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Assessments**Unit 6 Review Test 1****Section 1: Listening Part A****||| Listen to the lecture. Then answer the questions, according to the information.**

1. What is the main idea of the lecture?
 - a. Mammals have shrunk significantly in size in the last 10,000 years.
 - b. Overhunting by humans contributed to the extinction of large mammals.
 - c. Humans stopped hunting large animals and developed farming.
2. What is one theory that explains why humans developed agriculture?
 - a. Humans gathered together and developed towns and cities.
 - b. Humans stopped moving around as nomads and settled in one place.
 - c. Humans needed reliable food sources after large mammals died off.

Section 1: Listening Part B**||| Listen to the lecture. Listen for the underlined words. Then choose the correct phrase to complete each definition.**

3. A fossil is _____.
 - a. the remains of an animal or plant preserved in stone
 - b. the remains of an animal or plant that recently died
 - c. an animal or plant species that has gone extinct
4. Nomads _____.
 - a. live in one place for their whole lives
 - b. move around and live in different places
 - c. move only when they become adults
5. Agriculture is _____.
 - a. the hunting of animals for food
 - b. the gathering of plants like berries
 - c. the growing of crops for food

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Section 2: Vocabulary Part A**Choose the correct animal to complete each statement.**

6. A _____ makes a great pet. In fact, they've been human companions for over 30,000 years!
- a. lion
 - b. seal
 - c. dog
 - d. fox
7. With their thick, wooly coats, _____ have long been used for making clothes.
- a. sheep
 - b. elephants
 - c. mice
 - d. roosters

Section 2: Vocabulary Part B**Choose the correct trait to complete each statement.**

8. Bulls can be _____. If you enter their territory, they may get angry and attack with their horns.
- a. aggressive
 - b. affectionate
 - c. playful
 - d. gentle
9. A horse is a _____ pet. They are expensive and require a lot of care.
- a. destructive
 - b. high-maintenance
 - c. low-maintenance
 - d. protective

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Section 2: Vocabulary Part C

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. There are four extra choices.

claws	colony	feathers	flock	hooves	pack	scales	school
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10. The cat scratched me with its sharp _____.
11. My new goldfish has beautiful orange _____.
12. A huge _____ of ants moved into my apartment. They're all over my kitchen counter!
13. Wolves hunt in a _____ and they work together to catch a meal.

Section 3: Grammar

Complete the statements and questions. Use the words in parentheses to form passive modals.

14. Animals _____ (**should / train**) with a combination of firmness and affection.
15. Usually dogs are trained to help people with disabilities. _____ (**can / other animals / use**) as well?
16. Gina's dog _____ (**might / not / find**) because it wasn't wearing its dog tag with Gina's phone number on it.
17. With all the new technology that is available in medical science, why do animals still _____ (**have to / use**) for research?
18. I don't believe that any animal _____ (**should / keep**) in a cage. That's why I hate zoos.
19. The illegal hunting of wildlife _____ (**must / prevent**) or else many species will disappear.
20. _____ (**can't / Sang's dog / teach**) to be less destructive? It's chewing up her furniture.
21. _____ (**what / could / do**) to improve conservation efforts for chimpanzees?

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Section 4: Speaking

Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the conversations. Each choice is used twice.

I hadn't thought of that On second thought that you mention it
I've been thinking about getting

Conversation 1

A: 22. _____ a cat. Do you think that is a good idea?

B: Cats are great, but they aren't as affectionate as dogs.

A: Good point. **23.** _____.

B: Some cats are standoffish.

A: That's true. Now **24.** _____, my sister has a cat that doesn't seem to like people.

B: Not all cats are that way. I guess it's hard to predict.

A: 25. _____, maybe I'll get a dog.

Conversation 2

A: Are you here to find a new pet?

B: Yes. **26.** _____ a bird, like a parrot.

A: Parrots can be great pets. You'll need food, bedding, and a sturdy cage.

B: A cage? **27.** _____. I pictured the bird flying in my living room.

A: That's not safe for the bird or the people in your home.

B: 28. _____, maybe I'll get a smaller bird. These parrots seem huge!

A: They do grow large. We have some smaller birds like parakeets in this part of the store.

B: Now **29.** _____, I think a parakeet might be the best pet for me.

A: Come right this way.

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Section 5: Reading**Read the article. Then answer the questions, according to the information.****Conservation Success Stories**

According to fossil evidence, 99% of all species that have ever existed on Earth are now extinct. During 3.5 billion years of life on the planet, animals have continuously evolved, with new species emerging and others dying out. However, the rapid species loss we're seeing today is many times faster than the natural extinction rate. And unlike earlier mass extinctions, these losses to biodiversity are almost entirely caused by the actions of one species—us. Human development, deforestation, and our burning of fossil fuels have destroyed natural habitats and altered the Earth's climate. While it's difficult to find good news on the state of the world's wildlife, there are signs of hope. Human conservation efforts have allowed some species to recover. An estimated 32 bird and 16 mammal species have been prevented from going extinct since 1993.

One bird brought back from the brink of extinction is the bald eagle. Found throughout North America, these large birds of prey numbered in the hundreds of thousands when they were declared the American national bird in 1782. However, by 1963 there were less than 600 breeding pairs outside of Alaska. This was largely because farmers began using the pesticide DDT. Runoff from farms washed into lakes and rivers and contaminated fish eaten by eagles. Chemicals in DDT prevent birds from creating a hard shell around their eggs. Because of the damage DDT was doing to bird populations, the US banned its use in 1972. It also strengthened the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, which prohibited the taking of bald eagles, their eggs, or nests. In 1978, the bald eagle was listed under the US Endangered Species Act, which protects endangered animals and their critical habitats. These interventions were extraordinarily successful. Now the number of breeding pairs is estimated at 71,400 and the bald eagle is no longer endangered.

Another success story is the humpback whale. Found in every ocean of the world, these massive whales have one of the longest migrations of any mammal, traveling as much as 8,000 km a year from tropical breeding grounds to colder feeding grounds. Humans hunted humpback whales commercially for oil, meat, and whalebone from the 17th to the early 20th centuries. In response to the resulting sharp decline in whale populations, the International Whaling Convention was established in 1946 to oversee the industry worldwide. At first, regulations were weak and not enforced. However, in 1986, with the humpback whale population reduced to just 1,200, the IWC banned commercial whaling entirely. Largely because of this action, the population has increased to over 80,000 whales.

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30. What was the biggest reason why bald eagles almost went extinct?
- a. too much hunting
 - b. the use of pesticides
 - c. loss of habitat
31. How did the chemical DDT affect the bald eagles?
- a. It made the eagles' eggshells too soft.
 - b. It prevented eagles from laying eggs.
 - c. It destroyed the eagles' forest habitat.
32. What was biggest reason why humpback whales almost went extinct?
- a. too much hunting
 - b. the use of pesticides
 - c. loss of habitat
33. What was the most important action that allowed the humpback whale population to recover?
- a. a decline in the use of whale oil
 - b. a ban on the use of DDT
 - c. a ban on commercial whale hunting