

LEVEL 3 Assessment Answer Key

UNIT 1

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Some animals copy other animals' _____ in order to learn how to live and survive.
- a. behavior
 - b. gender
 - c. bonds

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

2. The situation is quite _____ and will need to be dealt with carefully.
- a. social
 - b. complex
 - c. cognitive

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

3. There are strong _____ between members of elephant families, which are almost impossible to break.
- a. bonds
 - b. grief
 - c. discipline

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

4. Alejandro was _____ from a bad cold and couldn't go to school.
- a. generally
 - b. observing
 - c. suffering

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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5. The story was _____ when it first came out, and it shocked audiences.
- previously
 - controversial
 - repeatedly

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

cognitive	grief	recognition	repeatedly	treat
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6. The animal appeared to express _____ at the loss of his friend.
7. He _____ told the class when the deadline was, but many students still forgot.
8. Scientists are still working to understand the _____ abilities of different animals.
9. Zara finally received _____ for her hard work by being offered a promotion.
10. It is important to _____ everyone equally.

ANSWERS: 6. grief, 7. repeatedly, 8. cognitive, 9. recognition, 10. treat

POINTS: 5

Match the words to the statements to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 11. I have five people in my _____. | ● | ● a. eye contact |
| 12. I live in the countryside, so there is a lot of _____ where I live. | ● | ● b. wildlife |
| 13. I find it difficult to maintain _____ with people sometimes. | ● | ● c. immediate family |

ANSWERS: 11. c, 12. b, 13. a

POINTS: 3

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Complete the sentences with the correct words.

predict	prevent	preview
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14. When you see a part of something before it is released or launched, you

_____ it.

15. If you say something will happen in the future, you _____ it.

16. When you stop something from happening, you _____ it.

ANSWERS: 14. preview, 15. predict, 16. prevent

POINTS: 3

Read the passage.**What Are They Thinking?**

- 1 As humans, we still think of ourselves as special and different in basic ways from other animals. Over the past half century, though, scientists have found evidence of intelligence in many nonhuman species. For example, some crows use sticks to pull insects from tree trunks, and octopuses solve puzzles and protect their homes by placing rocks at the entrance. We now know that many animals have impressive cognitive abilities. But are these skills only for survival and producing babies?
- 2 A growing number of studies, combined with observations in the wild, reveal that many species have much more in common with humans than previously thought. Elephants appear to be sad when another dies. Cuttlefish have individual personalities. Many primates, like chimps, form strong friendships. Elder elephants and orca whales share knowledge gained from experience with the younger ones.
- 3 Until the early 1990s, the minds of animals, especially their emotions, were not considered a topic worth researching. Frans de Waal is an Emory University researcher who has spent a lifetime studying primate behavior. He was one of the earliest voices to argue for the recognition of animal consciousness. Now, some scientists are becoming convinced that “the inner processes of many animals are as complex as those of humans,” de Waal says. “The difference is that we can express them in language; we can talk about our feelings.” This new understanding, if it becomes widely accepted, could cause a complete rethinking of how humans relate to and treat other species.
- 4 The scientific mission to understand the inner lives of animals, however, is still relatively new. It’s also controversial. In the view of some scientists, knowing the mind of another species is almost impossible. Researchers investigating emotions such as grief and empathy in nonhumans face the criticism that they are giving human characteristics to animals.

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- 5 The way to get closer to the truth is to test inferences made from animal behavior, says David Scheel, a marine biologist at Alaska Pacific University who studies octopuses. “If you look anecdotally through the ages, the notion that dogs have tight bonds to specific individuals is very clear. But they are domesticated. Can a fox do the same thing? Does a wolf have that emotional range? Does an orca feel that level of attachment to the members of its own pod? Can a dolphin become friends with a group of fish or a scuba diver? Our intuitions lead us astray here all the time. You will get people whose intuition is, *That’s fake. Whatever it is, that’s not friendship*, and other people who think, *Well, that’s just silly. You are denying animals their inner lives.*”
- 6 Like human emotions, animal emotions may depend on relationships. Scientists have investigated this link in experiments with rats. In one study by neuroscientist Inbal Ben-Ami Bartal, a rat is trapped inside a transparent plastic tube with holes. The tube has a door that can be opened from the outside. The researchers place the tube inside a cage with another rat that is free to move around. The rat inside the tube tries but fails to escape. Its suffering is visible to the other rat. The rat outside circles the tube, bites it, and tries to dig underneath it. After a few sessions, the free rat figures out how to open the door. Once it has learned this trick, the free rat quickly releases the trapped rat. This helpful behavior, though, depends on the rat’s connection with the trapped one. A free rat will help a trapped rat if they are of the same genetic type, even if they are strangers.

