Form II Test 6

1. Match the two columns to form collocations. Then, use the collocations to complete the gaps in the sentences (A-E).

1 sand	a foal
2 high	b dunes
3 pack	c waves
4 horse	d tide
5 crashing	e of wolves

A During _____, the beach gets smaller as the waves move closer to the shore. **B** Just hours after birth, a _____ is not only able to stand, but also walk and even jump. **C** _____ provide a unique habitat for many desert animals. **D** Coastal cliffs shaped by _____ are the perfect place for many seabirds to lay their eggs. **E** In the forest, a _____ hunts together to catch deer and other prey.

2. Complete the gaps with *graze*, *stomp*, *crawl*, *hop*, *roam* in the correct form.

1. The rabbit _____ around the garden when it spotted the carrot patch. **2.** Giraffes _____ from the treetops, reaching for leaves with their long necks. **3.** Spiders often _____ out from hiding places at night to spin their webs. **4.** Horses _____ the grasslands, enjoying the open space. **5.** The elephant _____ through the mud puddle and splashed water everywhere.

3. Fill in: *away*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *against*.

1. Zebras can use their powerful legs to fend _____ predators like lions with a swift kick. **2.** Wildlife experts usually speak _____ keeping exotic animals as pets. **3.** Illegal hunting and habitat destruction have wiped _____ entire species, such as black rhinos. **4.** Rangers at the wildlife reserve often chase _____ illegal hunters to protect endangered animals. **5.** Observing giraffes was the most exciting item _____ our agenda during the African safari.

4. Choose the correct option.

1. It must be our tour guide's first day on the job because she seems like a **fish/lion/dog** out of water. **2.** Researchers have discovered that wolves use a special **bark/grumble/howl** while hunting for food. **3.** Look! There's a **swarm/flock/herd** of birds migrating south for the winter! **4.** I had **insects/flies/butterflies** in my stomach at the thought of standing face to face with a wild animal. **5.** The **tundra/bog/steppe** is home to a variety of species that can adapt to its harsh, cold environment.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense or would.

1. By the end of summer, the butterflies _____ **(migrate)** to warmer regions. **2.** The birds _____ **(sing)** in the trees when the sun began to rise. **3.** The politician promised he _____ **(create)** stronger conservation laws during the election. **4.** By the end of winter, the bears _____ **(hibernate)** in their caves for several months. **5.** It was clear that ecosystems _____ **(not/benefit)** from the poorly planned tree-planting event. **6.** Environmentalists _____ **(organise)** a campaign to save the polar bears last year. **7.** The group of volunteers believed their efforts _____ **(help)** restore the forest. **8.** Luckily, the fire _____ **(not/burn)** down many trees before the firefighters managed to put it out.

6. Choose the correct option.

1. By the end of the year, I'm sure the animals we rescued **will have adapted/will be adapting** to their new environment. **2.** The charity organisation **will host/is hosting** a fundraising dinner to raise money for endangered species next month. **3.** The environmental activists **will have been launching/will launch** a campaign to reduce plastic waste soon. **4.** The group **will have been rafting/will be rafting** down the river for half a day by the time they reach the campsite. **5.** My favourite wildlife documentary series **starts/is going to start** at 7 pm. **6.** The park **is going to apply/applies** new regulations to protect endangered turtles starting next year.

7. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. Use between two and five words.

1. The hikers reached the mountaintop after the storm cleared up. **ALREADY** The storm _____ by the time the hikers reached the mountaintop. **2.** The whales will be migrating south at the end of the month. **STARTED** By the end of the month, the whales _____ south. **3.** When the ecologists had finished monitoring the water quality, they concluded that the water was safe for drinking. **BEEN** The ecologists _____ the water quality before they concluded that the water was safe for drinking. **4.** My environmental class finishes at 3:00 pm. **HAVE** I _____ my environmental class by 2:30 pm. **5.** Judith has decided to visit the animal shelter on Saturday morning. **BE** Judith _____ the animal shelter on Saturday

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morning. **6.** Darren plans to study wildlife biology when he finishes high school. **GOING** Darren _____ wildlife biology when he finishes high school.

8. Complete the dialogue using the sentences (A-E).

A That must be incredibly rewarding.
B We would rescue the birds, clean them up and help them recover before releasing them back into the wild.
C In other words, you rely mainly on volunteers to care for the animals?
D And what do you mean by non-profit?
E Is it similar to a wildlife conservation organisation?

Andy: So, you work for a wildlife rescue organisation?
Beth: Yes, we're a non-profit organisation. Our focus is on rescuing and healing injured or abandoned wild animals.
Andy: **1)** _____
Beth: Not entirely. While volunteers are a crucial part of our work, we also employ professionals such as wildlife veterinarians.
Andy: **2)** _____
Beth: Basically, it means that any money we make goes directly back into caring for the animals and maintaining our facilities.
Andy: I see. **3)** _____
Beth: In a way, but our focus is more on direct action and recovery. Let's say there's an oil spill affecting seabirds. **4)** _____
Andy: So, if I understand correctly, you coordinate volunteers and paid staff to respond to wildlife emergencies?
Beth: Exactly. We work closely with them to ensure a swift and effective response to any wildlife crisis that arises.
Andy: **5)** _____
Beth: It really is.

