

# 9A Animal planet

## 1 READING

- a Would you say that people in your country are animal lovers? Have you ever had a pet? How attached to it were you?
- b Look at the title of the article. Does it imply that the writer likes animals or dislikes them?
- c Now read the article. In which paragraph does the writer talk about...?
- his attitude to dogs
  - his current feelings about kittens
  - future plans about pets in his household
  - people's preference for animals over children
  - his general attitude to cats
  - his children's attitude to animals
  - his childhood experience of pets
- d Read the article again. Choose a, b, or c.

- 1 The writer \_\_\_\_\_ kittens are cute.
- a agrees that
  - b disagrees that
  - c isn't sure whether
- 2 He thinks that in general cats are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a more loveable than annoying
  - b equally loveable and annoying
  - c more annoying than loveable
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_.
- a prefers cats to dogs
  - b prefers dogs to cats
  - c doesn't have a preference
- 4 He thinks that some animal lovers would consider his attitude to animals \_\_\_\_\_.
- a oversensitive
  - b unnatural
  - c normal
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ people who prefer animals to children.
- a sometimes understands
  - b half-agrees with
  - c strongly disapproves of
- 6 His children have \_\_\_\_\_ attitude to animals.
- a an inconsistent
  - b a rigid
  - c an unhealthy

## In defence of **NOT** liking animals

- 1 Our household at the moment is infested – sorry, blessed – with cats. Six of them. Having got rid of one, Dylan, last year – may he rest in peace – leaving only his infirm and senile brother, Floss, behind, my wife accepted a kitten. This kitten has just given birth to four of her own fluffy balls. I have to admit that the expression 'cute as a kitten' does not seem to be an arbitrary one. They are extraordinarily loveable. They meow and play and generally make the world a fluffier place. I like them.
- 2 But I doubt that it will last. I am a lifelong pet sceptic. Confronted with the kittens, it briefly slipped my mind why **I was sceptical**. I am now beginning to remember. The house is starting to smell. Cats come on to the bed in the morning at 6 a.m., sit on your head and wake you up. They drink the water in your bedside glass. If you close the door, they wait outside complaining until you open it so they can sit on your head, etc. Their lovability is more than offset by their extraordinary flair in the art of being annoying.
- 3 My prejudice is not confined to cats. To dogs **I am positively averse**. They are needy, time-consuming, easy to trip over, and frequently smell bad. Also, they have been known to bite people – certainly a lot of dogs in my neighbourhood appear to have evolved specifically for this purpose.
- 4 There are people – 'animal lovers' is the term – who find people like me people who **care very little about** other species, barely human. If I were feeling apologetic, I would only say that I grew up in a house without pets, and so have never quite become acclimatized to them. My only pet was a stickleback I caught in the canal, which died after six hours in my mother's household bucket. And a tortoise, whose shell I found mysteriously empty one day.
- 5 But I'm not feeling apologetic. Should I feel sorry because I can stare at my children awestruck by love, but not feel the same way about another species? I cannot accept that people who don't much care for animals are emotionally defective. If anything, the reverse is true. Anybody who leaves their inheritance to a donkey sanctuary rather than research for, say, children's cancer strikes me as profoundly cynical about the human race.
- 6 Human beings are difficult to love – they are complex, contrary, and they often let you down. Animals are simple and easy to love. But it's a soft option. My children appear to **adore** animals, but in a highly partial way. They ooh and aah when they see lambs frolicking in the fields, but then sit down and eat their Sunday lunch with mint sauce without a second thought. This is sentimentality rather than genuine love.
- 7 But for the moment, cynic or not, **I am content** to have the gorgeous balls of fluff around the house. Three are being given away, we're keeping one, and Floss can't be for this earthly realm much longer. That will leave us with two. **I can live with that**, just about, as long as no one asks me, ever, to clean out the litter tray.