Choose *True* or *False*.

17. According to the passage, there are more similarities between humans and some creatures than initially believed.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

18. Studies into the feelings of animals have only been carried out in the last few decades.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

19. Many scientists agree that it is possible to understand animal emotions by comparing them to our own.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: b

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20. The main idea in paragraph 5 is that there are different opinions about what animals can and can't feel.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

21. The purpose of the final paragraph is to explain how rats have surprising similarities to humans.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

Read the passage.**Cultural Brain Hypothesis**

- A** Why do human beings have such large brains? Scientists used to think that large, intelligent brains evolved so that early people could make tools and solve problems. A more recent version of this idea is related to climate change. At the time that large brains like ours appeared in early humans, global weather patterns were changing a great deal. Some scientists suggest that big brains would help humans plan and adapt to new climates and environments. However, the theory that is the most popular these days is the Cultural Brain Hypothesis. This describes how our large brains are mainly the result of our living in large, complicated social groups.
- B** Without a time machine, it is difficult to prove the Cultural Brain Hypothesis. The best evidence comes from comparing humans to animals that have similar social groups. Apes and monkeys live in social groups that are similar to our own in many ways. There is also a clear relationship between brain size and social behavior. Basically, the more complicated their social groups, the larger their relative brain size is. However, these observations do not mean that the Cultural Brain Hypothesis is true. Perhaps large brains come first for other reasons, and complex social relationships only happen later. To really find strong evidence that social relationships lead to large brains, we need to study other intelligent animals that are quite different from humans and other primates. Fortunately, such a group exists: dolphins and whales.
- C** Dolphins and whales, known as cetaceans, also have very large brains compared to other animals. However, these large brains appeared in an ocean environment very different from the dry land where humans and apes evolved. As a result, the structure of their brains is noticeably different from that of humans. In the past, many scientists believed that, despite their obvious intelligence and complex behaviors, cetaceans did not have the same kind of social intelligence as humans. However, recent studies suggest that cetacean social relationships are surprisingly similar to our own. And now it is believed that it

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is indeed these complex social relationships that are the main reason why large brains evolved in the first place.

- D** It is now known that many cetaceans show social behavior that was previously thought only to exist in humans and other primates. For example, scientists now realize that cetacean communication is both rich and expressive, and studies show some species have individual names for different members of the group. Additionally, different groups have their own individual sounds, just as people from different areas have their own accents or special vocabulary. The relationships between adult cetaceans and young members of the group are also surprisingly familiar. Adult cetaceans will often look after the young of other members of the group in the same way human uncles, aunts, or grandparents might babysit for absent parents. Young cetaceans also learn by watching and copying adult members of the group just as humans learn from adult teachers. Finally, like any collection of humans, cetaceans have friends and enemies among the members of their social group. They will act in a friendly way when hunting or defending their group from danger but may fight with "enemies" for various reasons.
- E** More importantly for the Cultural Brain Hypothesis, there is also a close relationship between brain size in cetaceans and how complex their social behavior is. Whales and dolphins that live in smaller groups or by themselves have both smaller brains and simpler social behavior. Therefore, the same relationship between brain size and social behavior is seen in two very different groups of animals—primates and cetaceans. This supports the idea that social behavior may be one of the main factors driving larger brain size and higher intelligence.

Choose the correct answers.

22. What is the best alternate title for the text?
- a. The Social Relationships of Underwater Animals
 - b. How Global Warming has Affected Humans and Animals
 - c. Testing Brain Size Theory by Studying Primates and Cetaceans

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

23. What is the main idea in paragraph **B**?
- a. The hypothesis only applies to humans and animals with similar intelligence.
 - b. We cannot confirm the hypothesis without looking at intelligent creatures.
 - c. Social behaviors determine whether the hypothesis is true.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

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24. Which is true of dolphins and whales?

- a. Evidence shows they have a similar intelligence to humans.
- b. Their brains are similar to the human brain because of the environment they live in.
- c. Their social relationships contributed toward the size of their brain.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

25. The purpose of paragraph **C** is ...

- a. to explain a theory of why large brains evolved.
- b. to outline the brain size difference between dolphins and whales.
- c. to describe where animals with larger brains live.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

26. What does the writer say about cetaceans in paragraph **D**?

- a. The groups often fight each other for food.
- b. The young can copy the adults in order to learn behaviors.
- c. There is a common language between all types of dolphins and whales.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

Match the answers to the statements.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 27. It is challenging to confirm whether the hypothesis is true without going into the past. | ● | ● a. supporting idea of paragraph E |
| 28. Some cetaceans live in smaller groups while others live in large groups. | ● | ● b. main idea of paragraph B |

ANSWERS: 27. b, 28. a

POINTS: 2

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Read each sentence. Decide if the sentence shows a similarity (S) or a difference (D).

