

Exploring Nature Through Different Lenses

Language And Culture · Answer Key · 30 Questions

1. What is a myth according to the text?

- A) A story passed down through generations to explain origins or phenomena.**
- B) A scientific explanation based on logical reasoning.
- C) A fictional narrative with no basis in reality.
- D) A personal reflection on nature.

2. Who is Persephone in Greek mythology?

- A) A goddess of the underworld.
- B) A goddess of spring and rebirth.**
- C) A goddess of the harvest.
- D) A goddess of the sea.

3. What does the concept of Pachamama represent in Andean culture?

- A) The sun and its life-giving energy.
- B) The Moon and its influence on tides.
- C) Mother Earth, a goddess of fertility and abundance.**
- D) The spirit of the mountains and volcanoes.

4. What is the primary characteristic of a poetic approach to nature?

- A) It relies on logical-rational knowledge.
- B) It uses creative freedom and imagination.**
- C) It strictly adheres to scientific facts.
- D) It focuses on historical events.

5. According to the text, what is the origin of the word 'nature'?

- A) From Latin 'natura', meaning 'birth' or 'origin'.**
- B) From Greek 'physis', meaning 'growth'.
- C) From an ancient indigenous language, meaning 'the wild'.
- D) From a Latin word for 'creation'.

6. What are the steps suggested for comparing and contrasting texts?

- A) Identify main themes and details, compare them, identify sources, and consider context.**
- B) Read only the introduction and conclusion, then compare.
- C) Focus on the author's biography and writing style.
- D) Look for similarities in sentence structure.

7. What is the purpose of a 'fishbone diagram' mentioned in the text?

A) To illustrate the causes and effects of ecological problems.

B) To create a visual representation of historical timelines.

C) To compare different literary genres.

D) To plan the structure of an essay.

8. What does the text suggest about how we approach a question?

A) It always depends on the scientific approach.

B) It can vary depending on the chosen focus (e.g., science vs. fiction).

C) It is best to use only one perspective.

D) It should always be based on personal opinions.

9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an approach to treating a topic?

A) Poetic

B) Mythical

C) Scientific

D) Economic

10. What does the text say about the nature of myths?

A) They are purely fictional and have no cultural significance.

B) They are traditional stories explaining origins or phenomena, often with religious connotations.

C) They are always based on scientific evidence.

D) They are modern inventions to entertain people.

11. What is the etymological meaning of 'natura'?

A) 'Wilderness'

B) 'Creation'

C) 'Birth' or 'origin'

D) 'Environment'

12. What was the belief of the Greeks and Romans regarding nature?

A) That nature was governed by scientific laws.

B) That nature was populated by deities who controlled its elements.

C) That nature was a chaotic force beyond human understanding.

D) That nature was a human construct.

13. What event caused Demeter to stop producing food for the world, according to the myth of Persephone?

A) The abduction of Persephone by Hades.

B) The anger of Zeus towards mortals.

C) A natural disaster like a drought.

D) The betrayal of Demeter by other gods.

14. Why is Persephone considered a goddess of spring and rebirth?

- A) Because her return brings new life and hope.**
- B) Because she controls the weather in spring.
- C) Because she represents the blooming of flowers.
- D) Because she awakens the earth from winter.

15. What is the Pachamama concept deeply rooted in?

- A) Greek mythology.
- B) Andean culture.**
- C) Norse sagas.
- D) Egyptian pharaonic beliefs.

16. What does Pachamama provide, according to Andean beliefs?

- A) Guidance for navigation.
- B) The source of all life and sustenance.**
- C) Protection from evil spirits.
- D) Knowledge of the stars.

17. What is poetry described as in the text?

- A) A form of scientific inquiry.
- B) A type of historical record.
- C) A literary art form using language's beauty to express emotions and ideas.**
- D) A method for organizing information.

18. What does Emily Dickinson's poem 'Nature, gentle mother' suggest about nature?

- A) Nature is indifferent to its inhabitants.
- B) Nature is a harsh and unforgiving force.
- C) Nature is a gentle mother, observant and caring for all its children.**
- D) Nature is a dangerous place to be avoided.

19. What is a significant biographical detail about Emily Dickinson?

- A) She was a prolific public speaker.
- B) She lived a solitary life and published few poems during her lifetime.**
- C) She traveled the world extensively.
- D) She was a renowned scientist.

20. According to the World Health Organization, what is air pollution responsible for?

- A) The extinction of several animal species.
- B) A significant decrease in global temperatures.
- C) Around 7 million deaths per year.**
- D) The destruction of ancient artifacts.

21. What is an 'outline' (esquema) as described in the text?

- A) A detailed historical account.
- B) A visual tool to organize information clearly and structurally.**
- C) A fictional story.
- D) A scientific experiment.

22. What is the primary goal of an outline?

- A) To confuse the reader.
- B) To help readers understand and remember information more efficiently.**
- C) To replace the original text.
- D) To make the writing process more difficult.

23. What are the steps for creating an outline?

- A) Identify the main topic, divide it into sections, use keywords, and complete with relevant information.**
- B) Write the conclusion first, then the introduction.
- C) Focus only on the introduction and body paragraphs.
- D) Skip the planning stage and start writing.

24. What is the importance of insects for the ecosystem, according to the text?

- A) They are harmful pests that need to be eradicated.
- B) They contribute to pollination, pest control, and are a food source for other animals.**
- C) They have no significant role in the ecosystem.
- D) They are responsible for pollution.

25. What is an essay?

- A) A type of academic writing to evaluate knowledge and understanding of a topic.**
- B) A collection of poems.
- C) A historical document.
- D) A scientific research paper with raw data.

26. What are the main parts of an essay?

- A) Introduction, Body, Conclusion.**
- B) Title, Abstract, References.
- C) Chapter 1, Chapter 2, Chapter 3.
- D) Prologue, Epilogue, Appendix.

27. What is a 'hook' in an essay?

- A) The main thesis statement.
- B) A concluding thought.
- C) An opening that grabs the reader's attention.**
- D) A list of sources.

28. What is the 'thesis' in an essay?

- A) The concluding summary.
- B) The main idea of the text and the author's stance.**
- C) A list of arguments.
- D) An introduction to the topic.

29. What should the development (desarrollo) of an essay include?

- A) Only personal opinions.
- B) Relevant information to support the thesis, such as facts, data, and examples.**
- C) A summary of the entire essay.
- D) Criticism of other authors' work.

30. What is the purpose of the conclusion of an essay?

- A) To introduce new arguments.
- B) To summarize the main points and arguments, and offer a reflective thought.**
- C) To provide detailed evidence for the thesis.
- D) To simply end the text without any summary.