By Tim Lott in The Guardian

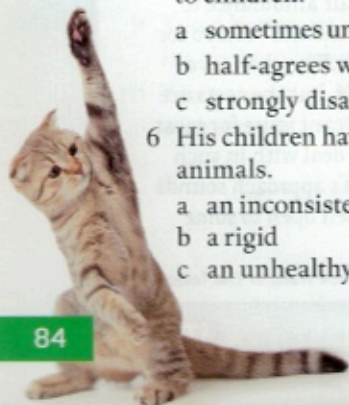
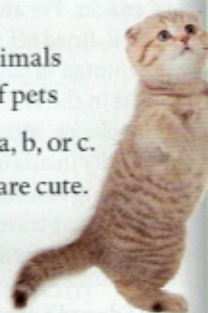
### Glossary

**stickleback** a small, freshwater fish with sharp points on its back

**tortoise**

**mint sauce** a sauce traditionally eaten

in the UK with roast lamb  
**litter tray** a shallow box full of a dry substance used by cats as an indoor toilet





## LEXIS IN CONTEXT

e Look at the **highlighted** verbs and expressions related to feelings and try to work out their meaning. Then match them to 1–6.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ be happy and satisfied with
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ really dislike sth
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ not feel strongly about
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ really love
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ have doubts about sth
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ **PHR V** accept sth that isn't perfect

f Talk to a partner.

- 1 Do you think the writer's attitude to animals is...?  
a realistic b sentimental c hard-hearted
- 2 What is your attitude to animals: a, b, or c? Explain why.

## 2 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

### animal matters

a Look at the definition of 'stickleback' in the glossary. Then make dictionary-style definitions for these words from the article:

donkey kitten lamb pet tortoise human being

b **p.170 Vocabulary Bank** *Animal matters*.

c Choose five circles. Tell your partner something about a person you know who...

- goes hunting or fishing regularly
- has an unusual pet
- doesn't eat meat or fish because of their principles
- is allergic to bee or wasp stings
- is afraid of certain animals or insects
- has a really annoying pet
- doesn't look after an animal properly
- doesn't believe in wearing fur / leather
- is a member of an organization that protects the environment
- is passionate about animal rights
- has had an infestation of insects or animals recently in their house / garden
- can't eat shellfish
- has been attacked by a wild animal

d Read the idioms and their definitions. Choose the correct word to complete the expressions.

1 **cow donkey horse**

I **did all the \_\_\_\_\_ work** on this project, so I hope I'm going to get the credit for it.  
= did the hard, boring part

2 **duck goldfish penguin**

I told him what I thought of him, but **it's like water off a \_\_\_\_\_'s back**.  
= criticism doesn't affect him

3 **duck fish frog**

He **was like a \_\_\_\_\_ out of water** when he left the village and went to live in London.  
= felt uncomfortable or awkward in unfamiliar surroundings

4 **calves chickens lambs**

You think you've passed the exam, but **don't count your \_\_\_\_\_ before they hatch**.  
= don't be too confident that you will be successful

5 **cat dog horse**

I think James was married before, but I'm not sure. He's a bit of a **dark \_\_\_\_\_**.  
= a person who doesn't tell others much about their life (but sometimes surprises them)

6 **lion leopard tiger**

When they divorced, Nick's wife got **the \_\_\_\_\_'s share** of everything they owned.  
= the main part

7 **mouse pig rat**

The company says they're not going to make anyone redundant in the restructuring, but I **smell a \_\_\_\_\_**.  
= think that sth is wrong or that sb is trying to deceive you

8 **birds cats fish**

If the meeting's in Manchester, I can go and visit my mother at the same time – it'll **kill two \_\_\_\_\_ with one stone**.  
= achieve two things by doing one action

9 **bark meow roar**

My boss can seem quite aggressive, but in fact, **her \_\_\_\_\_ is worse than her bite**.  
= her words are worse than her actions

10 **beak paws tail**

After playing so badly, he walked off **with his \_\_\_\_\_ between his legs**.  
= feeling ashamed, embarrassed, or unhappy because you have been defeated or punished

e Do you have the same or similar idioms in your language?





### 1 ANIMALS, BIRDS, & INSECTS

#### Young ones

a Match the animals and their young.

calf (pl-ves) /kɑ:f/ chick /tʃɪk/  
foal /fəʊl/ kitten /'kɪtn/  
lamb /læm/ puppy /'pʌpi/

- 1 dog puppy
- 2 cat \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 horse \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 cow \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 sheep \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 hen \_\_\_\_\_



b (5 2)) Listen and check.

