

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions that follow.

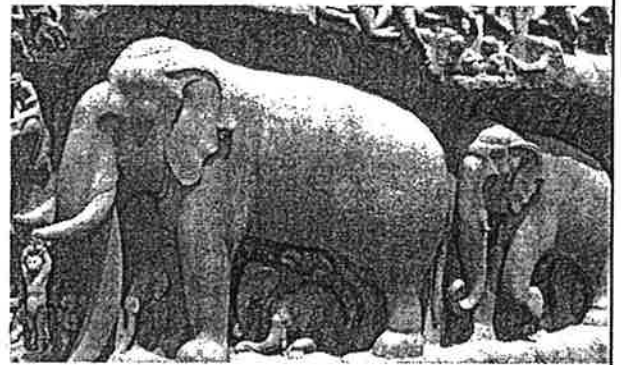
The History of Zoos

Ancient Zoos

1 Zoos containing a variety of animals from different parts of the world have been around for thousands of years. In ancient times, wealthy families had private menageries (collections) of exotic, wild animals, such as lions and elephants. In addition, ancient Egyptian pharaohs also kept wild animals for amusement, intimidation of enemies, or to hunt as sport in a controlled setting. The main cause of keeping wild animals in ancient times was to exhibit the wealth and power of the ruler (national geographic.com).



2 Wall carvings found in Egypt and Mesopotamia are evidence that rulers, and aristocrats created menageries as early as 2500 BCE. They left records of their travels to bring back exotic animals such as giraffes, elephants, bears, dolphins, and birds. There is also evidence that ancient zoo owners hired animal handlers to make sure their animals thrived and reproduced. Zoos also existed in later civilizations, including China, Greece, and Rome (national geographic.com).



3 Collecting animals for wealthy and powerful families continued until the Age of Exploration when explorers would collect exotic specimens from their travels around the world, particularly in the tropical regions. This led to zoos being built in capital cities around the western world to demonstrate the city's status through the size and grandeur of its zoo. Competitions sprang up between zoos to exhibit the greatest variety of species (whyzoos.com).

Modern Zoos

4 The model of the modern, public zoo became popular in 18th century when science, reason, and logic were promoted as ideals of society and government. During this time, people started wanting to study animals for scientific reasons. Scientists wanted to research animal behavior and anatomy. To do this, scientists and zookeepers had to keep animals in places that were close to, or resembled, the animals' natural habitats. In 1793, the first modern zoo called Ménagerie du Jardin des Plantes (Menagerie of Garden Plants) opened in Paris, France. Early zoos like the Menagerie du Jardin des Plantes were more like museums of living animals than natural habitats. Animals were kept in small display areas, with as many species as space would allow

(whyzoos.com).

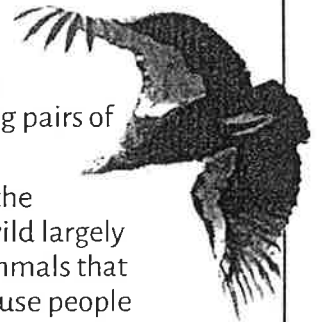
- 5 After World War Two, zoos began to take the roles of conservation facilities. Zoos began establishing research departments and hiring educational staff to share information with the public. This new found knowledge and attitude toward zoo management has resulted in more suitable habitats for the animals living in zoos. Through research, mixed species exhibits are formed creating a more natural experience for both the animals and visitors. In the past, zoos were built to enthrall and amuse people with wild, exotic animals from all over the world.



- 6 However, today's zoos still entertain people, but they also educate the public about endangered animals, and they have a strong emphasis on scientific research and species conservation. There is a trend toward giving animals more space and recreating natural habitats (national geographic.com).

