

10 Animal Intelligence

Module 4

Before you read

Reading: Expository

- 1  In pairs, look at the pictures and name them, then discuss the following questions.



Dolphins



Ants



Parrots



Monkeys

Yes, these animals are clever

1 - Are these animals clever? They serve as companion animals

2 - Can they help people? How?

3 - What do you know about their nature? They live in the jungle

- 2  Read the following text and match the main ideas with the right paragraphs.

- Ants cooperate and exhibit teamwork
- Ants teach and communicate
- Ants are intelligent

B
C
A



A Ants, small and unnoticed by many, have proven to be intelligent and highly organized creatures.

Ants are the most organized **species** on Earth. They have **thrived** for millions of years on every continent and in every environment, except for Antarctica. Ants can be found in **scorching** deserts, forests, and cities. They exhibit a **supreme** form of intelligence and **perseverance**, building cities, farms, communicating, and accomplishing tasks through a highly efficient behaviour. Unfortunately, perhaps because ants are tiny, most people consider their advanced intellect as instinct.

B To a great extent, ants cooperate closely with each other to perform daily functions. They are highly organized and work well in groups. Ants are able to move large objects and even cut down trees through **collective** effort, just like the skillful workers who built the pyramids by moving **giant** blocks.

C Research has **demonstrated** ants can pass on knowledge to one another and teach each other how to search for food. Ants use a technique known as 'tandem running' in which one ant directs another to food. In this way, ants locate food faster than they would have on their own.

No doubt, ants are advanced species that share our community-planning methods. When we learn more about them, we will develop an even greater respect for them.

3  Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Where can we find ants?

Ants can be found in deserts, forests and cities

2. What does ants' cooperation exhibit?

It exhibits that they are highly organized and work well in groups

3. Ants use a technique called «tandem running». Why do they use it?

They use it to locate food faster

4  Read the text, and then state whether these sentences are facts (F) or opinions (O).

1. Ants can pass on knowledge from one ant to another. (F)
2. Ants share our community-planning methods. (F)
3. People attribute ants' behaviours to blind instinct. (O)

5  Suggest a moral lesson you have learned from the passage.
Ants teach us to be cooperative

6  Find words in the text that mean the following:

1. Something unusually large or powerful
2. Very great or the greatest
3. Showing determination in doing something despite difficulty
4. Showing the truth by giving proof or evidence

giant

supreme

perseverance

demonstrate

7  Complete the chart with different forms of words. You may use your dictionary.

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	doubt	doubt	doubtful	doubtfully
2	demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative	demonstratively
3	collect	collection	collective	collectively
4	communicate	communication	communicative	communicatively

Listening

Before you listen

1 Pre- listening:

Discuss the following questions: **It is the squirrel**

1-What is the name of the animal in this picture?

2-What do you know about it? **It is a clever animals**



Listening A short story

2 A- Listen to the story and take notes about the following:

- Location (place) **A forest**
- Characters **The squirrel and the owl**
- The problem **The squirrel is afraid of the owl**
- The solution **The squirrel collects its food in the middle of the day**

Remember

When you take notes, don't write everything you hear. Think about

- why am I taking notes?
- the information you need
- why you need it.

This will lead you to the important ideas to write down.

3 B - Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list. Then listen again to check your answers.

(frightened - sensed - upset - autumn - daylight)

A clever squirrel was collecting food. At that moment, the squirrel **sensed** danger. "Oh no, there is an owl over there!", cried the squirrel. The squirrel got **frightened** and hid in the forest. The owl slowly opened his eyes. "But it's too sunny for me to catch it." The owl closed his eyes again. The squirrel had found a cave to hide in. "I can't just **give up** all those nuts," the squirrel said. Suddenly, it **came up with** an idea. "I've got it! The owl can't catch me in the **daylight**". So, the squirrel went back to pick the nuts every day in the middle of the day. Every night the owl got **upset**. "That little squirrel is taking all my nuts. I'll get him next time." It wasn't long before the squirrel had gathered plenty of nuts. "This is enough for the winter," he said to himself. So, what happened to the owl? "The squirrel has picked all the nuts! I guess I'll just have to catch him next **autumn**." said the owl. Then he slept.

