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REVIEW TEST: UNIT 18**GRAMMAR****PART 1**

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

- 1 _____ that he'd left his phone at home, he immediately went home to get it.
A As John realized
B After John realized
C While realizing

- 2 Before _____ whether or not to invest in your company, we'd first like to see a prototype of the product you've proposed.
A decide
B deciding
C having decided

- 3 Chris was recruited to work at another company. But then he was fired. What's another way to say this?
A Being fired, Chris was recruited by another company.
B Having been fired, Chris was recruited by another company.
C Before being fired, Chris was recruited by another company.

- 4 _____ that he made a mistake, Taiki apologized to his sister for yelling at her.
A Realized
B Not realizing
C Having realized

- 5 While _____ to the store, John received a call at home for Linda. So, she called that person back later.
A walking
B having walked
C Linda was walking

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6 Hiro drove too quickly. As a result, his car broke down. What's another way to say this?

- A Having broken down, Hiro drove too quickly.
- B After his car broke down, Hiro drove quickly.
- C Because Hiro had been driving quickly, his car broke down.

7 _____ the story about compassion, Sara was moved.

- A Upon reading
- B After reading
- C Because she was reading

PART 2

Choose the correct answers to complete the paragraphs.

There are more people on the Earth today than ever before. This means there is also more food available, **(1) allowed / allowing / having allowed** people to survive. However, this also means that more of the world's resources need to be used to support more people. **(2) Because / After / Upon** the world's population continues to rise, some scientists believe that slowing population growth is necessary.

Economists, on the other hand, argue that it is not possible for a country to have economic growth **(3) since / while / before** limiting population growth at the same time. China has been the country most **(4) concerned / concerning / having concerned** with reducing its population growth. While **(5) discussed / discussing / having discussed** the problem, Chinese officials realized that China would not be able to support fast population growth much longer. But, **(6) having limited / before limiting / after limiting** the size of Chinese families, government officials consulted with scientists to see what the effects of population control would be. **(7) Upon / Before / Because** realizing that the benefits would outweigh the costs, the Chinese government adopted a policy of allowing only one child per family. In recent years, however, the Chinese government **(8) relaxing / has relaxed / having relaxed** its one child policy.

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READING

PART 3

Read the passage. Then choose the correct answers.

Happiness, compassion, grief, and embarrassment are just some of the many emotions that humans experience on a day-to-day basis. In Western cultures, these traits have long been considered to be uniquely human. Recently, however, science has called that idea into question, as a number of animals seem to exhibit behaviors quite similar to human emotional responses.

Empathy, the ability to understand and feel what another person is feeling, is considered to be a cornerstone of emotional intelligence. Surprisingly, research done in the early 2000s has shown mice to be empathetic. Zoologists paired mice in cages and administered pain-inducing chemicals under the skin of their feet, recording the mice's reaction to the pain. Later, the researchers selected one mouse to receive the chemical while the other was present. The experiment revealed that upon seeing others in pain, mice displayed similar behavior as if they were the individuals actually experiencing the pain.

It is also believed that dolphins are emotionally intelligent beings. There are numerous anecdotes about dolphins both helping humans in dangerous situations at sea and showing gratitude for receiving help from our species. One such story comes from Amanda Harrington, an Australian surfer. Harrington, having been pulled out to sea by strong currents off of Australia's coast, was surrounded by a number of hammerhead sharks. Apparently noticing the danger that Harrington faced, a pod of dolphins came to her rescue, fending off the sharks by their presence. Neurological research has shown that dolphins contain a certain type of brain cell called spindle neurons, previously thought to only exist in human and other primate species. In humans, spindle neurons are said to be central to social and emotional behavior, leading many to believe that they serve the same function in these aquatic mammals. Quite possibly, it was the panic and distress in Harrington's actions that the dolphins noticed when they came to save her.

Lastly, numerous animal species besides humans are known to participate in one of our most ancient cultural practices: grieving for the dead. Chimpanzees, dogs, and even magpies are just some of the many animals that engage in this type of behavior. But perhaps most interesting of all are elephants. The largest land animals on earth have been seen mourning for their dead in ways not unlike humans, remaining silent for days, and sometimes weeks at a time without leaving the side of a dead body. Upon seeing their dead, elephants will gently graze the dead body with their trunks, and cover it with leaves, branches, and grass. Even more surprising is that elephants' compassion often extends to members outside of their social group. Coming across the desiccated carcass or bones of an unknown individual, elephants have been observed partaking in the same funeral ceremony that they give family members.

It is clear that some animals share much of our emotional intelligence, but this is not to mean that they share *all* of our emotions. Upon realizing that her owner is disappointed that she ate a piece of cake left on a table by accident, a dog can have a look of shame or guilt on her face, but that doesn't mean they actually *feel* guilty—research has shown that they are just mimicking their owner's expression of disappointment. But the range of emotions that exist in the animal world is certainly interesting, and might make one consider how the human species can better treat other animals.

- 1 Which sentence best describes the author's purpose in writing this article?
- A to inform readers about the emotions observed in other animals
 - B to argue for more humane treatment of emotionally intelligent animals
 - C to explain the difference between human emotions and those of animals

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- 2 According to the author's definition of empathy presented in the passage, _____ are empathetic.
- A only mice
 - B mice and elephants
 - C mice, elephants, and dolphins
- 3 According to the passage, which is NOT true about elephants' behavior?
- A They only show compassion for the dead in their species.
 - B They react to the dead of other species.
 - C They perform rituals that are much like funeral ceremonies.
- 4 What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
- A to describe the emotional differences between dogs and humans
 - B to convince the reader that humans should protect other animal species
 - C to highlight that differences exist between the emotions of humans and animals

LISTENING**PART 4**

Listen to the presentation. Then choose the correct answers.

- 1 The main purpose of Jonathan's presentation is to talk about _____.
- A primate psychology and behavior
 - B the benefit of studying animal psychology
 - C how elephants influenced his theories
- 2 What can you infer from Jonathan's observation of elephants in Kenya?
- A He saw predators around the group of elephants.
 - B He didn't think animals were capable of sacrificing themselves for others.
 - C He had seen elephants interacting with one another before this observation.

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- 3 According to the listening, what idea is used to claim that elephants are compassionate?
- A Elephants in Kenya provided food for an elephant that was disabled.
 - B Elephants in Kenya protected a disabled elephant as part of the larger group.
 - C Elephants in Tennessee greeted each other after not seeing each other for a long time.
- 4 Why does Jonathan Lewis tell stories about elephants?
- A because he hopes his audience will be influenced as he was
 - B because he currently does a lot of research on elephant psychology
 - C because he thinks that they might be more compassionate than humans
- 5 What can be inferred from Jonathan Lewis's story about the elephants in Tennessee?
- A He thinks that the elephants must have known each other well in the past.
 - B He thinks that humans and elephants share some similar social habits.
 - C He thinks that many species have similar emotional and social behaviors.

SPEAKING**PART 5**

People often remember very significant events in their lives, and can give detailed accounts of these events. Think about a significant event from your life, and give a detailed story of what happened. (When was it? What were you doing? Who else was involved?, etc.). Be sure to use adverbs and adverbial phrases in your response.

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WRITING

PART 6

Look at the prompts below. Then write a short story of one or two paragraphs that uses one of the prompts as the first sentence in the story. The story can be real or imaginary. Be sure to use adverbs and adverbial phrases in your story.

- *Not having enough money...*
- *Upon realizing that I didn't have...*
- *After seeing how bad the injury was...*
- *While traveling in...*

[illegible]

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