

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Assessments**Unit 9 Review Test 2****Section 1: Listening Part A**

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

1. What happened to the marriage rate in Australia from 1970 to 2018?
 - a. It increased from 4.4 to 8.5.
 - b. It increased from 1.4 to 2.6.
 - c. It decreased from 9.6 to 4.8.
 - d. It decreased from 8.5 to 4.4.
2. What was the percentage of US women working outside the home in 2018?
 - a. 23%
 - b. 57.1%
 - c. 43%
 - d. 29.8%
3. What is the ratio of people worldwide who are predicted to never marry?
 - a. 1 in 4
 - b. 2 in 4
 - c. 3 in 5
 - d. 4 in 5

Section 1: Listening Part B

||| Listen to the lecture again. What conclusions did the speaker draw about marriage trends? Choose the correct phrase to complete each statement, according to the information.

4. In 2018, the marriage rate for men and women was lower because _____.
 - a. fewer couples are interested in having children and raising families
 - b. fewer women have independent careers and incomes than in the past
 - c. younger generations have had more difficulty becoming financially stable and affording a home
5. Declining marriage rates could impact society by _____.
 - a. harming children's intellectual and emotional development
 - b. reducing the number of well-paying jobs and available housing
 - c. lowering the divorce rate of people who choose to get married

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 2: Vocabulary Part A

Choose the correct expression to complete each statement.

6. Some fear that reproductive cloning might lead to new problems that we're not ready to handle. They think it's **(playing with fire / going overboard / a little exaggerated)**.
7. If laws made a company liable for a crime that its technology is used to commit, it would be like **(going overboard / opening a can of worms / seeing things differently)**. These laws could have complicated and wide-reaching side effects.
8. Jon thinks the new rules will stifle creativity at our company, but I **(don't see it that way at all / think it's playing with fire / might be going overboard)**. The rules make a safe space for people to think in new ways.
9. You keep saying that our privacy is being taken away, but **(you're opening a can of worms / you might be going overboard / you're playing with fire)**. It's easy to opt out of sharing your data online.

Section 2: Vocabulary Part B

Choose the correct demographic or social trend from the box to complete each statement. There are two extra choices.

birth rate crime rate divorce rate fertility rate literacy rate mortality rate

10. Studies show that the _____ is lower among people who get married later in life. Many of them have stronger bonds and stay together longer.
11. In 2021, the U.S. _____ was 1.782 births per woman, a 0.06% increase. That's the first time in seven years that the average number of babies a woman will have in her lifetime has increased.
12. Countries with an extremely high _____ include Finland and Norway, where 100% of the population can read and write by age 15.
13. There were 25 lung cancer deaths in one year in that city, which has a population of 30,000. Thus, the _____ for that population was 83 per 100,000.

Section 3: Grammar Part A

Complete each unreal conditional statement in the passive voice, using the words in parentheses.

14. If I _____ a robot assistant with artificial intelligence, I'd order it to do all of my homework. (be / give)
15. If video conferencing technology _____, fewer employees would be able to work from home. (have / not / invent)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

16. If a colony could be established on Mars, questions about the origin and evolution of life _____. (might / answer)
17. If cryptocurrency remains largely unregulated, the stability of global financial markets _____. (could / harm)

Section 3: Grammar Part B

Order the words to make sentences in the passive voice.

18. (technology / invented / that removes / will / carbon dioxide / be / from the atmosphere / It's possible that)
- _____
19. (physical stores / By the end of this decade, / by online shopping / will / replaced / have been)
- _____
20. (the Internet / that / No one guessed / be / was / used / going / to stream movies / to)
- _____
21. (canceled / would / I thought / the thunderstorm / be / because of / that the / picnic)
- _____

Section 4: Speaking Part A

Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the conversation. There is one extra choice.

fall into the wrong hands I don't see it that way Seriously That makes two of us they say
--

