

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Four Humors

Medicine is constantly evolving. Dating back to the ancient Greeks and lasting into the 1800s, the “four humors” theory dominated medical treatment. Doctors and scientists believed the human body contained four basic substances. These “humors” resided in the body in liquid form. The four humors were blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile. Doctors believed they had to be in balance. If the fluids were out of balance, a person could suffer mentally and physically. Each humor was also linked to a season and an essential element—air, earth, water, or fire.

When treating ill patients, doctors used different methods to try to balance the humors. They might have simply given patients instructions to change what they ate or to exercise more often. A harsher prescription would have been to prescribe what we now see as disturbing treatments, such as continually drawing blood.

When doctors learned more about specific diseases in the nineteenth century, they dismissed the humors theory. They discovered that different germs were linked to certain illnesses. This knowledge led to treatments that were more similar to what we see today.

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- 1 According to the four humors medical theory, what was the result of humors being out of balance?
- A The humors turned into liquid forms in the body.
 - B Each humor had to be linked with an earthly element.
 - C Doctors could determine the germ causing the illness.
 - D People became mentally or physically ill.

- 2 Read the paragraph from the text.

When doctors learned more about specific diseases in the nineteenth century, they dismissed the humors theory. They discovered that different germs were linked to certain illnesses. This knowledge led to treatments that were more similar to what we see today.

Why did the author **most likely** include this information in the text?

- A to explain why medical treatment changed over time
- B to compare different treatments that are used today
- C to show how doctors use the four humors theory today
- D to explain why doctors believed the four humors theory

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A Different Light

LiDAR is the name of a technology that has led to advancements in many areas of science. Short for “Light Detection And Ranging,” LiDAR uses lasers to scan an area by emitting light and then measuring the light that is reflected back. Scientists are then able to use this data to generate a high-resolution 3-D map.

Recently, this technology has led to some groundbreaking discoveries in the field of archaeology. A team of scientists equipped aircraft with LiDAR to analyze an area of Guatemala that is covered in rainforest. After scanning the forest with the aircraft, they used software to digitally remove the trees. This process uncovered the ruins of a number of Mayan cities. These cities contained more than 60,000 buildings and structures that were previously undocumented. Elevated walkways and irrigation channels connected the cities.

With this new information, scientists have already learned a lot. The Mayan civilization was a lot more sophisticated, and had a much larger population, than previously estimated. What other ancient ruins have yet to be discovered?

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3 Read the sentence from the text.

Scientists are then able to use this data to generate a high-resolution 3-D map.

The Greek root *gen* means “birth, production.” What does the word generate mean in the text?

- A calculate
- B locate
- C create
- D translate

4 Read the sentence from the text.

Recently, this technology has led to some groundbreaking discoveries in the field of archaeology.

The Greek root *arch* means “primitive, ancient.” What does the word archaeology mean?

- A the study of old technology
- B the study of rainforests
- C the study of ancient cultures
- D the study of primitive animals

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

The Birth of the Movies

Why do we love the movies? There is something magical about watching a story play out on a screen as we sit in the darkness. We love westerns, cartoons, horror films, action movies, and love stories. Many of the films we watch are filled with special effects. We might watch them in 3-D or admire their wild car chases or glorious landscapes, but when movies began, films were much more basic.

In the 1830s, inventors created machines that spun around like wheels and had pictures on them. Viewing the pictures as they cycled around made it look as if the images were moving. Next came the zoetrope, a spinning cylinder that viewers peered into with pictures appearing to move. Photographers first developed cameras that could take pictures of motion in the 1870s. A few years later, in 1889, Thomas Edison developed a machine called the Kinetoscope. In it, film moved past a light with a high-speed shutter. When people viewed the film through a peephole, filmed objects and humans appeared to be moving. Only one person at a time could watch the film, but viewers were amazed, and the Kinetoscope soon became very popular.