29. The new manager is quite serious, whereas the last one was always making jokes.

- a. S
- b. D

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

30. Unlike me, she loves playing sports.

- a. S
- b. D

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

31. Like his father, Joshua had decided to study law.

- a. S
- b. D

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

32. Ade loves going out and socializing with her friends. In contrast, Sofia prefers to stay at home.

- a. S
- b. D

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

33. Many people agree that the new public transportation system will discourage people from driving. On the other hand, many are against the noise the building construction will cause.

- a. S
- b. D

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

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34. My favorite animal is an elephant. Likewise, so is my sister's.
- a. S
 - b. D

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

Choose the correct answers.

35. Which comes first in an essay?
- a. introductory paragraph
 - b. body paragraph
 - c. concluding paragraph

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

36. A body paragraph _____.
- a. explains many ideas
 - b. expresses one main idea
 - c. introduces the topic of the essay

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

37. What should a body paragraph include?
- a. explanations, details, and examples
 - b. personal experiences, details, and memories
 - c. topic sentence, comparison, and conclusion

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

38. In a comparison essay, you _____.
- a. should include both differences and similarities
 - b. should only include similarities
 - c. should only include differences

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

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39. What is the final paragraph in an essay?
- a. your opinion
 - b. concluding paragraph
 - c. third body paragraph

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

Read the passage.

Otters, when gathered in groups, display fascinating behavior that demonstrates cooperation. Otters are very social animals that engage in remarkable work as a team, which contributes toward their survival and well-being.

One significant behavior displayed by groups of otters is their cooperative hunting technique. Working together, they form a tight circle around the fish they are trying to catch. By working as a team, they can maximize their hunting success rate. Furthermore, otters take turns diving underwater to find potential food, signaling to others when they find something suitable. This cooperative hunting behavior shows their ability to communicate and work together effectively within the group.

Another interesting aspect of otter group behavior is their social bonding. They engage in activities with other otters and like to play, such as sliding down the sides of rivers or playing water games. Through this, otters establish a sense of trust. Group members also groom and clean each other and spend almost half of their day doing so. They remove bugs, brush each other's fur, and make sure their partner is clean. This allows otters to strengthen relationships.

Match the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 40. topic sentence about the subject of the text | ● | ● a. One significant behavior displayed by groups of otters is their cooperative hunting technique. |
| 41. topic sentence about how they look for food | ● | ● b. Otters, when gathered in groups, display fascinating behavior ... |

ANSWERS: 40. b, 41. a

POINTS: 2

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Match the correct answers.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 42. a supporting idea about how otters find food | ● | ● a. Through these interactions, otters establish ... |
| 43. an example of why the way they find food is important | ● | ● b. Working together, they form a tight circle around ... |
| 44. an explanation for why otters clean each other | ● | ● c. This cooperative hunting behavior shows ... |

ANSWERS: 42. b, 43. c, 44. a

POINTS: 3

You are going to write two body paragraphs on the following topic.

45. **Discuss your own experiences with one of these two topics.**

Topic 1: Think about an animal from the unit or an animal you know about. What are the similarities and differences in their social behaviors compared to humans?

Topic 2: Think about someone you know. What are the similarities and differences in their social behaviors compared to yours?

A. OUTLINE Plan an outline for your paragraph.

Include a strong thesis statement.

Make some comparisons and describe similarities.

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Add supporting ideas.

B. Think of some words and phrases you can use in your paragraphs. Write them in the box.

The words and phrases below can be useful when writing about similarities and differences.

Similarities:

- *Like ...*
- *Likewise, ...*
- *Similarly, ...*
- *Both ...*
- *... are similar to ...*

Differences:

- *On the other hand, ...*
- *While ...*
- *Whereas ...*
- *Unlike ...*
- *In contrast, ...*

C. Write your paragraphs based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the vocabulary you wrote down.

Model:

Elephants, both male and female, are social animals. They are known to form long-lasting friendships on a deep level and like to respect and care for each other. Similarly, many humans form deep friendships that can often last a lifetime. Both elephants and humans are known to display empathy and care for their family, friends, and those close to them. Likewise, they both also form close bonds.

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Unlike elephants, however, there is usually not a hierarchy to follow in human friendships; everyone in a human friendship is intended to be equal. In elephant relationships, the hierarchy exists because older males tend to teach younger males and help them learn rules and discipline. This is in contrast to human relationships, where this is not typically the role of a friend. The rules elephants follow can help them significantly, particularly when they are struggling to find food or water. In this situation, elephants understand that the priority is to feed the older males, while younger males may come last in the queue.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. See Writing Rubric.

POINTS: 12