The Future of Zoos

- 7 The World Association of Zoos and Aquariums is concerned with the health of animals in zoos. The focus of environmental efforts takes the form of research, captive breeding of rare animals, and conservation. Researchers at zoos can study animals up-close, and they can observe behavior such as mating and nutrition choices. Biologists and veterinarians are also available to treat sick or injured animals (whyzoos.com).
- 8 The goal of many captive breeding programs at zoos is the re-introduction of animals into the wild. The California condor, a very large bird native to the West Coast of the United States, has been re-introduced to its native habitat after breeding in zoos and wildlife parks. There are several breeding pairs of California condors in the wild today (whyzoos.com).
- 9 Critics of captive breeding programs say that releasing a few animals into the wild does little to help the species population. Animals are extinct in the wild largely due to loss of habitat. The re-introduction of animals, especially large mammals that require vast territory for survival, does nothing to recover lost habitat because people continue to develop land for homes and businesses (whyzoos.com).
- 10 While zoos have put more importance on conservation and humane animal treatment in recent decades, some critics say it is cruel to keep animals in captivity. Critics argue that living in captivity takes away wild animals' natural behavior and instincts. Supporters of zoos say they play an important role in protecting endangered species. As people continue to study and learn from the animals living in zoos, they can continue to provide more appropriate habitats in zoos. We have come a long way in how zoos are run and organized, each new role changing with the times. Today zoos serve a very important role in protecting endangered animals (whyzoos.com).



1. What does the word grandeur mean as it is used in the passage? Select **all** that apply.
- (a) splendor
- (b) beauty
- (c) elegance
- (d) simplicity

2. **Part A**

The author makes the claim that steps are being taken to keep zoo animals healthy. Select the **two** statements that support this claim.

- (a) Critics of captive breeding programs say that releasing a few animals into the wild does little to help the species population.
- (b) Today, zoos are meant to entertain and educate the public but have a strong emphasis on scientific research and species conservation.
- (c) Zoos began establishing research departments and hiring educational staff to share information with the public.
- (d) The World Association of Zoos and Aquariums is concerned with the health of animals in zoos.

Part B

Select **three** pieces of evidence that support the answer to Part A.

- (a) "Biologists and veterinarians are also available to treat sick or injured animals."
- (b) "The model of the modern, public zoo became popular in 18th century when science, reason, and logic were promoted as ideals of society and government."
- (c) "In the past, zoos were built to enthrall and amuse people with wild, exotic animals from all over the world."
- (d) "Today zoos serve a very important role in protecting endangered animals."
- (e) "Early zoos like the Menagerie du Jardin des Plantes were more like museums of living animals than natural habitats."
- (f) "The goal of many captive breeding programs at zoos is the re-introduction of animals into the wild."

RI.8, DOK 2

3. **Part A**

What is the author's main purpose for writing "The History of Zoos?"

- (a) to explain why pharaohs collected wild animals
- (b) to demonstrate the difference between zoos and menageries
- (c) to inform readers that zoos harm animals in captivity
- (d) to explain how the function of zoos has changed over the years

Part B

Which statement from the passage supports the answer to Part A?

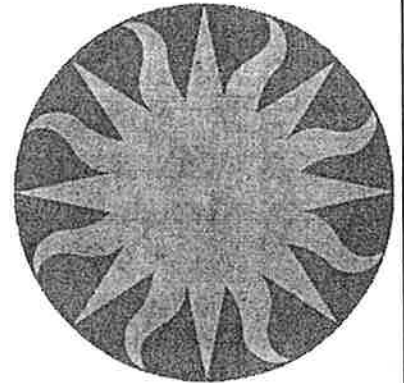
- (a) "However, today's zoos still entertain people, but they also educate the public about endangered animals, and they have a strong emphasis on scientific research and species conservation."
- (b) "The re-introduction of animals, especially large mammals that require vast territory for survival, does nothing to recover lost habitat because people continue to develop land for homes and businesses."
- (c) "There is also evidence that ancient zoo owners hired animal handlers to make sure their animals thrived and reproduced."
- (d) "This new found knowledge and attitude toward zoo management has resulted in more suitable habitats for the animals living in zoos."

