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Assessments**Unit 6 Review Test 2****Section 1: Listening Part A**

||| Listen to the lecture. Then choose the correct answer to each question, according to the information.

1. What is the main topic of the lecture?
 - a. the cause of large mammal extinctions
 - b. the reason why mammals have shrunk in size
 - c. the reason why humans adopted a nomadic lifestyle
2. What lifestyle change gave humans a more reliable way to get food?
 - a. Humans stopped gathering edible plants and hunted large mammals.
 - b. Humans grew their own crops and raised animals for food.
 - c. Humans migrated from Africa to Europe and then to Asia.

Section 1: Listening Part B

||| Listen to the lecture. Listen for the underlined words. Then choose the best phrase to complete each definition.

3. Something that has shrunk has become _____.
 - a. smaller in size or amount
 - b. less dangerous
 - c. larger in size or amount
4. When people migrate, they _____.
 - a. settle down in one place
 - b. move to a new area
 - c. develop towns and cities
5. Examples of livestock are _____.
 - a. game and edible plants
 - b. crops like corn and beans
 - c. cows, pigs, and chickens

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

6. Although admired as a symbol of courage and power, a _____ is too dangerous to be a pet.
- a. lion
 - b. parrot
 - c. dog
 - d. mouse
7. Because of hunting and loss of habitat, the African _____ is in danger of extinction.
- a. cow
 - b. elephant
 - c. sheep
 - d. rooster

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

8. Buttercup is _____ horse. Because he's so easy-going, he's a good choice for children and beginning riders.
- a. an aggressive
 - b. an excitable
 - c. a playful
 - d. a gentle
9. A mouse is a _____ pet. They're inexpensive and don't require a lot of care.
- a. high-maintenance
 - b. devoted
 - c. low-maintenance
 - d. protective

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Section 2: Vocabulary Part C**Choose the correct word from the box to complete each statement or question.****There are four extra choices.**

beaks	fangs	flock	fur	herd	hooves	pack	school
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10. Birds have _____ that come in different shapes depending on what food they eat.
11. Both foxes and rabbits are hunted for their _____.
12. Do you see that huge _____ of birds? There must be hundreds of them!
13. When dolphins see a _____ of fish, 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. _____ to perform dangerous work like searching for explosives? (should / dogs / train)
15. Some trainers reward dogs with treats, but I've read that sounds _____ as well. (can / use)
16. My dog's favorite toy _____ because we lost it when we were on vacation. (might / not / find)
17. According to town regulations, all dogs _____ on a leash or behind a fence. (have to / keep)
18. _____ at least three times a day? (shouldn't / dogs / walk)
19. _____ laws against hunting endangered animals _____? (how / might / better / enforce)
20. Tina's dog _____ to stop jumping on people. (could / train)
21. _____ to save more endangered animals? (what / might / do)

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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 goldfish. Do you think that is a good idea?

B: Fish are great, but you can't pet them.

A: Good point. 23. _____.

B: You can only really watch them swim.

A: That's true. Now 24. _____, my sister has a fish that I don't think is very interesting.

B: Fish can make great pets, but I'd rather have a pet with fur.

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

Conversation 2

A: Are you here to find a new pet?

B: Yes. 26. _____ a turtle.

A: Turtles can be great pets. You'll need food, a terrarium, and rocks to decorate.

B: A terrarium? 27. _____. That sounds expensive.

A: It's not too much. It's just a fish tank that isn't full of water.

B: 28. _____, maybe I'll get a goldfish. It's hard to decide!

A: Fish can be great pets, too.

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

A: Come right this way.

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Section 5: Reading

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer to each question, 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. How have human actions affected biodiversity?
- a. caused 99% of all Earth's species to become extinct
 - b. caused species loss that is faster than the natural extinction rate
 - c. caused species to continuously evolve and new species to emerge
31. What was an effect of the US Endangered Species Act?
- a. Harmful chemicals were banned on farms.
 - b. Animals and their habitats were protected.
 - c. The eagle was declared the American national bird.
32. At first, how did the establishment of the International Whaling Convention in 1945 impact the humpback whale population?
- a. It had little impact, as regulations were weak and not enforced.
 - b. The humpback population declined to just 1,200 whales.
 - c. The humpback population increased to over 80,000 whales.
33. What did the IWC do in 1986 that helped the humpback whale population recover?
- a. It banned whale hunting in certain parts of the world.
 - b. It limited the number of whales that could be caught.
 - c. It banned all commercial whaling worldwide.