TAMING THE WILD JOJOBA

Lea el texto y en las siguientes hojas responda las preguntas. Favor de no anotar nada en esta hoja.

People depend on plants for their existence. Plants in the form of seeds, especially grains are important to people because they are the principal ingredient in most people's diets. Yet most of the plants that are important to people were domesticated, or tamed in historic times. For example, before history was written, corn and wheat became part of people's diet. People have grown these grains as crops in small fields for thousands of years.

Scientist have only recently begun to keep records of the domestication of plants. Because of their records, scientist can predict some of the problems or all the solutions . The first reason is that they have never been successful in taming a wild plant. The second reason is that scientists have kept records for a relatively short time. The third reason is that each plat species is unique, different from all other plants. The jojoba is an example of plant that scientists are trying to domesticate.

The jojoba is a desert plant that grows wild in the dry regions of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It is a bush that grows to be about two meters high. On its many woody branches, the jojoba produces a fruit that is 40 percent to 60 percent liquid wax. This liquid substance, called jojoba oil, is valuable. It can be used as a base for all kinds of cosmetics. It works well as an ingredient in high-quality machine lubricants. By domesticating jojoba, scientists can change unproductive desert land into productive desert land into productive agricultural land.

Scientists can predict that when a plant is domesticated, there will be problems with pests such as insects and rodents. A wild plant has some natural protection from pests. Other plants in a natural environment may protect the plants in two ways. They repel insects and serve as other sources of food for rodents. However, a domesticated plant is usually grown in a field where all of the plants are the same. When a wild plant is grown in this way, as a crop, the natural insect repellents and other sources of food for insects are missing. Scientists do not know yet which pests will be a problem for jojoba growers. They do not know which plants repel the enemies of the jojoba in its natural environment. They do not even know which animals eat jojoba fruit. To learn more about pest problem and find solutions, scientists must take careful studies.

Scientists can also predict that, when a plant is domesticated, there will be problems with disease spreadings among plants that are grown close together just as it spreads quickly among people who live or wok close together. Scientists now have very little information about diseases that affect jojoba in its natural environment. They know even less about diseases that affect cultivated jojoba.

Domesticating jojoba is like the domestication of rice, corn or wheat. Prehistoric people had the same problems that modern scientists face today: they had to learn about pests and diseases and how to recognize productive plants. If modern scientists knew the ancient solutions to timeless problems, perhaps they could domesticate the jojoba more quickly and more easily.

I.- De acuerdo con el párrafo indicado entre paréntesis, escriba V para verdadero o F para falso en el espacio en blanco. (3 puntos c/u = 15 puntos total).

1.- Modern scientists have tamed many wild plants. (Párr. 1)	F
2.- Corn and wheat are examples of domesticated plants. (Parr. 1)	V
3.- Jojoba oil does not have an economic value (Parr. 3)	F
4.- Scientists know very llittle about diseases that can affect wild jojoba (Párr. 5)	V
5.- Modern scientists face some of the problems that prehistoric people faced (Párr. 6)	V

II.- Circule la opción correcta a que hace referencia la palabra dentro del texto. (3 ptos c/u = total 12 ptos)

1.- ***they*** (line 8) refers to		
A. solutions	**B. scientists**	C. problems
2.- **it** (line 15) refers to		
A. jojoba oil	B. liquid wax	C. fruit
3.- they (line 21) refers to		
A. pests	B. rodents	C. other plants
4.- it (line 29) refers to		
A. disease	B. plant	C. problem

III.- Marque la opción que representa con mayor exactitud lo dicho en el párrafo indicado.
(4 ptos c/u = total 20 ptos)

La idea principal del párrafo 1 es:

A. Que el maíz y el trigo son plantas domesticadas.
B. Que la gente necesita de las plantas y de los animales.
C. Que la gente necesita de las plantas domesticadas.

La idea principal del párrafo 2 es:

A. Las razones por las que los científicos no pueden predecir todos los problemas que surgen al domesticar una planta.
B. Las razones por las que los científicos pueden proponer soluciones para la domesticación de plantas.
C. Las razones por las que los científicos han podido llevar registros de las plantas domesticadas desde hace mucho tiempo.

La idea principal del párrafo 3 es:

A. La explicación de que la cera de la jojoba es líquida en un 40 a 60 por ciento.
B. La explicación por la que los científicos quieren domesticar la jojoba.
C. La explicación de que la jojoba es una planta desértica e inservible.

La idea principal del párrafo 4 es:

A. El problema de domesticar una planta.
B. El problema que los roedores traen a las plantas.
C. El problema de las enfermedades de las plantas.

La idea principal del párrafo 5 es:

A. Que las enfermedades de las plantas son como las enfermedades de la gente.
B. <u>Que las enfermedades de las plantas aún son desconocidas para los científicos.</u>
C. Que los científicos conocen las enfermedades que afectan a las plantas.

IV.- De acuerdo con el texto responda las siguientes preguntas en ESPAÑOL. (4 ptos c/u = 20 ptos total)

1.- What are the principal ingredients in most people's diet?
Plantas, especialmente granos

2.- In what part of Mexico can we find jojoba?
En el norte / en regions deserticas

3.- What does the jojoba fruit produce?
Cera líquida / aceite

4.- Mention one thing that scientists can predict when a plant is domesticated?
El problema de plagas / insectos, roedores

5.- Mention two other examples of domesticated plants.
Maíz, trigo, arroz

V.- Escriba un resumen EN ESPAÑOL del texto, mencionando las ideas principales y en aproximadamente 50 palabras. (total 33 ptos).