

9A Animal planet

1 LEXIS IN CONTEXT

In defence of not liking animals

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.85. Then complete the sentences with a verb or adjective from the list.

adores averse care content live sceptical

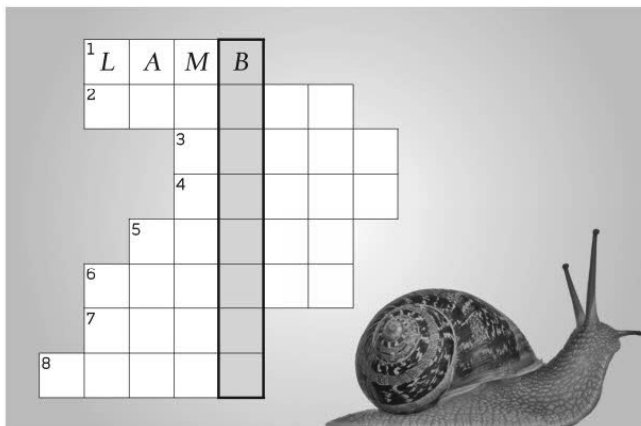
- 1 My girlfriend says she loves animals, but she's not averse to eating them!
- 2 My aunt _____ cats; she's got six of them.
- 3 I am _____ to have a cat in the house, so long as it doesn't scratch the furniture.
- 4 Unfortunately there are people who _____ very little about how farm animals are treated.
- 5 At first I was _____ about eating tofu, but now I've decided that I quite like it.
- 6 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.

- 1 A young sheep.
- 2 The noise made by a mouse.
- 3 The noise made by a horse.
- 4 The hard outer part of a snail.
- 5 A young hen.
- 6 Young cows.
- 7 The place where a canary is kept.
- 8 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?

- 1 foal hooves roar stable horse
- 2 bark horns kennel puppy _____
- 3 fur nest twitter wings _____
- 4 beak kitten meow paws _____
- 5 fins grunt tail tank _____
- 6 grunt hooves tail twitter _____

c Complete the sentences.

- 1 In some countries, veal calves are kept in inhumane conditions in wooden crates where they cannot turn around.
- 2 Zoos today obtain animals **br** _____ in **c** _____, instead of catching them in the wild.
- 3 When the cosmetics testing laboratory opened, animal **r** _____ **a** _____ gathered outside the building to protest.
- 4 In many countries, rabbits and deer are **h** _____ for **sp** _____.
- 5 Orang-utans are one of the most **en** _____ **sp** _____ in the world.
- 6 The World Wildlife Fund is a **ch** _____ which aims to **pr** _____ animals and the **en** _____.
- 7 Wolves used to **l** _____ in the **w** _____ in most of Europe.
- 8 In the past, animals were sometimes **tr** _____ **cr** _____ in circuses.

3 GRAMMAR ellipsis

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

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 They tried the soup, but | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The men were whistling while | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 They'll have to get a visa before | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The neighbours were green with envy when | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 They hurried to the gate and | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The kids were moaning because | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 They chatted for a while, and then | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 They only realized the painting was a fake after | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 My parents either have lunch at home or | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 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 holiday with us this year, but I think he *was* / *might* / *does*.
- 3 Very few people in my street recycle their rubbish, 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 clubbing 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 on with 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 rise this year?
B I suspect _____. We made a big loss 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 only give refunds for non-sale goods.
- 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 holiday yet?
- B No, I don't. I'd love to go on a safari, but my girlfriend doesn't want to.
- A She doesn't like animals, does she?
- B She does like animals – she's got 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 girlfriend. But she really doesn't like camping. Neither do I if I'm honest.

b **iChecker** Listen and check. Practise the dialogue.

5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** 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 audio script on p.75 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 do 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 gaps 1–6. 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 behaviour 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.

¹ ____ 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.

² ____ 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.' ³ ____

In an earlier project McNicholas studied the role of animals in helping people widowed after long marriages. ⁴ ____

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.' ⁵ ____ So in a way it doesn't matter whether it is real, it feels real.

9B How to eat out...and in

1 VOCABULARY preparing food

a Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Have you ever tried (baked) / melted / scrambled figs with gorgonzola cheese?
- 2 We always make cheese on toast with boiled / chopped / sliced bread.
- 3 She only wanted a snack for lunch, so she had a barbecued / poached / toasted sandwich.
- 4 Sprinkle a little chopped / roast / sliced parsley over the potatoes before serving.
- 5 I'll have apple pie with baked / stewed / whipped cream for dessert.
- 6 We're having mashed / melted / scrambled eggs and bacon for breakfast.
- 7 You'll need some grated / minced / stuffed beef if you're making spaghetti bolognese for dinner.
- 8 He really loves having deep-fried / poached / whipped onion rings for a starter.
- 9 My favourite seafood dish is steamed / mashed / toasted mussels.
- 10 They're both trying to lose weight, so they ordered grilled / minced / peeled fish.

