

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 UNIT 8 TEST

1 Put the words in the correct categories to complete the table.

ant	bear	bee	butterfly	crocodile	eagle	frog	lizard
parrot	penguin	rabbit	salmon	seahorse	shark	snake	whale

Mammals	Reptiles (animals that lay eggs and use the sun to keep their blood warm)	Amphibians (animals that live both on land and water)
Fish	Birds	Insects

16

2 Look at the plant and animal characteristics. Choose the incorrect one in each sentence.

- Trees have _____.
A branches B claws C leaves
- Bears have _____.
A antlers B fur C teeth
- Eagles have _____.
A beaks B humps C wings
- Elephants have _____.
A feathers B thick skins C trunks
- Salmon have _____.
A scales B tails C trunks
- Crocodiles have _____.
A fins B scales C teeth
- Rhinos have _____.
A bones B fur C horns
- Camels have _____.
A tails B humps C shells

8

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 UNIT 8 TEST

3 Complete the sentences using the words and phrases in the box.

common	conservation	endangered species	fossil fuels	habitat
population	renewable resources	rare	risk	wildlife

- 1 Although you don't see this type of bird very often in Europe, it's very _____ in Africa and you can see it everywhere there.
- 2 Wolves can sometimes be seen in the city because people have destroyed their natural _____ and they have moved closer to towns.
- 3 Some types of bird are very _____, even though they could be seen very frequently 25 years ago.
- 4 Thanks to the government's _____ project, the number of bears in the wild is starting to grow again.
- 5 The bird _____ is slightly growing due to the environment improving.
- 6 The snow tiger is a/an _____. There are very few of them left in the wild.
- 7 A lot of different animals are at _____ and will disappear completely if we don't do anything.
- 8 We were asked to be quiet in the jungle, as we shouldn't disturb the _____.
- 9 I don't think that we should use resources like coal and oil. We should stop using _____.
- 10 I think that we should use wind power and solar power and other _____ as often as possible.

10

4 Match the words and phrases in the box with the definitions.

climate change	global warming	green issues	greenhouse gasses
pollution	the environment	the greenhouse effect	the ozone layer

- 1 The layer of air high above the Earth that protects it from the sun's rays: _____.
- 2 Changes in the world's weather due to people treating the planet badly: _____.
- 3 When heat from the Earth can't escape into space and so the Earth gets hotter and hotter: _____.
- 4 Gasses like carbon dioxide which stop heat from the Earth escaping into space: _____.
- 5 The general name for the natural world: the air, water and land: _____.
- 6 Connected with the protection of the environment and trying to solve the problems: _____.
- 7 Damage to water, air or land due to human behaviour: _____.
- 8 The increase in world temperatures _____.

8

5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Power stations don't just _____ electricity; they also cause pollution.
A damage B produce C survive
- 2 A lot of people believe that pollution _____ global warming, but some people think the Earth is getting hotter by itself.
A causes B leads C produces
- 3 When we cut down rainforests, we make it impossible for the animals and plants that live there to _____.
A protect B breathe C survive
- 4 Don't break the branches on the tree, it's alive you're _____ it.
A hurting B causing C damaging
- 5 Although a few years ago the population of animals was falling, thanks to conservationists, the number is now _____. It's going up again.
A declining B levelling off C increasing
- 6 I think that it is wrong that we have cut down so many rainforests and _____ animals' natural habitats.
A destroyed B recovered C went
- 7 Is it too late to _____ our planet? I hope not!
A free B save C reproduce
- 8 I think we should do more to _____ our planet.
A protect B shelter C cover

8

6 Match the use of modal verbs in the sentences (1–6) with their uses (A–D). You may use the letters more than once.

- 1 Birds **can see** colours that are invisible to humans.
- 2 Some species of leopard **might not exist** in a few years' time.
- 3 Crocodiles **can't breathe** under water.
- 4 Salmon is a type of fish that **may survive** in saltwater as well as freshwater environments.
- 5 The number of mountain gorillas in the wild **could increase** as a result of conservation efforts.
- 6 If people understood bats a bit better and were less afraid of them, this **could help** their survival.