#### Where they live

c Match the animals, birds, and insects and the places where they live.

bee canary dog goldfish  
horse blackbird

- 1 a hive /haɪv/ bee
- 2 a stable /'steɪbl/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a cage /keɪdʒ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a kennel /'kenl/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a tank /tæŋk/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a nest /nest/ \_\_\_\_\_



d (5 3)) Listen and check. What other animals might live in these places?

#### The noises they make

e Match the animals and the noises they make.

bird cat dog horse lion pig mouse

- 1 squeak /skwi:k/ mouse
- 2 bark /bɑ:k/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 neigh /neɪ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 meow /mi'əʊ/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 roar /rɔ:/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 grunt /grʌnt/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 twitter /'twɪtəl/ \_\_\_\_\_

f (5 4)) Listen and check.

#### Animal parts



g Match the words and pictures.

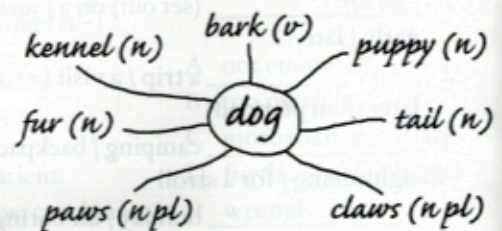
- a beak /bi:k/
- claws /klaʊz/
- a fin /fɪn/
- fur /fɜ:/
- hooves (s hoof) /hu:vz/
- horns /hɔ:nz/
- paws /pɔ:z/
- a shell /ʃel/
- a tail /teɪl/
- wings /wɪŋz/

h (5 5)) Listen and check.

#### activation

Make 'mind maps' for the animals below.

dog bird cat horse



### 2 ANIMAL ISSUES

(5 6)) Listen to the questions below and focus on the meaning and pronunciation of the **bold** words and phrases. With a partner, say what they mean.

In your country, are there any...?

- 1 organizations that **protect** animals and their **environment**, or **animal charities**
- 2 **animal rights activists** who organize protests against the use of animals for entertainment, product testing, or in medical research
- 3 national or regional celebrations where animals are **treated cruelly**
- 4 national parks or conservation areas where animals **live in the wild**
- 5 **endangered species** /ɪn'deɪndʒəd 'spi:ʃi:z/
- 6 animals that are **hunted for sport**
- 7 animals that are being **bred in captivity** in order to reintroduce them into the wild
- 8 animals that are kept or transported in **inhumane conditions**, e.g. veal calves

#### activation

Answer the questions in 2. Give examples.



### 3 GRAMMAR ellipsis

- a (57) Read a conversation about pet owning and complete the gaps with one word. Listen and check. What is the function of these words in the sentences?

W Have you ever had a pet?  
 M Sadly not. I've always wanted <sup>1</sup> to, but I've never been able <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because I'm allergic to cats and dogs.  
 W Are you? I'm not, but my sister <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which is why we never had them either. But my kids really want a puppy and so <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my husband.  
 M I think you probably <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then. What's stopping you? You ought to go to a rescue centre for abandoned dogs.  
 W I already <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
 M So, you really are going to get one then?  
 W I suppose <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I'm not 100% convinced, but the children <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

- b > p.156 Grammar Bank 9A. Learn more about ellipsis, and practise it.

### 4 PRONUNCIATION auxiliary verbs and to

- a (58) Read the conversations and underline the auxiliaries or to when you think they are stressed. Listen and check. Then practise the conversations.

- 1 A Do you like dogs?  
 B No, I don't, but my husband does.  
 A So does mine. We have three Alsations.  
 2 A I went to Iceland last summer.  
 B Lucky you. I'd love to go there. Did you see any whales?  
 A No. I wanted to, but I got seasick and I mostly stayed in my cabin.  
 3 A Allie doesn't have any pets, does she?  
 B She does have a pet. She has a hamster.  
 A Ugh. I don't like hamsters.  
 B Neither do I. They're too much like mice.

- b > Communication Match the sentences A p.109 B p.110. Read sentences and choose responses.

