

UNIT 9**Complete the paragraph with the correct words.**

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|----------|
| appreciated | confused | owner | pets | reward | trainer | work out |
|-------------|----------|-------|------|--------|---------|----------|

1. Every day, I take my dog for a walk to the park. The other day, there was a dog there that I didn't recognize. I looked around, but I couldn't find the _____. I walked over to where other people were standing around with their _____, but no one knew whose dog it was. I couldn't _____ where this animal was from. So, I took a photo of it and posted it on a local Facebook group. Amazingly, within five minutes, someone replied saying it was their dog, and they came and picked it up ten minutes later. They really _____ my help and as a _____, they gave me \$10!

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

2. Do you plan to _____ with your studies next year?
- take part
 - continue
 - expect
3. To win this competition we must work as a team. So, let's _____ with each other better.
- cooperate
 - continue
 - appreciate

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4. At the store, the customer _____ a shirt for a pair of jeans.
 - a. cooperated
 - b. exchanged
 - c. expected

5. I don't _____ that everyone will come to the meeting, but I think most will.
 - a. work out
 - b. take part
 - c. expect

6. He doesn't usually _____ in class activities, but today he wanted to play the word game.
 - a. continue
 - b. take part
 - c. appreciate

Match the word in bold in the sentence with its meaning.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 7. He hit the insect with his bat . | ● | ● a. a small flying mammal |
| 8. She is one of the world's experts in her field . | ● | ● b. strength of mind |
| 9. The woman didn't write her will , and her family are fighting over her house. | ● | ● c. an area of land |

Complete each sentence with the word in parentheses in the correct form.

Use *-er* or *-or*.

10. The town is very quiet in winter but gets a lot of _____ (**visit**) in the summer.

11. He is a _____ (**collect**) of old clocks and watches and has about two hundred in his house.

12. Many people believe Mozart was the greatest _____ (**compose**) of all time.

Read the passage.**The Animal Trainer**

Mexican-born Cesar Millan is one of the world's best-known animal trainers. On his TV shows, Millan helps dogs—and their owners—deal with their problems. He helps angry and scared dogs become good companions. He helps confused owners learn how to treat their dogs better, so they are happy. Below, he gives some of his insights into the minds of dogs and their owners.

What is the biggest mistake we make with dogs?

We humanize dogs. We hold conversations with them as if they were people ... A dog doesn't know it lives in Beverly Hills or how much we spend on it.

Why do people like certain kinds of dogs?

It's about what they want from another human but can't get, so they get it from a dog. So a person gets a pit bull as a pet because ... it represents power, strength—like driving a Ferrari.

And a small poodle?

Because it's ... decorative.

So, people get dogs that are like them?

I walk into a home, and I don't have to hear much. I see the dog, and I know who you are. It's a mirror.

What is your approach to helping owners with their dog problems?

If you don't tell a dog what to do, it will tell you what to do. My clients are powerful, they have Harvard degrees, they run big corporations, but they can't control a dog. You don't ask a dog if it would like to go for a walk. You put on the leash and go.

How did your parents feel about your choice of profession?

They wanted me to become a professional, [like a] doctor [or] lawyer.

How does your father feel now that you've made it?

He still can't understand why Americans pay me for walking their dogs.

What are the lessons we learn from dogs?

To live in the moment. Also, honesty. They will never stab you in the back or lie to you.

Do dogs think and feel?

They feel—they are instinctual. They don't think.

So, which animal behaves better—humans or dogs?

Oh, dogs.

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Decide whether each sentence describes Dogs or Dog owners according to the passage. Choose the correct answer.

13. They are smart but not always in control.
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Dog owners
14. They can feel, but are not able to think.
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Dog owners
15. They don't think about how expensive they are.
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Dog owners
16. They want something from people that they cannot get.
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Dog owners
17. They will never lie or act dishonestly.
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Dog owners

Read the passage.

Clever Hans

Wilhelm von Osten was a German school mathematics teacher who lived in Berlin in the late nineteenth century. Von Osten was interested in animal intelligence. He began training a horse called Hans to see how intelligent the animal was. What he discovered astonished¹ him. With some basic training, the horse seemed to be able to recognize numbers. Von Osten would write a number less than ten on a board. Hans would then answer by tapping his hoof² that number of times.

Von Osten was amazed by what Hans could do and how smart he was. As a result, he decided to take the horse—now called "Clever Hans"—on tour around Germany. Von Osten stopped in towns and cities to give free demonstrations³ in front of crowds. The people were amazed. After all, a horse that can solve math problems, tell the time, and even spell out words and names is very special. Hans did not always answer perfectly but he could answer almost ninety percent of questions correctly.

Hans became so famous that an American newspaper published a story about him. However, people started to believe that it must be some sort of trick. The board of education in Germany decided to study the horse.

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They tested both Hans and von Osten but could find no evidence of tricks. The group then asked a psychologist⁴ to study Hans. He developed some new tests and concluded that Hans was not, in fact, an intelligent horse.

This result may seem disappointing. However, the real story of how Hans was able to answer these questions is interesting. After he asked Hans a question, von Osten would wait for the horse to start tapping his hoof. As Hans was tapping, von Osten's body language would change. For example, he started to show different facial expressions. When Hans tapped the correct answer, von Osten reacted more strongly. Hans was able to recognize when his master wanted him to stop tapping. So Hans was not a clever horse in terms of spelling ability or mathematical skill. But he was definitely clever at reading human emotions.