In France in 1895, the Lumiere brothers created a machine that could take movies and show them, too. Now groups of viewers could watch films at the same time. Thomas Edison and others soon realized that movies could tell stories. By the early 1900s, the first animated movie and the first western had been made. Comedies were especially popular, since people loved to laugh at the movies. By 1909, there were about 9,000 movie theaters in America.

Films were very short in the early 1900s, and there were no such things as movie stars. The performers were unknown, but that did not last long. Moving picture companies organized into film studios and began promoting actors and actresses, who quickly became stars. Audiences were thrilled by pictures of and articles about the theatrical people they saw up on the screen.

At that point, movies were silent, accompanied only with music and sometimes with written titles. Filmmakers had been trying to figure out how to use sound with film for years. The technology was complicated. Thomas Edison had produced a machine that included sound, but he was not able to get the sound to work correctly with the images on film. Finally, in 1927, Warner Brothers Studio produced the first film with sound, *The Jazz Singer*. It used a sound-on-disc system that synced the movie projector with a phonograph. Other films with sound quickly followed. In 1935, color films were first produced. Films began to look like the movies we know today.

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In 1952, film studios introduced 3-D films, movies that, when viewed with special glasses, look as if they are three-dimensional. Eight years later studios brought viewers “Smell-O-Vision,” which allowed audiences to smell the scents that were in the movies. Apparently people did not really want to smell their films, so Smell-O-Vision failed.

Since the 1960s, movies have gotten bigger, more full of stars, and more expensive to make. They can be watched on television sets and computers, tablets, and phones. The film industry has changed in many ways, but one thing remains the same. Since the very first days of the moving picture, audiences have been entranced by the ability to watch dramatic stories on the screen. With sound or without, in color or black and white, movies have created joy and amazement in viewers for more than a hundred years.

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- 5 Read the sentence from the text.

Viewing the pictures as they cycled around made it look as if the images were moving.

The Greek root *cycl* means “circle, ring.” What does the word cycled mean?

- A traveled quickly
- B made a ringing sound
- C took pictures of different shapes
- D moved in a circular motion

- 6 Read the sentence from the text.

A few years later, in 1889, Thomas Edison developed a machine called the Kinetoscope.

The word Kinetoscope is based on the Greek root *kine*, meaning “motion.” What does this information suggest about the Kinetoscope described in the sentence?

- A It was unable to be moved.
- B It showed moving images.
- C It was difficult to operate.
- D It cost a lot of money.

- 7 Draw a line to match each piece of text evidence with the reason that **best** explains why it was included in the text.

Text Evidence

“We love westerns, cartoons, horror films, action movies, and love stories. Many of the films we watch are filled with special effects.”

“By the early 1900s, the first animated movie and the first western had been made. Comedies were especially popular, since people loved to laugh at the movies.”

“Eight years later studios brought viewers ‘Smell-O-Vision,’ which allowed audiences to smell the scents that were in the movies.”

Reason for Information

to explain that movie making advanced when people showed stories in the movies

to show why some movie inventions were successful and some failed

to highlight why people enjoy movies

- 8 Read the sentence from the text.

It used a sound-on-disc system that synced the movie projector with a phonograph.

The word phonograph is based on the Greek prefix *phono-*, meaning “sound,” and the Greek root *graph*, meaning “draw or write.” This information suggests that a phonograph is an early version of which device?

- A a record player
- B a movie projector
- C an electric piano
- D a camera

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- 9 How does the author organize the paragraph about sound in movies?
- A by comparing and contrasting silent films with films that have sound
 - B by listing the ways in which films with sound popularized the film industry
 - C by describing the technology Thomas Edison developed to produce sound in films
 - D by explaining the important advances that led to films with sound
- 10 What is the **most likely** reason the author included the information in the last paragraph of the text?
- A to show that movies have changed but have always brought enjoyment
 - B to show how important it is to support the film industry
 - C to show that movies are more important now than in the past
 - D to show how similar modern movies are to movies in the past