### 5 LISTENING

- a Answer the questions in small groups.

- Do you know anyone who...?
  - eats fish, but not meat
  - doesn't eat meat or fish, but does eat eggs and dairy products
  - doesn't eat any animal products at all
  - says they're vegetarian, but sometimes eats meat
- Are there many vegetarians or vegans in your country? How easy is it for them to eat out?
- What is your attitude to vegetarians and vegans?

- b You are going to listen to a radio programme where two people are debating the pros and cons of being vegetarian. Before you listen, try to predict two arguments that the pro-vegetarian might make and two that the anti-vegetarian might make.

- c (59) Listen to the pro-vegetarian making her points. Did she make any of the arguments you predicted?



- d Listen again and make notes in the chart. Write her main arguments next to 1, 2, and 3, and write the details underneath.

We should stop eating meat

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____

- e (510) Now listen to the anti-vegetarian opposing these arguments. Did he make any of the points you had predicted?



- f Listen again and make notes in the chart. What is his final argument when he sums up?

We should not stop eating meat

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____

- g Who did you find more convincing? Are there any other arguments you would add?



## 6 SPEAKING

- a 5 11)) Listen to some short extracts of people discussing the pros and cons of zoos and complete the expressions in the box with an adverb.

### Common adverb collocations

- 1 It's something I feel \_\_\_\_\_ about.
- 2 Well, I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ about it either way.
- 3 I have to say I am \_\_\_\_\_ against zoos nowadays.
- 4 I don't \_\_\_\_\_ agree with you.
- 5 Well, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ convinced that the animal does not want to be there.
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ sure that kids could get the same amount of pleasure from seeing animals in the wild.

- b Work in groups of three or four. You are going to discuss some of the issues below. Each person in the group should choose a different issue, for which they will start the discussion. Decide whether you agree or disagree with the statement and make notes with reasons and examples.

- c Hold your discussions. Try to use language from a.
- d On which topic, in your group, do you most strongly agree, b) disagree?

## 7 5 MP3)) SONG Talking Bird 🎵

Animals raised for food should be kept in humane conditions. #animalissues

Animal rights activists are wrong to object to animals being used in experiments. #animalissues

Zoos nowadays serve no useful purpose and should be banned. #animalissues

It is hypocritical for people who call themselves animal lovers to eat meat and fish. #animalissues

Hunting is a traditional sport that has existed for centuries and should not be banned. #animalissues

In today's society, there is no place for entertainment that exploits animals. #animalissues

People who live in flats should not be allowed to have pets that need exercise. #animalissues

People should not be allowed to keep very aggressive breeds of dog such as pit bulls as pets. #animalissues



## ellipsis after linkers

- 1 He got up **and (he) had** a shower.  
She came to the meeting, **but (she) didn't say** anything.  
We should phone him **or (we should) send** him an email.  
We usually have dinner at 10.00 and **then (we) watch** TV.
  - 2 They locked the doors and windows **before they left**.  
We'll have a look at the photos **after we finish** dinner.  
He's stressed **because he has** too much work.  
She was horrified **when she saw** the mess he had left.  
I met Sam **while he was working** in Italy.
- 1 After *and*, *but*, and *or* we often leave out a repeated subject or subject and auxiliary verb, especially when the clauses are short.
    - After *then* we can also leave out a repeated subject pronoun.
  - 2 We cannot leave out the subject pronoun after *before*, *after*, *because*, *when*, and *while*.

## ellipsis after auxiliaries or with infinitives

- 1 Laura has never been to the States, but her sister **has**.  
Gary thinks he's right, but he **isn't**.  
They said I would love the film, but I don't think I **would**.  
I didn't like the film, but Mike **did**.
  - 2 I thought I **would be able to** come tonight, but in fact I **can't**.  
I know you've never **learnt to** drive, but I really think you **should have**.  
A You **must** see his latest film!  
B I already **have**.
  - 3 I've never ridden a motorbike, but I'd **love to**.  
The students cheated in the exam, even though I **told them not to**.
- 1 We often leave out a repeated verb phrase or adjective and just repeat the auxiliary or modal verb, or the verb *be*, e.g. *Laura has never been to the States, but her sister has been there. Gary thinks he's right, but he isn't right.*
    - If the verb we don't want to repeat is the present or past simple, we use *do* / *does* / *did* in the ellipsis.
  - 2 We can use a different auxiliary or modal verb from that used in the first part of the sentence.
  - 3 We can also leave out a repeated verb phrase after the infinitive with *to*. This is called a reduced infinitive, e.g. *I've never ridden a motorbike, but I'd love to ride one.*