- A To talk about future possibility
B To talk about a lack of ability to do something in the present and the past
C To talk about a possibility in the present
D To talk about an ability to do something in the present and past

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

6

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 UNIT 8 TEST

7 Complete the conversation using *can*, *could*, *may*, or *might*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Student 1: Our teacher asked us to write an essay on the natural world for homework. I'm not sure what to write about. I 1 _____ write about so many things.

Student 2: You 2 _____ ask the teacher to help, you know.

Student 1: No, it's alright. If I ask her she 3 _____ think that I am asking her for the answer. I think that I 4 _____ write about the destruction of the rainforests. What about you?

Student 2: Oh, I'm going to write about what we 5 _____ do to slow down global warming. I'm going to write about how we 6 _____ be more 'green'. People 7 _____ not realise that even small changes might make a big difference.

Student 1: Good idea. You 8 _____ talk about people recycling rubbish.

Student 2: Yes, I 9 _____ do that. I'm not sure yet, I need to write a plan first.

Student 1: Me too.

	9
--	---

8 Match the reasons for using the present perfect (1–6) with the examples (A–F).

1 We use the present perfect to talk about progress through a list of jobs. *I've already done it* often means 'I don't need to do it again'. *I haven't done it yet* means 'I still need to do it'.

2 We use the present perfect to talk about news – things that the listener probably doesn't already know. *I've just done it* means 'I did it very recently'.

3 We use the present perfect to show the past reason for a present situation (often with *can* / *can't*). We often use *because* to show this relationship.

4 We use the present perfect to talk about the present results of a process that is continuing now. We often use numbers to present these results and phrases like *so far* or *up to now*.

5 We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences – things that have happened in our lifetime. We usually ask questions with *Have you ever...?* and we use *never* in negative sentences about experiences.

6 We use the present perfect to measure a period of time from a point in the past (e.g. *yesterday*) to the present moment. We usually ask questions with *How long...?* and use *for* (e.g. *for a week*) or *since* (e.g. *since yesterday*) to describe the period of time.

A I've felt very strongly about green issues since I was a child.

B I've just bought a pet snake. Do you want to see it?

C I've never seen a bear in the wild, but I've seen them in zoos.

D That poor sparrow can't fly, because it's broken its wing.

E The squirrel population has now reached 500, so I hope it'll reach our target of 750 soon.

F We've already done the report for the conservation project.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

	6
--	---

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 UNIT 8 TEST

9 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

already	always	ever	just	long
never	since	so far	yet	

- Have you _____ seen a whale?
- I've _____ been interested in wildlife, ever since I can remember.
- The number of tigers in the area has risen by about 10% _____, but we are hoping that they will continue to rise thanks to the work of the conservationists.
- I've _____ seen a deer, it ran past our house a few minutes ago.
- The government keep saying that they will do something about the environmental problems, but they haven't done much about them _____!
- We've seen a big increase in pollution in this area _____ the 1990s.
- I've _____ been to a zoo and I don't want to go. I feel so sorry for the animals in cages.
- The hole in the ozone has _____ grown very big.
- How _____ have you been a scientist for?

9

10 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

- How long _____ a wildlife photographer?
A are you being B have you been C were you
- I've loved taking pictures of animals since _____ a child.
A I'm B I've been C I was
- I think _____ a bear for the first time in the wild when I was about seven years old.
A I see B I saw C I've seen
- I _____ as a vet for about 10 years now.
A work B 've worked C worked
- My company _____ a lot of awards for the work it has done for the environment over the last few years.
A has won B wins C won
- What is the most interesting animal _____ in your career so far?
A you have seen B you saw C you see
- I _____ a koala when I went to Australia six years ago and again last year.
A 've seen B see C saw
- I _____ a koala twice in my life.
A 've seen B see C saw
- _____ that you are going to Australia again this year.
A I just hear B I just heard C I've just heard
- I always _____ that walrus were extinct until I saw your photograph of one!
A have thought B think C thought

10

Total

90