b Write the names of kitchen equipment in the picture.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 <u>kettle</u> | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ |

2 PRONUNCIATION

words with silent syllables

a Cross out the vowels which are **not** pronounced in the words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 interesting | 5 temperature |
| 2 comfortable | 6 chocolate |
| 3 medicine | 7 dictionary |
| 4 different | 8 vegetables |

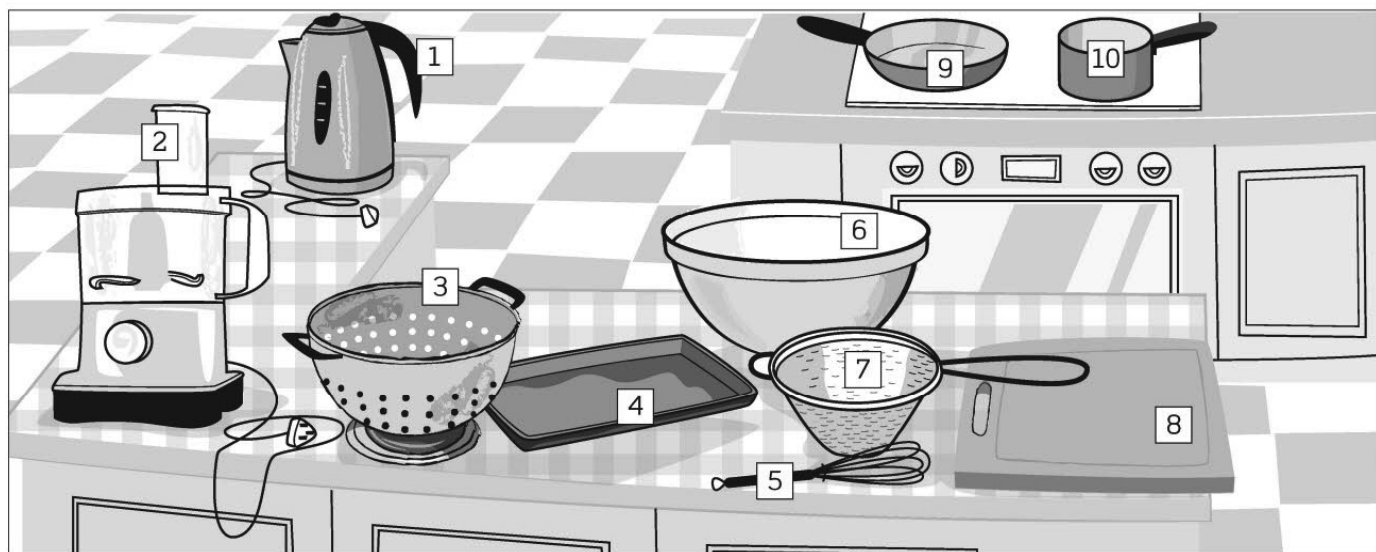
b **iChecker** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

3 LEXIS IN CONTEXT How to eat out

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.89. Then complete the words and phrases.

chew fiddly fuss gobble stuff

- 1 I hate going for dinner with Linda; she's always making a fuss about something.
- 2 Most of the things I cook are quite simple; I can't be bothered with dishes that are very _____.
- 3 I've got no idea what to order; there's far too much _____ on the menu.
- 4 My teenage sons are usually starving, so they _____ up their food in a matter of seconds.
- 5 My dog eats so quickly, I swear she doesn't actually _____.



4 GRAMMAR nouns: compound and possessive forms

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct any mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
- I opened **the front door** because I thought I'd heard the bell ring. ✓
 - Matt put his sunglasses in **the handbag of his girlfriend**. ✗ *his girlfriend's handbag*
 - We're going to spend a fortnight at **my parents' villa** on the coast. _____
 - Sebastian is **the son of the neighbour** you met yesterday. _____
 - My mother is hopeless at buying **men's clothes**, so my father always buys his own. _____
 - Please remember to put your **bowl of cereal** in the dishwasher after breakfast. _____
 - She's a **language assistant** at a private secondary school. _____
 - What happened at **the story's end**? _____
 - The supermarket has stopped giving away free **bags of plastic**. _____
 - We went round to **Heather's** last night. _____

b Complete the sentences with a word from **A** and a word from **B**. Add 's, s', or ' where necessary.

A alarm animal bread Fiona and Charles
 guest husband trainee vegetable women

B cages car clock clothes drawer
 house knife magazines manager

- They found a cheap guest house where they could spend the night.
- Sarah doesn't know much about current affairs because she only reads _____ for fashion tips and celebrity news.
- Please can you put the carrots and beans in the _____ in the fridge?
- _____ was seriously damaged in the crash.
- After school, my brother went to work for a bank as a _____.
- Lily is fed up with finding her _____ all over their bedroom floor. She's going to talk to him about it later.
- Don't use the _____ to cut meat.
- In most zoos, the _____ aren't as small as they used to be.
- My _____ didn't go off, so I was late for work.

