NLN NEX Verbal Quizlet

Section: NLN NEX Verbal Ability Exams • **Total Questions:** 10 • **Format:** Verified Q&A

1. What would be an appropriate title for this article?

> *1. As knowledge of climate change has expanded, so has the vocabulary surrounding the issue. Some key terms include greenhouse gas, fossil fuel, and carbon footprint. Understanding these terms can help us to recognize how changes in human activity can slow down climate change*
> *2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides resources on its website to help citizens better understand climate change. Most people already know that the energy provided by the sun is key to life on earth. Greenhouse gases are substances that affect the way the earth either absorbs or reflects this energy. Water vapor and carbon dioxide are two examples of greenhouse gases. These gases absorb and hold some of the sun's energy, warming the planet like a "blanket" (Basics of Climate Change, 2023). This effect is similar to the way a greenhouse traps heat to support plant life, hence the term greenhouse effect*
> *3. Greenhouse gases are important to regulating the earth's temperature and making the planet warm enough to sustain life. Natural occurrences such as plant and animal respiration, oceanic activity, and erupting volcanoes have always released greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide When humans began extracting and burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas during the Industrial Revolution, greenhouse gas emissions rose sharply, upsetting the planet's balance and trapping too much heat. The result has been a sharp increase in the earth's temperature, leading to climate change. According to Dr. Julia Rosen, a geologist and journalist (2021), the average global temperature has risen 2:2 degrees Fahrenheit since 1880, with the sharpest temperature rise occurring in the last 70 years.*
> *4. Use or plastics, especially single-use plastics, also enlarges the carbon footprint since the production of plastic requires the burning of fossil fuels and significant resulting carbon emissions. The average consumer can reduce their carbon footprint by making small changes such as recycling, reducing dependence on single use plastics, driving a fuel-efficient vehicle with lower emissions, and switching to renewable energy sources such as solar or wind energy.*
> *5. While 2.2 degrees may not seem like much, we are seeing the effects of the earth's warming in the form of melting ice caps, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and severe storms (Rosen, 2021). However, scientists agree that just as human activity caused climate change, so can human activity slow it down. Individuals, corporations, and governments can take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Understanding what contributes to our carbon footprint and taking measures to reduce it are the first steps.*

(A) Understanding Climate Change Terms
(B) Determining Your Carbon Footprint
(C) Why Carbon is Bad for the Environment
(D) Eliminating Greenhouse Gases

2. The athlete's performance required the application of his practical experiences. Application means

(A) making an attempt.

(B) putting into action.

(C) taking a risk.

(D) putting to use.

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3. The researcher was studying celestial navigation. Celestial means

(A) subterranean.

(B) heavenly.

(C) oceanic.

(D) coastal.

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4. We can conclude that radiation therapy is

> *1. In October 2018, James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology of Medicine for their groundbreaking efforts in inhibiting the impact of cancer in patients through immunotherapy. James P. Allison, 70-year-old immunologist and native Texan, works at the prestigious Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. Tasuku Honjo is a 76-year-old immunologist and native of Kyoto, Japan who currently leads a variety of important medical research efforts at Kyoto University. Their research efforts span several decades, in two extremely different national contexts, but their recent international collaborations have reignited the profession over the last ten years.*
> *2. Together, their cutting-edge research has helped make cancer immunology one of the most innovative branches in the field of medicine. Their current project, which focuses on mitigating negative immune regulation, has helped uncover new strategies for "inhibiting the brakes of our immune systems" through T-cell immunotherapy. Though cancer rates continue to decline throughout developed countries, it still remains the second leading cause of global mortality rates, contributing to millions of deaths each year. Thanks to their findings, many research initiatives, which had previously given up on the prospects of immunotherapy practices, are reinvesting hundreds of millions of dollars into an entirely new class of drugs that might help*

(A) more successful than immunotherapy.

(B) more nonthreatening than immunotherapy.

(C) a new form of cancer treatment.

(D) an older form of cancer treatment.

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5. Since immunotherapy has shown some signs of success, it is reasonable to expect Allison and Honjo will

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(A) continue testing it as a treatment for cancer.
(B) retire soon from the medical community.
(C) write a book about their Nobel Peace Prize.
(D) focus on other treatments for cancer.

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6. My new rain boots are supposed to be to water. Which word should go in the blank?

(A) impervious
(B) precipitate
(C) susceptible
(D) immune

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7. Choose the pair of words that represent synonyms.

(A) arduous - facile
(B) chastise - reproach
(C) tenacious - disparaging
(D) articulate - bumbling

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8. The new disinfecting protocols superseded earlier practices once scientists understood the nature of communicable illness. As used in the sentence above, superseded means

(A) were accepted.
(B) combined with.
(C) were supported by.
(D) took the place of.

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9. HeLa cells are considered immortal because

> *1. In 2010, author Rebecca Skloot published The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks, the story of a Black woman who died of cervical cancer in 1951. The book, an immediate bestseller, examines the roles of race, class, gender, and ethics in medical research and considers the implications, both positive and negative, of Henrietta Lacks's remarkable but inadvertent role in some of the most significant medical advances of the twentieth century.*
> *2. In 1951, Lacks, a 30-year-old wife and mother of five, went to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for treatment of cervical cancer. She was unable to pay for treatment and stayed in a segregated ward. During a procedure to place radium on her tumor, Lacks's doctor cut a sliver from the tumor, placed it in a petri dish, and handed it off to the lab assistant of George Gey, a Johns Hopkins cancer researcher. Sadly, cervical cancer is a particularly pernicious disease, and Henrietta succumbed in October 1951 after a brief but terribly painful struggle, leaving behind her young children.*
> *3. George Gey had been trying unsuccessfully to grow human cells in culture - until Henrietta's cells arrived. Labeled HeLa, Henrietta's cancer cells doubled in culture within 24 hours - and they never stopped. HeLa cells multiplied so rapidly and persistently, Gey eventually began giving them away to other researchers. According to Skloot, Hela became the "workhorse" of research labs everywhere. They were used to test the polio vaccine and in the development of HIV medications and cancer treatments. HeLa cells were central to the development of the HPV vaccine and were some of the first human cells sent into space to determine how zero gravity affected human cellular activity.*
> *4.While Gey never profited from Hela cells, eventually others did. HeLa "factories" soon sprang up, and researchers and labs could order vials of HeLa cells through catalogues. The production and sale of HeLa cells became a multi-million-dollar industry. Lacks's surviving children, however, continued to live in poverty in Baltimore, unaware of their mother's contributions to science*
> *5. Media coverage and scientific interest eventually made its way to the Lacks family. Scientists sought the children's DNA to better map Henrietta's genome, and the media sought to learn more about the woman behind the cells. One journalist easily obtained Henrietta's medical records and published large portions of them without the family's knowledge or consent. Thousands profited from HeLa cells and their story, but the Lacks family never saw a penny.*
> *6. Today, laws protect patients' privacy and require consent for all invasive medical procedures. However, the debate about who owns human tissue once it has left its owner's body is still unsettled. The legal and scientific communities must balance the rights of human subjects with the benefits to science that human cells can provide. the rare occasions when human cells provide the kind of scientific - and economic value that HeLa did, who should benefit? While there is no doubt that the Lacks family was first dismissed and later exploited, this bioethical debate is far from settled.*

(A) they didn't die even when exposed to toxins.
(B) they multiplied every 24 hours in culture and never stopped.
(C) they can cure diseases when injected into patients.
(D) they led to a cure for HIV and cancer

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10. Many were left destitute after the tornado. Destitute means

(A) injured.
(B) worried.
(C) abominable.
(D) needy.