RI.6, RI.1, DOK 2

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Smithsonian National Zoo

- 1 Congress created the Smithsonian National Zoo in 1889 for "the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." In 1890 it became a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Architects designed a new zoo to exhibit animals for the public and to serve as a refuge for wildlife, such as bison and beaver, that were rapidly vanishing from North America.
- 2 In the first half of the 1900s, the Smithsonian National Zoo focused on exhibiting as many exotic species as possible. Zoo keepers and hunters knew that wild animals were easy to capture and just as easy to replace when they died. Consequently, the number of many species in the wild began to decline drastically due to capturing and killing large numbers of wild animals. Many of these animals were favorite zoo animals, such as elephants and tigers. So zoo keepers began to concentrate on the long-term management and conservation of entire endangered species, such as lions and tigers.
- 3 The later part of the 1950s was a turning point for the Smithsonian National Zoo. The first full-time, permanent veterinarian was hired to provide professional health care for the animals. In the early 1960s, the zoo turned its attention to breeding and studying endangered species. Although some zoo animals had been breeding and raising young, no one knew why some species were able to breed successfully and others weren't. In 1965, the zoological research division was created to study the reproduction, behavior, and ecology of zoo species, and to learn how best to meet the needs of the animals.
- 4 In 1975, the Smithsonian National Zoo established the Conservation and Research Center (CRC) to serve as a refuge for vanishing wildlife. Expanding knowledge about the needs of zoo animals and commitment to their well-being has changed the look of the Smithsonian



Smithsonian



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National Zoo. Today, the animals live in natural groupings rather than as individuals. Rare and endangered species, such as golden lion tamarins, Sumatran tigers, and sarus cranes, breed and raise their young thanks to the success of the zoo's conservation and research programs.

- 5 Along with the increased efforts in research and conservation came the need to expand public understanding of wildlife and the environment. Public education programs were developed to help students, teachers, and families explore the complexity of the animal world. Specialized programs were designed to train wildlife professionals from around the world. And the zoo formed a network to provide necessary support for worldwide animal conservation. The Smithsonian National Zoo is at the forefront of the use of web technology and programming to expand its programs to an international virtual audience.

4. **Part A**

What does the word endangered mean as it used in this passage?

- (a) vicious
- (b) remote
- (c) frightened
- (d) threatened

Part B

Which detail from the passage supports the answer to Part A?

- (a) "Consequently, the number of many species in the wild began to decline drastically due to capturing and killing large numbers of wild animals."
- (b) "Along with the increased efforts in research and conservation came the need to expand public understanding of wildlife and the environment."
- (c) "The first full-time, permanent veterinarian was hired to provide professional health care for the animals."
- (d) "In 1965, the zoological research division was created to study the reproduction, behavior, and ecology of zoo species, and to learn how best to meet the needs of the animals."

RI.4, L.4, RI.1, DOK 1

5. **Part A**

Which detail from the passage supports the idea that the Smithsonian National Zoo was committed to protecting endangered animals?

- (a) "Congress created the Smithsonian National Zoo in 1889 for "the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people."
- (b) "Rare and endangered species, such as golden lion tamarins, Sumatran tigers, and sarus cranes, breed and raise their young thanks to the success of the zoo's conservation and research programs."
- (c) "In the first half of the 1900s, the Smithsonian National Zoo focused on exhibiting as many exotic species as possible."
- (d) "Although some zoo animals had been breeding and raising young, no one knew why some species were able to breed successfully and others weren't."

Part B

Which paragraph supports the answer to Part A?

- (a) paragraph 2
- (b) paragraph 3
- (c) paragraph 4
- (d) paragraph 5

RI.5, RI.1, DOK 2

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Types of Zoos

Urban and Suburban Zoos

- 1 Urban and suburban zoos are located in large cities. In many urban zoos, animals are kept in relatively small enclosures. Urban and suburban zoos feature many different species of animals, such as monkeys, reptiles, big cats, and aquatic animals. These open-range zoos give animals more territory to roam and provide more natural habitats. Modern zoos do their best to preserve the future of captive animals by focusing on helping animals breed and by protecting endangered species of animals.
- 2 The San Diego Zoo, in southern California, is the largest suburban zoo in the United States and houses more than 4,000 animals (800 different species). The zoo divides animals into their natural habitats, such as the tundra (with reindeer and polar bears) or bamboo forest (featuring pandas). The San Diego Zoo also includes a wild animal park, which covers 2,000 acres (nationalgeographic.com).