9. Read the text about the Congo Basin Rainforest. For questions 1-4, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

The Congo Basin Rainforest

The Congo Basin Rainforest spans across six countries in Central Africa. It's the second-largest tropical rainforest in the world, and it's famous for its biodiversity and ecological significance. Covering an area of approximately 3.7 million square kilometres, this vast forest is home to over 10,000 plant species, 400 mammal species, 1,000 bird species and many more insects and reptiles.

The Congo Basin Rainforest serves as a vital carbon sink. This means that it absorbs a significant amount of carbon dioxide, which helps keep the climate from changing. The rainforest also plays a necessary role in maintaining the region's water cycle. Its thick canopy contributes to the rainfall and runoff patterns that not only support natural habitats in the region, but also agriculture. Furthermore, the Congo Basin Rainforest provides essential resources such as food, medicine and raw materials for local communities, and is a source of cultural and spiritual significance for indigenous populations.

This vast ecosystem is under threat from various factors. Deforestation, driven by logging, agriculture and development projects, is one of the primary threats. The expansion of agriculture, particularly for palm oil and rubber farms, has led to significant habitat loss. Other human activities in the region have also caused problems, such as the demand for meat from illegal hunting, illegal wildlife trade and mining for minerals such as gold and coltan.

All these activities have had terrible effects on the Congo Basin Rainforest. Hunting and the illegal pet trade have decreased populations of highly recognisable species such as elephants and gorillas. Deforestation and mining have led to the loss of biodiversity as well, threatening many plant and animal species with extinction. They have also disrupted the water cycle, affecting local and regional weather patterns, and have contributed to the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, leading to climate change.

In response to these threats, various environmental funds and organisations have been working to conserve the Congo Basin Rainforest. One such programme is the Congo Basin Forest Fund, which supports projects that promote sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and community livelihoods. UNESCO has also been actively involved in the conservation of the region, declaring several areas within the rainforest as World Heritage Sites to protect their unique biodiversity and ecological value.

Despite these efforts, many challenges continue to face the Congo Basin Rainforest. Deforestation driven by economic pressures and rapid population growth threatens to damage this vital ecosystem beyond recovery. Illegal logging, unsustainable agricultural practices, and expanding construction projects continue to cause habitat loss. Additionally, climate change poses a significant threat, altering weather patterns and increasing the frequency of extreme events such as droughts and floods. To protect the Congo Basin Rainforest for future generations, sustainable conservation efforts are essential. These efforts must be supported by international cooperation and funding, including programmes that promote sustainable land use, enforce environmental laws and give local communities the power to engage in conservation activities. Only through a global response can the beauty of the Congo Basin Rainforest be preserved.

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1. What the does writer suggest about the impact of illegal hunting?
A *It has led to an increase in elephant and gorilla populations.*
B *It has significantly affected populations of well-known species.*
C *It has no impact on the biodiversity of the rainforest.* ***D*** *It is the primary cause of deforestation in the region.*
2. According to the text, the main factors that contribute to deforestation are
A *logging, agriculture and development goals.* ***B*** *the water cycle's effects on local and regional weather patterns.*
C *the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.* ***D*** *mining for minerals such as gold and coltan.*
3. Which of the following is true about the Congo Basin Rainforest?
A *UNESCO has made the whole forest a World Heritage Site.*
B *It is home to more than 3.7 million plant and animal species.* ***C*** *It plays a role in maintaining the region's water cycle.*
D *Water pollution is one of the biggest environmental problems in the forest.*
4. According to the text, sustainable conservation efforts
A *haven't had any effect on the Congo Basin Rainforest.* ***B*** *should not involve the local community.*
C *could cause more extreme weather events.* ***D*** *must have support from the international community.*

10. You are going to hear a radio interview with the founder of a conservation charity. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase you hear. Use between one and three words.

1. Dr Bennett's organisation took action to protect _____ . **2.** Overfishing for their _____ was a significant cause of their decrease in population. **3.** Some other factors were collisions with _____ and pollution. **4.** Whale sharks help keep oceans healthy because they are _____ feeders. **5.** Dr Bennett's organisation reached out to local communities with an _____ campaign. **6.** They also restricted fishing and boat traffic to create _____ for whale sharks. **7.** There have been more _____ of healthy whale sharks recently. **8.** Eco-tourism has boosted the _____ for the local communities. **9.** It has also raised responsibility for _____ among these communities. **10.** Seeing whale shark populations flourish makes Dr Bennett feel _____ .

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