

The University of the State of New York

COMPONENT RETEST

IN

ENGLISH

**COMPONENT A
MODULE 1**

Wednesday, April 24, 2002 — 9:00 to 9:50 a.m., only

Teacher Dictation Copy

- 1 Before the start of the examination period, say:

Do not open your test booklet until you are instructed to do so.

- 2 Distribute one test booklet to each student.
- 3 After each student has received a test booklet, say:

In the middle of this test booklet you will find the answer booklet for your response. Slowly and carefully tear out the answer booklet. Then fill in the heading of your answer booklet. This session of the examination tests listening skills; you are to write a response, as directed.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed on your answer booklet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer booklet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

- 4 After students have filled in all headings on their answer booklets, say:

Look at page 2 and follow along while I read the **Overview** and **The Situation**.

Overview: For this part of the test, you will listen to a speech by a *Time* magazine reporter about protecting bears and campers by using dogs, and write a response based on the situation described below. You will hear the speech twice. You may take notes on the next page at any time during the readings.

(Text continues on the next page.)

The Situation: An editorial in your local newspaper suggests that bears are a menace to campers in the Adirondack Mountains. Write a letter to the newspaper editor explaining how dogs could be used to train the bears. In preparation for writing your letter, listen to a speech by a *Time* magazine reporter about park wardens protecting bears and campers by using dogs. Then use relevant information from the speech to write your letter.

Now I will read the passage aloud to you for the first time.

Read the passage aloud with appropriate expression, but without added comment.

Listening Passage

Amid the splendid wilderness of Banff National Park in the Canadian Rockies, a two-year-old black bear known as Snuffy is nosing around the Castle Mountain campground. Suddenly two shotguns blast rounds of beanbags and rubber bullets into the bear's rump. Snuffy jumps three feet into the air and scrambles for the safety of the forest with five park wardens, two biologists and two Karelian bear dogs in hot pursuit. As shouts of "Go away bear" fill the air, the besieged creature shinnies up a tree while the dogs bark furiously below. Then the well-trained canines fall silent on command, and the bear, sensing a chance to escape, crashes down from the tree and speeds off into the deep forest, far away from any more campsites and howling dogs. "That was perfect!" says Carrie Hunt. "I think Snuffy's got a chance, but we've got to keep on him."

Lots of bears have a better chance to survive, thanks to Hunt, a biologist. As director of the Wind River Bear Institute of Heber City, Utah, she travels through the Northwest U.S. and Southwest Canada, training troublesome black bears and grizzlies to stay away from homes and campsites. Always with her are her stern teaching assistants, the Karelian bear dogs. While these black-and-white husky-like dogs were originally bred in Finland and Russia to hunt moose, their prowess at going after bears gave them their English name.

In Hunt's hands the dogs have become the bears' best friends. When bears lose their fear of people and begin to associate humans with food, they keep going where they don't belong, and it's only a matter of time before they are shot or caught and destroyed. The problem stems not only from tourists who feed bears in parks, but also from private landowners who inadvertently attract the beasts with dog food, bird seed, barbecue grills, gardens and bee hives.

Those are just the kind of traps that Hunt and her dogs teach bears to avoid. In 1998, for example, the Montana Fish and Wildlife Service gave Hunt credit for saving 14 grizzlies that would otherwise have been killed. They were among 68 Montana bears that had instructive encounters that year with the bear-dogs. "Wonderful, gentle bears would die because nobody taught them the rules," says Hunt, "and that's why I do this." For Snuffy's sake.

You may take a few minutes to look over **The Situation** and your notes. (Pause) Now I will read the passage aloud a second time.

Read the passage a second time.

After the second reading, say:

Now continue with the task. You may now begin.