Safari Parks

- 3 American safari parks are areas where tourists can drive their own cars to see non-native wildlife living in large, enclosed areas. These attractions allow the animals more space than the small enclosures of traditional zoos. Safari parks are larger than urban and open-range zoos. Some American safari parks include **Lion Country Safari in West Palm Beach, Florida, Wild Animal Safari in Pine Mountain, Georgia, Disney's Animal Kingdom in Orlando, Florida, and Out of Africa Wildlife Park Camp in Verde, Arizona** (nationalgeographic.com).



Game Reserves

- 4 Game reserves are large areas of land whose ecosystems and native species are protected, and animals are allowed to roam free. The protection allows animals to live and reproduce at natural rates. In the 1800s, a trip to hunt big game, such as elephants or lions, was called a safari. While some game reserves allow traditional hunting

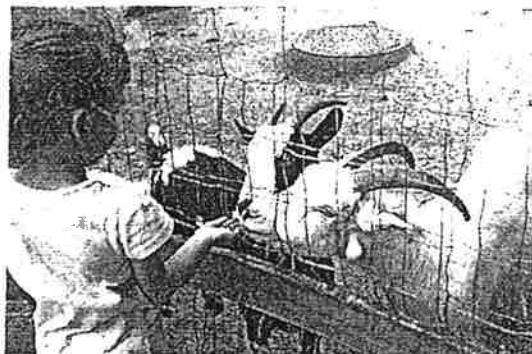


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safaris today, others limit visitors to a “photo safari,” where visitors can shoot photographs, not animals. There are game reserves in Asia, the Americas, and Australia. However, most game reserves are in Africa. Millions of visitors visit Africa each year to see lions, leopards, rhinoceroses, elephants, and water buffalo (nationalgeographic.com).

Petting Zoos

- 5 Petting zoos feature domesticated animals that are gentle enough for children to pet and feed. Sheep, deer, goats, donkeys, and rabbits are common petting zoo animals. These types of zoos are found at parks and inside of larger zoos. Sometimes mobile petting zoos travel with fairs or carnivals from city to city (nationalgeographic.com).



Specialized Zoos

- 6 Some zoos have specialized enclosures and habitats dedicated entirely to certain species of animals. For instance, aquariums are types of zoos that exclusively house aquatic animals. The Georgia Aquarium is a public aquarium in Atlanta, Georgia, that houses more than 100,000 animals. The Georgia Aquarium exhibits all of Georgia's major water systems and is home to 500 species of aquatic animals (nationalgeographic.com).



- 7 Aviaries and bird parks are another type of specialized zoo. The Jurong Bird Park in Singapore has more than 8,000 birds of 600 species from around the world. Pittsburgh is home to America's National Aviary. The national Aviary is home to over 600 animals made up of 200 species of birds (nationalgeographic.com).

6. Part A

What does the word domesticated mean as it used in paragraph 5?

- (a) wild
- (b) tame
- (c) housebroken
- (d) common

Part B

All are antonyms for the word domesticated except—

- (a) gentle.
- (b) savage.
- (c) violent.
- (d) fearsome.

RI.4.L.4, DOK 2

7. **Part A**

How do the pictures **best** enhance your understanding of the passage?

- (a) The pictures eliminate the need to read the passage.
- (b) The pictures make the passage look nice.
- (c) The pictures show popular animals that live in zoos.
- (d) The pictures help to compare and contrast the features of different types of zoos.

Part B

What is the difference between an urban/suburban zoo and a specialized zoo?

RI.7, RI.1, DOK 2

8. Read the writing prompt.

You have read three texts that claim that the main role of a modern zoo is to protect animals in captivity. Use your own paper to write a three paragraph essay that compares and contrasts the evidence each passage uses to support this claim. Be sure to use evidence from all three passages to support your response.