## ellipsis with *so* and *not*

- 1 I'll have finished the work by Friday, or at least I **hope so**.  
A Will you be working on Saturday?  
B I **suppose so**, unless we get everything done tomorrow.  
A You do know it wasn't my fault, don't you?  
B If you **say so**.
  - 2 A Do you think it'll rain tonight? B I **hope not**.  
A She's not very likely to pass, is she? B I'm **afraid not**.  
The children may be back, but I **don't think so**.
- 1 With positive clauses we often use *so* instead of repeating a whole  $\oplus$  clause after verbs of thinking (*assume*, *believe*, *expect*, *guess*, *hope*, *imagine*, *presume*, *reckon*, *suppose*, *think*) and also after *be afraid*, *appear* / *seem*, and *say*.
    - *I hope so.* = I hope I'll have finished the work by Friday.
  - 2 With negative clauses we can use either a  $\oplus$  verb + *not* or a  $\ominus$  verb + *so*.
    - We normally use a  $\oplus$  verb + *not* with *be afraid*, *assume*, *guess*, *hope*, *presume*, and *suspect*, e.g. *I hope not*.
    - We normally use a  $\ominus$  verb + *so* with *think*, e.g. *I don't think so*.
    - With other verbs (*appear*, *believe*, *expect*, *imagine*, *seem*, and *suppose*) we can use either form, e.g.
      - A *I don't think they'll come now. It's very late.*
      - B *No, I suppose not. / I don't suppose so.*

- 1 Cross out the words / phrases which could be left out.  
They look happy, but they aren't really **happy**.
  - 1 Everyone else loved the hotel we stayed in, but I didn't like it.
  - 2 Nobody expects us to win, but we might win.
  - 3 I didn't take the job in the end, but now I think I should have taken it.
  - 4 I got into the car and I turned the radio on.
  - 5 A Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow?  
B I'd love to come to dinner, but I'm afraid I can't come.
  - 6 We don't go to the theatre very often, but we used to go before we had children.
  - 7 I won't be able to go to the concert, but my wife will be able to go.
  - 8 We didn't enjoy the film because we arrived late and we missed the beginning.
- 1 Complete with the right modal or auxiliary form.  
I'd like to help you this week but I **can't**.
  - 1 I'm not vegetarian but my wife \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 I would love to fly a plane, but I know that I never \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 Nobody believes me when I say that I'm going to resign, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 We thought that Karen would get the job, but she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 In the end they didn't come, even though they had promised that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6 If you haven't seen the film yet, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's absolutely fantastic!
  - 7 If I could help you I would, but I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 8 I don't speak French, but my friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1 Respond to the first sentence using the right form of the verb in brackets and **either** a reduced infinitive **or** *so* / *not*.  
A Would you like to come round for a coffee later?  
B I'd **love to**. (love)
  - 1 A The weather forecast said it would rain at the weekend.  
B I \_\_\_\_\_. I was planning to do some gardening. (hope)
  - 2 A Do you smoke?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_, but I gave up last month. (use)
  - 3 A If you think she's coming down with flu, you shouldn't send her to school.  
B I \_\_\_\_\_. She might give it to the other children. (suppose)
  - 4 A Have you spoken to Martin yet?  
B No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ after the meeting. (try)
  - 5 A Do you think we should leave early to miss the traffic?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_, though I'm really enjoying myself. (guess)
  - 6 A Why are you going to do a parachute jump?  
B I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_. (always / want)
  - 7 A Has James gone out again?  
B Yes he has, even though I \_\_\_\_\_. (tell / not)
  - 8 A The bank's open until 5.00 p.m. today, isn't it?  
B Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. (imagine)