

Answer Key

Synonym

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C

Synonym Replacement

8. D
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. B
20. A
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. D

Smart Word Choices

28. B
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. C
33. A
34. D

Confusing Words

35. B
36. B
37. B
38. A

39. B
40. B
41. B
42. A
43. B
44. B

The Remarkable Bat

45. B
46. C
47. B
48. B
49. B
50. B
51. C
52. C
53. Bats use echolocation by emitting high-frequency cries that bounce off objects in their path. The returning echoes provide information about the location, size, and distance of obstacles or prey, allowing the bats to navigate with precision in the dark.
54. Bats close their ears when they emit cries to prevent themselves from being deafened by the loud sound. This allows them to immediately open their ears afterward to hear the returning echoes, which helps them accurately interpret their surroundings.

Honeybees

55. B
56. B
57. B
58. B
59. B
60. C
61. B
62. B
63. The round dance is used when food is nearby, within about 100 yards of the hive. It involves the bee spinning in small circles, indicating that the other bees should search close to the hive. The

wagging dance, on the other hand, is used when the food is farther away. It involves the bee moving in a figure-eight pattern, wagging its body along the straight part of the dance. This dance provides information about the direction of the food source relative to the sun and the distance based on the duration of the waggle.

and essential ingredient in cuisines worldwide.

64. The honeybee's dance language is considered advanced because it allows bees to communicate precise information about the location and distance of food sources, which is crucial for the efficient foraging and survival of the hive. This form of nonverbal communication demonstrates the complexity of bee behavior and their highly organized social structure.

The Journey of the Tomato

65. C
66. B
67. B
68. C
69. B
70. C
71. C
72. B
73. Tomatoes were initially feared in Europe because people believed they were poisonous and could be harmful if eaten. This perception changed gradually as people realized that tomatoes were not only safe to eat but also delicious. Over time, tomatoes became widely accepted and popular as a food.
74. The tomato originated in South America and was known as "tomate" by the indigenous peoples. Spanish explorers brought tomato seeds to Europe in the 1500s, where the plant was initially grown for decoration rather than as a food. Due to misconceptions about its safety, the tomato was considered dangerous for many years. Slowly, as people began to eat and enjoy tomatoes, their popularity spread, and today, tomatoes are a beloved