperatures / F

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5. Winter occurs when the sun's rays hit an area at an indirect angle. T / F

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**C. Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.**

Sharks stimulate and inspire the imagination. Although a substantial amount of people have fear and bias toward them, sharks are extraordinary creatures in many ways. Abundant in the oceans of the world, these powerful fish have bathed in the world's seas for millions of years. They have been patrolling the ocean since dinosaurs roamed the earth.

Sharks consume fish, plankton, and sometimes even other sharks! Sharks are persistent hunters and brutal attackers, and they have the most powerful jaws of any living animal. Their sharp teeth are constantly replaced with new ones, and some sharks go through 30,000 teeth in a lifetime!

It isn't just large teeth that make sharks impressive hunters. Sharks also have an amazingly strong sense of smell. A full two thirds of a shark's brain is responsible for processing smell. The human nose is designed for breathing as well as smelling, but a shark nose's only function is to smell!

When it wants to eat, how exactly does a shark smell out its prey? First, as a shark swims, it sucks water through two slits called "nasal snares" on either side of its snout. Once the nasal snares detect even a faint smell, they alert the shark's brain. The shark's brain recognizes the smell and its source, and now the shark can follow the direction of the scent to track down its prey. For example, if the message came from the left nasal snare, the shark instinctively knows to swim to the left, and alternatively, if the right snare sent the message, the shark maneuvers itself to the right. The shark continues to weave its snout back and forth until it can figure out the precise location of the smell. A shark's sense of smell is astonishingly accurate. A Great White Shark can detect a single drop of blood in a million drops of water!

1. What do sharks eat?

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2. What is unique about sharks' teeth?

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3. What two things make them great hunters?

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4. How do they smell?

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5. Where are the nasal snares located?

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## Reading Jump Plus 2 Midterm Test

### Answer Key

#### **A,**

1. sacrificed
2. industry
3. abundant
4. famous
5. contribute
6. Unfortunately
7. snouts
8. region
9. motor
10. insects

#### **B.**

1. T
2. F/ Areas above the equator line are called the Northern Hemisphere.
3. F/ The North and South poles are the farthest places from the equator.
4. T
5. T

#### **C.**

1. Sharks eat fish, plankton, and sometimes even other sharks.
2. Their teeth are constantly being replaced.
3. Their sharp teeth and strong sense of smell make them great hunters.
4. They suck water through their nasal snares.
5. The nasal snares are located on either side of the snout.