

## ANIMALS

# UNIT 1



## WATCH AND LISTEN

Discovery











### PREPARING TO WATCH

UNDERSTANDING KEY VOCABULARY 1 Read the information below about an organization. What does the organization do?

This animal organization focuses on wildlife conservation. They protect endangered species. In order to help wild animals, the organization sometimes has to capture and relocate them to a safer place. Catching a giraffe on the savannah, which is a huge area, can be difficult. It's easier to catch the animals when they are in a herd. The vets often have to sedate wild animals to calm them down before moving them.



2 Match the words in bold in Exercise 1 with the definitions below. Try to guess the meaning from the context.

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_: a group of animals that live and eat together

2 \_\_\_\_\_: to catch someone or something

3 \_\_\_\_\_\_: the protection of animals, birds and plants

4 \_\_\_\_\_: to make someone or something calm or go to sleep

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_: a large area in a hot climate where very few trees grow

6 \_\_\_\_\_: to move something to a new place

### WHILE WATCHING

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS

3 Watch the video. Which animals are mentioned?

1 lions 5 elephants

2 tigers 6 giraffes

3 rhinos 7 gazelles

4 zebras 8 pandas

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4 Watch again. Choose the best caption (a, b or c) for each photograph on page 16.

### Photo 1

- a Many people live in South Africa.
- **b** The South African savannah is a huge area of grassland.
- c Springboks live in the savannah.

#### Photo 2

- a South African vets travel huge distances.
- **b** Every vet in South Africa is a pilot.
- c The vet enjoys the flight.

### Photo 3

- a Giraffes like to live together.
- **b** It takes an hour to find the herd.
- **c** The herd needs to be relocated.

### Photo 4

- a The team is used to working with giraffes.
- **b** The giraffe will be taken to a zoo.
- c The giraffe will travel 800 kilometres to a new home.
- **5** Watch again. Write true (T) or false (F) next to the statements below.
  - 1 This national park is in the east of the country.
  - 2 It rains a lot in this area.
  - 3 Jana Pretorius relocates 8,000 animals each month.
  - 4 10% of South Africa is used for protecting wildlife.
  - 5 The sedative could kill people.
  - 6 Jana's team only travels by helicopter.
  - 7 It takes Jana one day to find the herd.
  - 8 The giraffe dies in the end.

### **DISCUSSION**

- **6** Work with a partner. Discuss the questions below.
  - 1 Would you like to work with wild animals? Why / Why not?
  - 2 What are some advantages of Jana's job?
  - 3 What are the disadvantages of her job?
  - 4 What other jobs involve working with animals?

UNDERSTANDING DETAIL

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### LISTENING 1

### PREPARING TO LISTEN

### UNDERSTANDING KEY VOCABULARY

- 1 You are going to listen to a programme about animals. Before you listen, read the extracts below. Match the words in bold to the definitions (a–j).
  - 1 I help examine, diagnose and treat sick animals.
  - 2 I help with the animals clean them, **feed** them and **take care of** them.
  - 3 At the veterinary school, we can choose between small animals like cats and dogs, or large animals like camels, horses, cows ... My specialization is small animals, like cats and dogs.
  - 4 In the third year, we did more lab work. It was surprising how often vets need to analyze lab results.
  - 5 We do get a lot of **emergencies**. The most common ones involve food poisoning or bites. Many pet owners don't realize that food which is **harmless** to humans can be dangerous to pets. For example, chocolate is **poisonous** to cats and dogs.
  - a give medical care to someone or something that is ill treat
  - **b** laboratory a room used for scientific tests
  - c to make sure something or someone is safe and looked after
  - d people whose job is to give medical care to animals
  - e to give food to a person or an animal
  - f very harmful and able to make you sick or kill you
  - g serious situations that need immediate attention
  - h a specific area of knowledge that you can study
  - i information that you get from an experiment or a test
  - i not dangerous

# USING VISUALS TO PREDICT CONTENT

- 2 Read the advert on page 19 and choose the best answer to the questions below.
  - 1 What kind of programme do you think it will be?
    - a a radio show
    - **b** the news
    - **c** a university podcast
  - 2 Who do you think will be interviewed?
    - **a** a medical doctor
    - **b** a veterinary student
    - c a zoo director
  - 3 What do you think will be the guest's attitude towards animals?
    - a She likes them a lot.
    - **b** She is afraid of them.
    - **c** She thinks they are difficult to love.

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UNLOCK LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS 3

**ANIMALS** 

UNIT:





News from your university, campus updates and interviews with students and teachers.

Most recent episode

You have to love animals to do this job!

Click here to download. (9MB)



3 On Listen to the first part of the programme and check.

### PRONUNCIATION FOR LISTENING

### Intonation of lists

The student in the programme is very interested in her subject and wants to help the listeners understand it. She lists animals and activities to help explain her ideas. We often make lists to give the listener examples of what we are talking about. These lists have their own intonation patterns.