¹ If something *astonishes* you, you are very surprised.

² A *hoof* is the foot of a horse, sheep, etc.

³ If you give a *demonstration*, you show people something.

⁴ A *psychologist* is someone who studies the human mind, emotions, and behavior.

Choose the correct answers.

18. What method did Hans use to answer von Osten's questions?
 - a. Hans would nod or shake his head.
 - b. Hans would tap his hoof a certain number of times.
 - c. Hans would vocalize the answer.
 - d. Hans would spell out the answer using letters.
19. In addition to spelling and doing math, what else did Hans do on tour?
 - a. Hans painted pictures.
 - b. Hans performed acrobatic tricks.
 - c. Hans told the time.
 - d. Hans predicted the weather.
20. Roughly what percentage of questions did Hans answer correctly?
 - a. 75%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 85%
 - d. 90%

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21. What aspect of von Osten's body language helped give Hans a clue to the answer?
- a. His foot movements.
 - b. His hand gestures.
 - c. His change in facial expressions.
 - d. His eye contact with Hans.
22. In reality, what was Hans actually good at doing?
- a. Recognizing human emotions.
 - b. Painting pictures.
 - c. Spelling and doing math.
 - d. Playing musical instruments.

Choose the correct number of noun clauses there are in each sentence: 0, 1, or 2.

23. What he discovered astonished him.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
24. Von Osten was amazed by what Hans could do and how smart he was.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

25. The intelligence of crows and chimpanzees is similar in several ways. _____ crows and chimpanzees can learn to use tools creatively.
- a. Like
 - b. However,
 - c. Both
 - d. While

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26. _____ chimpanzees, crows can solve puzzles, recognize faces, and trick animals into giving them food.
 - a. Both
 - b. In contrast,
 - c. Like
 - d. While

27. _____ there are one or two important differences in the abilities of chimps and crows.
 - a. However,
 - b. While
 - c. Unlike
 - d. In contrast

28. _____ chimpanzees can learn to communicate using sign language, crows cannot communicate using words.
 - a. However
 - b. Like
 - c. While
 - d. Unlike

29. But _____ chimpanzees, crows have small brains. That doesn't stop them being as smart as chimps in most ways!
 - a. unlike
 - b. both
 - c. in contrast
 - d. while

30. One reason why _____ monkeys and birds are intelligent is that they need to move quickly in and around trees.
 - a. like
 - b. while
 - c. unlike
 - d. both

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Read each sentence. Decide if it is focusing on similarities or differences. Choose the correct answer.

31. Chimpanzees and bonobos are both apes, but they have contrasting behavior, with chimps being more aggressive and violent.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences
32. Dolphins and porpoises have similar features, including the way they use sonar to travel and catch food underwater.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences
33. Crocodiles and alligators look similar, but a crocodile's snout is V-shaped while an alligator has a U-shaped snout.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences
34. Hawks, like falcons, are birds of prey, but they catch their food differently. Hawks use their claws to catch food, while falcons usually catch food with their beak.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences
35. Dogs and gray wolves may not look alike, but they actually share over 99% of their DNA, which means they are almost identical.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

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Order the parts of the paragraph. Write 1–5.

36. _____ However, the whale shark can live to be almost 130 years old!
- _____ In contrast, the basking shark is a gray-brown color all over.
- _____ Lastly, although both species are very long lived, the basking shark lives to around 50 years.
- _____ What's more, they are easy to tell apart; the whale shark is covered in white spots.
- _____ While the whale shark and the basking shark share many characteristics, there are important differences. To begin with, the whale shark can grow to four times heavier than the largest basking sharks.

You are going to write a paragraph on the following topic.

37. **Compare one of these two topics.**

Topic 1: Working in a profession with children or working with animals.

Topic 2: Two animals that you know about that share similarities but also have differences.

A. OUTLINE Plan an outline for your paragraph.

Write a topic sentence that states the two types of jobs or two animals that you are comparing.

Write supporting ideas that describe similarities between the two things and details giving examples or more information.

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Write supporting ideas that describe differences between them and details about these differences.

B. Think of some words and phrases you can use in your paragraph. Write them in the box.

The words and phrases below can be useful when writing about similarities and differences.

- *... and ... share a number of similarities / differences.*
- *While ... and ... have a lot in common, there are also some important differences.*
- *Both ... and ... are*
- *In contrast / However, ...*
- *While ... , ...*
- *Like / Unlike ... ,*
- *Firstly, ... / To begin with, ...*
- *Secondly, ... / Also, ... / What's more, ...*
- *Finally, ... / Lastly, ...*

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- C. Write your paragraph based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the vocabulary you wrote down.

Model:

The whale shark and the basking shark are the two largest fish in the ocean, and because they have a similar lifestyle, they have a lot in common. Firstly, they both swim very slowly, and hardly ever need to use much energy to travel. Despite their size, they eat very small animals near the surface, which don't swim fast enough. Secondly, like whale sharks, basking sharks eat by moving forward with their huge mouths open. They do this to catch all the tiny animals in its way. While the whale shark and the basking shark share many characteristics, there are important differences. To begin with, the whale shark can grow to four times heavier than the largest basking sharks. What's more, they are easy to tell apart. The whale shark is covered in white spots; in contrast, the basking shark is a gray-brown color all over. Lastly, although both species are very long lived, the basking shark only lives to around 50 years, while the whale shark can live to be almost 130 years old!

(12 points)