- A: What do you think about people using artificial intelligence in their homes?
- B: They do that? Why?
- A: Well, 22. _____ a smart device can help you do everything from playing your favorite song to finding your lost keys.
- B: 23. _____? I guess that would be convenient, but couldn't the AI be hacked? What if it gets *too* smart?
- A: You've hit the nail on the head. If the AI were hacked, there's potential for your personal information to 24. _____.
- B: Well, I don't mind doing things the old-fashioned way. I'd think twice before buying an AI device, to tell you the truth.
- A: 25. _____! I think the risks outweigh the benefits.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 4: Speaking Part B**Choose the phrase that completes the conversation.**

- 26. A:** I'm uneasy about giving anyone access to my personal data.
B: That makes two of us! I'd _____ sharing my private information online.
a. think twice before
b. give me the willies
c. go overboard
- 27. A:** Robots with artificial intelligence seem cool, but I worry they could be used for the wrong reasons.
B: I think _____.! Imagine if we were invaded by armies of violent robot soldiers.
a. that's a little exaggerated
b. you've hit the nail on the head
c. you might be going overboard
- 28. A:** I don't trust social media sites. I'm worried about my privacy.
B: I agree. Giving anyone my personal information _____. I'm uncomfortable sharing that much of myself online.
a. is foolproof
b. would think twice
c. gives me the willies
- 29. A:** I miss the old days when phones were used only for phone calls.
B: _____. Having a computer in my pocket makes my life much easier.
a. That makes two of us
b. I'm with you on that
c. I'm not sure I agree

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 5: Reading Part A

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer to each question, according to the information.

Why Is It So Hard to Predict the Future?

Unfortunately, I don't ride my seahorse to the office, the postman doesn't deliver my mail by flying car, and I got caught in the rain the other day because no one had a machine to blow the clouds away. Starting in January 1900, the German chocolate brand Hildebrand commissioned postcards that depicted fantastical predictions for what life would be like in 100 years. As much as early 20th century artists and futurists longed for these innovations, they are simply not what the 21st century looks like. Instead, we have powerful computers that are small enough to fit in the palm of our hands, extensive road networks that crisscross continents, and some people make their living conducting research in space. Technology and the way in which we live our lives simply did not evolve the way visionaries at the turn of the 20th century imagined. Why is predicting the future so hard?

Perhaps one of the biggest problems with predicting the future is that innovation does not create the future. Instead, the way people engage with innovation drives change and creates the world we live in. While futurists envisioned people traveling within cities in flying machines, it isn't safe or cost effective. We've had the technology to make flying cars happen for years—the first successful attempt was March 6, 1936, with Autogiro Company of America's AC-35 roadable Autogiro—but it did not meet our needs. The car was expensive and controlling traffic in the air is more complicated than controlling traffic on the ground. Instead, we have vehicles like cars, buses, trains, and trolleys connecting us on land.

Sometimes we also surprise ourselves. If you asked early 20th century futurists where humans would explore next, they'd probably point down toward the depths of the sea instead of up toward outer space. They theorized that we would watch sporting events underwater, travel by buses powered by whales, and ride around on seahorses. It seems that we surprised ourselves when we looked to the stars instead. Man walked on the moon in 1969—over 50 years ago—and men and women have continuously lived in low Earth orbit—254 miles above the Earth—aboard the International Space Station for over 20 years. Shockingly, humans still have not visited the depths of the sea even though the deepest point, the Mariana Trench, is a comparatively short distance of 7 miles beneath the surface.

Ultimately, we adapt the world around us to meet our needs; we don't change our needs and desires to match technological innovation. Perhaps that's what makes predicting the future so hard.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

30. What is so hard to predict about the future?
- a. what technological innovation will be developed
 - b. how people will engage with innovation
 - c. how quickly technology will change the world
31. Why have humans not explored the depths of the sea?
- a. We lack the technology to explore the deepest depths of the sea.
 - b. We focused our efforts on exploring space instead.
 - c. The deepest points of the sea are too far away to safely explore.

Section 5: Reading Part B

Read the article in Part A again. Notice the underlined words. Then choose the correct phrase to complete each definition.

32. A visionary is someone who _____.
- a. can imagine life in the past with great accuracy
 - b. sees the present situation with great clarity
 - c. thinks about or plans the future with great imagination
33. An innovation is _____.
- a. something that has been successful for a long time
 - b. a new thing, idea, or way of doing something
 - c. new technology that doesn't meet people's needs