- 4 Listen to two extracts from the radio programme. Then circle the correct rule about the intonation of lists.
  - 1 We've always been surrounded by animals like ...
    - cats, dogs, donkeys, goats, horses ...
  - The speaker pauses between each animal in the list, and stresses each word. In this example, the last word in the list has rising intonation. The speaker thinks this *is / is not* a complete list.
  - 2 Well, my job was to help with the animals ...
    - **7 7 2 2 clean** them, <u>feed</u> them and take <u>care</u> of them.
  - The speaker pauses between each activity in the list. In this example, the *first / last* activity has falling intonation. The speaker wants / doesn't want to add more examples, and the list is *finished / not finished*.
- 5 Om Listen again. Practise saying the sentences.

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### WHILE LISTENING

### Taking notes

Taking notes is an important skill when we listen to long texts. Everyone has their own note-taking style, so choose a style you are comfortable with.

## LISTENING FOR DETAIL



6 DIB Listen to the next part of the programme and complete the notes.

Specializations	Emergencies	
1	• food poisoning, e.g	
2	can poison cats & dogs	
3 exotic animals	•	
Vet studies	Tips for vet sts.	
1st & 2nd yr	_ • think about it	
3rd yr	•e.g. animal shelter,	
4th yr	200, etc.	

7 The notes in Exercise 6 include abbreviations. Match the abbreviations (1–5) to the meanings (a–e).

1 yr. a and2 e.g. b students

3 sts. c etcetera (= and so on)

4 etc. d for example

**5** & **e** year

### **POST-LISTENING**

- **8** Look at the sentences below. Guess the meaning of the words in bold.
  - 1 I help examine, diagnose and treat sick animals.
    - **a** wash
    - **b** recognize an illness
  - 2 And the last one is **exotic** animals like snakes.
    - a unusual or foreign
    - **b** pets
  - 3 It was an amazing experience and it **convinced** me to apply for veterinary school.
    - a disagree
    - **b** make someone decide something
  - 4 Many pet owners don't **realize** that food which is harmless to humans can be dangerous to their pets.
    - **a** believe
    - **b** know or understand

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UNIT 1

### **DISCUSSION**

- **9** Work in small groups and discuss the questions below.
  - 1 Do you think it is important to look after animals? Why?
  - 2 Do you think some animals are more important than others? Why / Why not?
  - 3 What can people do to take better care of animals?

### O LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



### **WORD FAMILIES**

### Word families

You can develop your academic vocabulary by working on word families. When you record a new word in your notebook, make sure to write down any other forms from its word family.

1 Complete the table below. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer. Use a dictionary to help you.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
		abandoned	
	abuse		
analysis	analyze	analytical	analytically
			beneficially
communication			
	debate		
			domestically
environment			
		involved	
survivor/survival			
		treatable/treated	

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CK LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS 3 LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT 21

2	C	omplete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.
	1	The <u>analysis</u> of the blood sample showed that he was healthy
	2	(analyze).
	2	animals may find it very hard to in the wild (domesticate) (survive).
	3	Owners sometimes their pets on the street when they can
		no longer look after them (abandon).
	4	There is a cure for this disease, but the takes a long time
	5	(treat).  Global warming is one of the biggest problems we face
	J	(environment).
	6	Some scientists have explored how birds with each other
		by using different sounds (communicate).
		She has been with animal rights for 25 years (involve).
		Having a pet can be to your health (benefit).  I listened to a about animal rights (debate).
1		Many people who are to their pets don't do it on purpose
		(abuse).
M		DDALS FOR OBLIGATION AND SUGGESTIONS
141		DALS FOR OBLIGATION AND 300GESTIONS
ls 1	fo	r obligation and suggestions
า นร	se	modals like <i>have to</i> to talk about obligations (things that are
ary	). \	We can use modals like <i>should</i> to give strong advice or suggestions.
3	Lo	ook at the sentences below and the underlined modals. Which
		entences express obligation? Which sentences are recommendations?
	1	You <u>have to</u> love animals to be a vet.
		You <u>should not</u> give your pet human food.
		What courses do you <u>need to</u> complete to get a veterinary degree?
	4	If your pet is ill, you <u>ought to</u> take it to a vet.
4	C	omplete the rules below using modals from the box.
		need to should have to shouldn't
		must have got to ought to
	•	We can use,,
		and to express obligation. This means things that you believe are important and necessary, or the things that are required by
		a school or a formal authority.
	•	We can use, and
		to make a recommendation.

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Moda

necess

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5 Choose the sentence which best matches each picture.



- 1 a We have to wear a uniform.
  - **b** We shouldn't wear a uniform.



- 2 a You mustn't stop here.
  - **b** You don't have to stop here.



- 3 a You have got to buy a ticket.
  - **b** You don't need to buy a ticket.



- 4 a He shouldn't wear this to work.
  - **b** He doesn't need to wear this to work.