4 Answer the following questions:

A) The purpose of the narrator is to:

- a. entertain us by telling a story
- b. inform us about the forest
- c. persuade us to live in the forest
- d. show us how to catch a squirrel

B) What lesson have you learned from this story?

We must be careful of our enemies

c) Suggest a different ending to this story.

The squirrel went to another place to collect his food

Grammar

CONJUNCTIONS

1 Study this table of English conjunctions:

Relation	Linking sentences	Examples
ADDITION	furthermore / in addition / moreover	Octopuses have a good short and long term memory. Furthermore , they have a remarkable ability to learn new skills from the moment they're born.
CONTRAST	however / on the other hand / in contrast	The engineers said that the bridge was safe; however , they were still not prepared to risk crossing.
CAUSE & EFFECT	for this reason / therefore / because of this / as a result	Kuwait lies on the Arabian Gulf; therefore it has got long beaches.

2 Join the following sentences using the suitable conjunction from the list:

(furthermore / therefore / however)

1. Elephants are clever animals. They have been known to learn more than 60 commands.

Elephants are clever animals ;therefore they have been known to learn more than 60 commands.

2. Dogs can react to human body language. They can understand human voice commands.

Dogs can react to human body language Furthermore, they can understand human voice commands

3 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions below then share your answers with the other groups. These ideas may help you:

hunting / service / rescue animals / understand / eyesight / homing / learning abilities / guide / sending messages / save life

- Which animal do you think is the cleverest? Why?
- What skills and talents do these animals have?
- How can they benefit human beings?

I think that the dog is the cleverest because it can understand people well They have learning abilities and can save people's lives They help in hunting, guiding and sending messages



Dogs can understand people and save their lives



Pigeons can help people in sending messages



Elephants have learning abilities and help people in many services

Before you write:

- 1  Discuss the following facts about some animals.



The octopus is a smart animal. It can play games, throw and catch things, and learn shapes and patterns. Octopuses can learn to open pill bottles protected by childproof caps.



Horses are able to recognise body language cues; they can read human facial expressions. They can also remember a person's mood.

cats - Falcons - Raccoons

Mention other animals you think are intelligent. What do you know about them?

- 2 **If you were to choose an animal pet, which one** **All these animals have skills and learning abilities**
The fact file below might help you

Genetically speaking, chimpanzees are the most closely related animals to humans. We share nearly 95% of our DNA so they are closer to us than they are to other animals like gorillas. They cannot swim due to the structure of their bodies.




Parrots have an incredible ability to know different human faces and have a high skill for communication. In addition, they can imitate human voices. Besides this, these birds have an excellent memory, which helps them solve difficult problems.



Crows are remarkable birds. They are clever in creating tools; using and saving them for future use. They have many mental abilities including problem-solving, reasoning and even self-awareness. Despite their small brain, they have a good memory.



- 3  Choose an animal and write a report of two paragraphs about it explaining the reasons for your choice and what lessons you can learn from it.

Start by filling in the outline below with your ideas.

Introduction: Bees are wonderful insects. They live in hives

Paragraph 1:

Topic sentence: There are many reasons for choosing bees

Supporting details:

- Clever insects
- Important for nature
- Useful to people

Paragraph 2:

Topic sentence: We can learn many lessons from bees

Supporting details:

- Teach patience
- Learn cooperation
- Inspire teamwork

Conclusion:

In fact, bees are so organized and skillful in their life

- 4  Expand your notes to write the report in your notebook:

Remember to:

- begin with an interesting introduction such as a question.
- develop the body by adding facts and details.
- use the conjunctions you have learnt in this lesson.
- edit your writing and check spelling and punctuation.