5 LEXIS IN CONTEXT Well-known faces reveal their ultimate comfort food

Look at the Lexis in Context on Student's Book p.91. Then complete the sentences.

- Candy** _____ is the American English word for sweets.
- Ch** _____ are small green or red peppers that are used in cooking to give a hot taste to food.
- G** _____ is the root of a plant of the same name which is used in cooking as a spice.
- M** _____ is a rather ugly fish which is said to taste like lobster.
- O** _____ are large flat shellfish.

6 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to three people describing cooking disasters. Were any of them able to eat what they cooked?
- b Listen again and complete the chart.

1 Who were they cooking for?		
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
2 What were they making?		
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
3 What went wrong?		
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
4 What happened in the end?		
Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3

- c Listen again with the audio script on p.76 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

7 READING

- a** Read the article once and tick (✓) the best alternative heading.
- 1 Where to eat out in London
 - 2 Sourcing ingredients for the perfect dish
 - 3 The changing tastes of the British
 - 4 Eat well; be healthy
- b** Read the article again and choose **a, b, c, or d**.
- 1 In the first paragraph, the writer expresses surprise at...
 - a the current reputation of British cooking
 - b British people's aversion to eating raw food
 - c how quickly British people's tastes have changed
 - d British people's ignorance of foreign dishes
 - 2 According to the writer, in the past, British tourists abroad were renowned for...
 - a sampling the local cuisine
 - b often bringing their own food with them
 - c arguing with waiters about the quality of the food
 - d refusing to eat any bread
 - 3 In the third paragraph, the writer criticizes the British food of the past because...
 - a it always looked the same
 - b it always involved the same ingredients
 - c it was always cooked in the same way
 - d it always tasted the same
 - 4 The stories in the fourth paragraph illustrate that when new food products became available in the 1970s Britain, people...
 - a didn't want to try them
 - b didn't like the look of them
 - c didn't know how to prepare them
 - d thought they were ridiculously overpriced
 - 5 According to the writer, with the expansion of international travel, the British have become more interested in...
 - a eating out
 - b having more professional service
 - c how healthy their food is
 - d where their food comes from
 - 6 The writer concludes that the British today are...
 - a trying out more recipes
 - b showing more interest in food
 - c relying more on traditional ingredients
 - d spending more time on food shopping
- c** Look at the highlighted words and phrases and try to work out their meaning. Check in a dictionary.

Glossary

sliced white a loaf of white bread that is sold already cut into slices

The joy of fine food

As London **toasts** itself as the world's most exciting gastronomic city, it is amazing to remember just how recently it was catapulted to the top table. Even 30 years ago, most Britons presented with a plate of salmon sushi would have sent it back to the kitchen and wondered what possessed the chef to send out the fish so obviously undercooked. **Steak tartare**, ditto. A Caesar salad? That would presumably have been something that Roman emperors ate.

Yes, you could get something that called itself a curry in most towns. Also **sweet-and-sour** pork. Italian restaurants still carried an air of exoticism, with their waiters waving pepper mills the size of baseball bats. The stereotypical British holidaymaker abroad was one who, when offered garlic bread would shriek, 'What? Garlic bread? Garlic? Bread? Am I hearin' you right? Garlic bread? No, thank you, I've got some sliced white in my case; that'll do me.'

'Tell me what you eat,' said the French gastronome Jean-Anthelme Brillat-Savarin, 'and I will tell you what you are.' Even two or three decades after the end of the war, when the rigour of **rationing** was losing its grip, Britons must have been beige. Because the food they ate came in shades of brown, long before paint manufacturers made that a fashionable colour palette.

As recently as 1974, retailers were handing out leaflets explaining that while an avocado pear might sound like a fruit, it was best eaten with lemon juice or vinaigrette. 'Don't approach a courgette with fear and trepidation,' it urged. 'For your first attempt at cooking them, simply **simmer** in salted boiling water.' Dentists must have been able to afford second homes after the introduction of pistachios: so many customers tried to eat them with their shells that eating instructions eventually had to be included.

As travel and trade across Europe became freer, as cheaper air fares brought America and Asia within tourist budgets, British **palates** grew more adventurous and discerning. Where once it was hard to get a good cup of coffee, now coffee-drinkers demand their beans come not just from a particular country, but from a specific coffee bush. Visit a restaurant today and the waiter will mention, as if it mattered, that the salt on the table is sourced from the Himalayas and the pepper from Madagascar.

The kitchen has become the heart of the middle-class home. Cookery programmes continue to captivate TV audiences, even if we watch them while waiting for our Thai green curry **ready-meal** in the microwave to ping. Cookbooks are the only books that many people buy. Recipes in newspapers include ingredients that, three decades ago, would have required new trade routes to be introduced to facilitate their import. Now, no supermarket could survive that stocked only one type of tomato. In short, we have become a nation of **gourmets** celebrating the joy of fine food.

