

## 1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

### In defense of not liking animals

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student Book p.87. Then complete the sentences with a verb or adjective from the list.

adores averse care content live skeptical

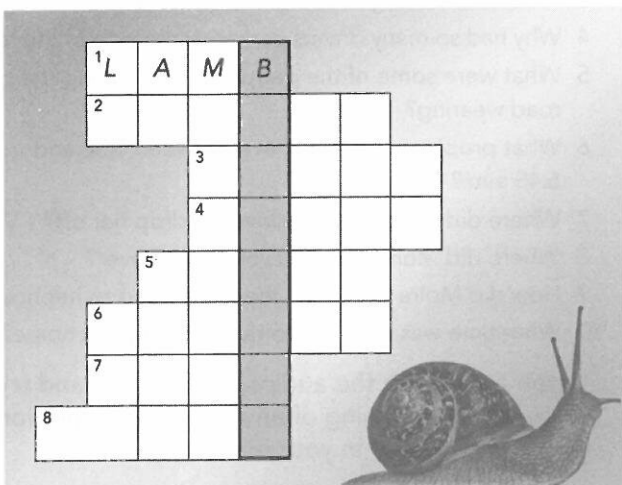
- My classmate says she loves animals, but she's not averse to eating them!
- My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ cats; she has six of them.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ to have a cat in the house, so long as it doesn't scratch the furniture.
- Unfortunately there are people who \_\_\_\_\_ very little about how farm animals are treated.
- At first I was \_\_\_\_\_ about eating tofu, but now I've decided that I really like it.
- My son wants a turtle. I can \_\_\_\_\_ with that, as long as he agrees to clean the tank every week.

## 2 VOCABULARY animal matters

### a Complete the puzzle to discover the hidden word.

- A young sheep.
- The noise made by a mouse.
- The noise made by a horse.
- The hard outer part of a snail.
- A young hen.
- Young cows.
- The place where a canary is kept.
- The sharp curved nails on the end of a lion's paw.

Hidden word: \_\_\_\_\_



### b Circle the word that is different. What animal do the other three words describe?

- foal hooves roar stable horse
- bark horns kennel puppy \_\_\_\_\_
- fur nest twitter wings \_\_\_\_\_
- beak kitten meow paws \_\_\_\_\_
- fins grunt tail tank \_\_\_\_\_
- grunt hooves tail twitter \_\_\_\_\_

### c Complete the sentences.

- In some countries, veal calves are kept in inhumane conditions in wooden crates where they cannot turn around.
- Zoos today obtain animals br \_\_\_\_\_ in c \_\_\_\_\_, instead of catching them in the wild.
- When the cosmetics testing laboratory opened, animal r \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ gathered outside the building to protest.
- In many countries, rabbits and deer are h \_\_\_\_\_ for sp \_\_\_\_\_.
- Orangutans are one of the most en \_\_\_\_\_ sp \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- The World Wildlife Fund is a ch \_\_\_\_\_ that aims to pr \_\_\_\_\_ animals and the en \_\_\_\_\_.
- Coyotes l \_\_\_\_\_ in the w \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of North America.
- In the past, animals were sometimes tr \_\_\_\_\_ cr \_\_\_\_\_ in circuses.

## 3 GRAMMAR ellipsis

### a Match the sentence halves. Check (✓) the sentences where you don't need to repeat they in a-i.

- They tried the soup, but ☒ f ✓
- The men were whistling while ☐
- They'll have to get a visa before ☐
- The neighbors were green with envy when ☐
- They hurried to the gate and ☐
- The kids were moaning because ☐
- They chatted for a while, and then ☐
- They only realized the painting was a fake after ☐
- My parents either have lunch at home or ☐

- a they saw our beautiful new car.
- b they had bought it.
- c they turned off the light and went to sleep.
- d they worked.
- e they can travel there.
- f ~~they didn't like it.~~
- g they boarded the plane.
- h they eat out.
- i they didn't want to do their homework.

**b** Circle the correct modal or auxiliary verb.

- 1 Dan hasn't been camping before, but his friends do / have / were.
- 2 My brother said he wasn't coming on vacation with us this year, but I think he was / might / does.
- 3 Very few people on my street recycle their trash, but we always are / will / do.
- 4 I know you haven't apologized yet, but I really think you did / should / have.
- 5 Everyone said I'd win the prize, but I knew I wouldn't / haven't / didn't.
- 6 They thought they'd be able to come to our wedding but, in fact, they wouldn't / couldn't / shouldn't.
- 7 Jessica gives the impression of being very confident, but actually she can't / isn't / wasn't.
- 8 Most people weren't paying attention, but Andy did / was / has.
- 9 My best friend said she'd come dancing with me tonight, but now she says she wouldn't / hadn't / won't.

