

Directions
Read this excerpt. Then answer questions 39 and 40.

Excerpt from *Marine Mammals in Captivity*

by The Humane Society of the United States

- 1 The public display industry captures many species of marine mammals from the wild, especially whales and dolphins. The Humane Society of the United States believes that these animals should not be taken from the wild simply to entertain and amuse people, for a number of reasons.

Life in the wild

- 2 The very nature of these animals makes them uniquely unsuited to confinement.¹ In the wild, whales and dolphins live in large groups (called pods), often in tight family units. Family bonds often last many years. In some species, they last for a lifetime.
- 3 Whales and dolphins travel long distances each day, sometimes swimming in a straight line for a hundred miles, other times remaining in a certain area for hours or days, moving several miles along a coastline and then turning to retrace their path. These marine mammals can dive up to several hundred meters and stay underwater for up to half an hour. They spend only 10 to 20% of their time at the surface.
- 4 The sea is to whales and dolphins much as the air is to birds—a three-dimensional environment, where they can move up and down and side to side. But whales and dolphins don't stop to perch. They never come to shore, as do seals and sea lions. Whales and dolphins are always swimming, even when they "sleep." They are "voluntary breathers," conscious of every breath they take. They are always aware, and always moving. Understanding this, it is difficult to imagine the tragedy of life in no more than a tiny swimming pool.

Life in captivity

- 5 Life for captive whales and dolphins is nothing like a life in the sea. It is almost impossible to maintain a family group in captivity. Tanks only allow a few strokes in any direction before coming to a wall. Because tanks are shallow, the natural tendencies

GO ON

Session 2

Page 7

of whales and dolphins are reversed—they spend more than half their time at the tank's surface.

- 6 This unnatural situation can cause skin problems. In addition, in captive killer whales (orcas), it is the probable cause of dorsal fin collapse, as without the support of water, gravity pulls these tall appendages over as the whale matures. Collapsed fins are experienced by all captive male orcas and many captive female orcas, who were either captured as juveniles or who were born in captivity. However, they are observed in only about 1% of orcas in the wild.
- 7 In a tank, the environment is monotonous and limited in scope. Sonar clicks, the method by which individuals define their surroundings, have limited utility in such an environment. These animals, who are perpetually aware, have nothing like the varied stimulation of their natural environment. In perpetual motion, they are forced into literally endless circles. Life for these animals is a mere shadow of what it was in the wild.

¹**confinement:** the state of being closed in or not free

GO ON

39

How does the section “Life in the wild” contribute to the author’s argument in “Excerpt from *Marine Mammals in Captivity*”? Use **two** details from the excerpt to support your response.

GO ON

Read this sentence from paragraph 7 of “Excerpt from *Marine Mammals in Captivity*.”

Life for these animals is a mere shadow of what it was in the wild.

What does the author mean by this sentence? Use **two** details from the excerpt to support your response.

GO ON

Directions

Read this excerpt. Then answer questions 41 through 43.

Dr. Jane Goodall is famous for her work with animals in the wild and her concern for animal rights. The author of this article, Jack Hanna, is the retired director of the Columbus Zoo.

Excerpt from *What Zoo Critics Don't Understand*

by Jack Hanna

- 1 Dr. Jane Goodall recently made two statements critical of zoos and aquariums. She said two elephants in a zoo in Seattle should be released to a sanctuary¹ and that SeaWorld should be shut down. After the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle invited her to learn more about the zoo's decisions regarding elephants, she took them up on their invitation. I admire Dr. Goodall for her willingness to learn more and re-evaluate her initial comments. I hope Dr. Goodall will also engage in a conversation with SeaWorld about her concerns. . . .
- 2 Critics say the only place animals belong is in the wild, but those boundaries are shrinking each day. Having traveled the world, the only places I consider truly "wild" are Antarctica, parts of the Amazon and some places in Africa. Even in Africa, the "wild" places tend to be national parks with guarded boundaries. Animals face many challenges, including habitat loss, poaching,² severe weather, and war. The "wild" is not necessarily the idyllic place people imagine. Poaching has decimated the northern white rhino population—the last known male has his own personal 24-hour security to ensure he isn't poached for his horn. . . .
- 3 I can tell you firsthand that the animals in SeaWorld's parks receive world-class care. Their zoological team shares my commitment to protecting and preserving species; educating young people about the risks that animals face in the natural world; and inspiring the next generation of conservationists, marine biologists, scientists, and animal enthusiasts. The animal care teams at SeaWorld understand the value of studying animals in zoological settings in order to save future generations.
- 4 Furthermore, this spring I witnessed SeaWorld's rescue teams in full swing. More than 25,000 animals owe their lives to SeaWorld animal rescue teams. Just this year, they have saved more than 500 sea lions on the West Coast. The SeaWorld team has

GO ON

Session 2

Page 11