**c** Complete the mini-dialogues with a suitable word

- 1 A Will we be going away in August as usual?  
B I imagine so. Unless something comes up.
- 2 A I suppose we should get started on our work.  
B I guess \_\_\_\_\_. The deadline is in two days.
- 3 A Will you be joining us for dinner on Sunday?  
B We'd like \_\_\_\_\_, but we can't.
- 4 A Do you think you'll get a pay raise this year?  
B I suspect \_\_\_\_\_. We lost a lot of money last year.
- 5 A Will your parents be at home this evening?  
B I assume \_\_\_\_\_. They don't usually go out.
- 6 A Why did you buy that hideous green hat?  
B My friend persuaded me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A Can I have a refund for this coat, please?  
B I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_. We don't give refunds for items bought on sale.
- 8 A Did you report the incident to the police?  
B No, our lawyer advised us not \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 PRONUNCIATION

### auxiliary verbs and to

- a** Read the dialogue and underline the auxiliaries or to when you think they are stressed.

- A Do you know where you're going on vacation yet?  
B No, I don't. I'd love to go on a safari, but my sister doesn't want to.  
A She doesn't like animals, does she?  
B She does like animals – she has three cats. But she doesn't want to go on a safari.  
A Where does she want to go, then? Doesn't she want to see lions in the wild? I'd love to.  
B So would I. And so would my classmate. But she really doesn't like camping. Neither do I if I'm being honest.

- b** 9.1 Listen and check. Practice the dialogue.

## 5 LISTENING

- a** 9.2 Listen to five people talking about how they are similar to their pets. Match the speakers to five of the animals in the box.

cat	dog	goldfish	horse
lizard	mouse	parrot	rabbit

- 1 Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Speaker 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- b** Listen again and answer the questions. Write the number of the speaker.

Which speaker...?

- A ☐ says that they and their pet have developed simultaneously
- B ☐ likes the way their pet behaves towards another person
- C ☐ believes that having a pet has changed them
- D ☐ thinks that pets' personalities change according to the owners they have had
- E ☐ admits they have gestures that they picked up from their pet
- c** Listen again with the audioscript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.



## 6 READING

- a Read the article once. Which of these benefits of having a pet are NOT mentioned in the text?
- 1 They oblige their owners to exercise.
  - 2 They protect their owners from burglars.
  - 3 They help owners get over the death of a partner.
  - 4 They can help elderly owners who are disabled.
  - 5 They motivate their owners to look after themselves.
  - 6 They provide an opportunity to make friends.
- b Five sentences have been removed from the article. Read it again and match the sentences A–F to the blanks 1–5. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- A Among 200 subjects, she found that symptoms of distress including uncontrolled tearfulness and feelings of hopelessness and helplessness were all lowered among pet owners.
- B There are strong economic reasons for us as a society to do our best to encourage old people to keep pets.
- C The benefits of animal companionship for older people are now well documented; it is the practicalities that often prove the stumbling block.
- D Self-care is often tied in with pet care, which is especially important for those who live alone.”
- E His name is Ollie, he came to them after the death of his 81-year-old owner and they already “love him to pieces.”
- F We have no way of knowing whether animals are actually sympathetic, but they respond to changes in behavior and body language in a way that gives comfort.”

- c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Check in your dictionary.



### You're never too old to have a pet

When Anthony and Jacqueline Rich's Yorkshire terrier Monty died last November at the age of 14, the couple, who are in their sixties and have had dogs for four decades of married life, were **devastated**. Today there is another Yorkie at their home in Looe, Cornwall.

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ It is a simple enough equation — **bereaved** owner plus bereaved pet equals comfort and new joy for both parties — but one that could hold the key to much human and animal happiness.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ This month Dr. June McNicholas, a health psychologist and senior research fellow at Warwick University, will embark on a study which aims to identify those factors that may prevent the elderly from keeping pets and which suggests possible solutions.

“Old people with pets are generally more active and **alert**,” she says. “Obviously, walking a dog is good exercise and can also be a way of preserving social contacts or making new friendships, but even just getting up and down to see to the cat or going to the shops for food is better than nothing. Research has also found that those who have animals tend to keep their homes warmer in winter and to feed themselves more regularly.” <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_

In an earlier project McNicholas studied the role of animals in helping people **widowed** after long marriages. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_

McNicholas says, “In the early stages the animal was a continuing link with the loved one. The bereaved often want to talk about the person they've lost, but other people don't, so instead they talk to the dog, which responds to the name. One woman told me, ‘When I want to talk, I talk to my daughter; when I need to cry, I cry with my dog.’” <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ So in a way it doesn't matter whether it is real, it feels real.