

Unit One

Amazing Animals

A. Animal Intelligence

◊ Before You Read

1. **Actually** /'æk.tʃu.ə.li/ (adv.): In fact; really (در واقع)
✓ *Dolphins actually use sounds to communicate with each other.*
2. **Advantage** /əd'vɑ:n.tɪdʒ/ (n.): A good or useful thing (مزیت)
✓ *One advantage of being intelligent is better problem-solving.*
3. **Alike** /ə'laɪk/ (adj./adv.): Similar in appearance or nature (شبيه)
✓ *Gorillas and humans are alike in many ways.*
4. **Assist** /ə'sɪst/ (v.): To help (کمک کردن)
✓ *Elephants assist each other when one is in trouble.*
5. **Communicate** /kə'mju:.nɪ.kert/ (v.): To share information or feelings (ارتباط برقرار کردن)
✓ *Whales use sounds to communicate over long distances.*
6. **Escape** /ɪ'skeɪp/ (v.): To get away from danger or a place (فرار کردن)
✓ *The monkey escaped by using tools to open the cage.*
7. **Human** /'hju:.mən/ (n.): A person; not an animal (انسان)
✓ *The dolphin swam close to the human and looked into her eyes.*
8. **Incredible** /ɪn'kred.ə.bəl/ (adj.): Hard to believe; amazing (باور نکردنی)
✓ *It's incredible how elephants remember places for many years.*
9. **Intelligent** /ɪn'tel.ɪ.dʒənt/ (adj.): Smart; able to learn and understand (باهوش)
✓ *Dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on Earth.*
10. **Whistle** /'wɪs.əl/ (n.): A high sound made by blowing or a device (سوت)
✓ *Dolphins use a special whistle to identify each other.*

A. Animal Intelligence

◇ Before You Read

Directions: Read the sentences below, and circle T (True) or F (False). Then check your answers with the teacher

Fast Facts: The Bottlenose Dolphin

1. Dolphins are mammals (like cats, horses, and humans), not fish. — T / F
2. A dolphin's brain is bigger than a human's. — T / F
3. Dolphins communicate with each other using clicking and whistling sounds.
— T / F
4. As adults, dolphins live by themselves. — T / F

B. Skim for the Main Idea.

The main idea (**or gist**) of a passage is what the text is mainly about. When you want to get the gist of a passage, don't read every word. Skim the text quickly to find out what it is mostly about. Look at the title and any headings, photos, and captions. Another strategy is to read the first sentence of each paragraph.

Directions: Read the first paragraph of a passage and the headings of the other three paragraphs in the passage and answer the following question.

What is this reading mainly about?

- a. types of dolphins
- b. things dolphins do
- c. what dolphins eat

Reading Passage:

The Incredible Dolphin

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent. They seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. But are they smart like humans or more like cats or dogs? Dolphins use their brains differently from people. But scientists say dolphin intelligence and human intelligence are alike in some ways. How?

- ◇ **Paragraph 2: Talk to Me**
- ◇ **Paragraph 3: Let's Play**
- ◇ **Paragraph 4: Fishermen's Helpers**

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

The Incredible Dolphin

Many people say dolphins are very **intelligent**. They seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. But are they smart like humans or more like cats or dogs? Dolphins use their brains differently from people. But scientists say dolphin intelligence and human intelligence are **alike** in some ways. How?

♦ **FACT 1: Talk to Me**

Like humans, every dolphin has its own "name." The name is a special **whistle**. Each dolphin chooses a specific whistle for itself, usually by its first birthday. **Actually**, scientists think dolphins, like people, "talk" to each other about a lot of things, such as their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to **communicate**. But understanding their conversations is not easy for **humans**. No one "speaks dolphin" yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

♦ **FACT 2: Let's Play**

Dolphins are also social animals. They live in groups called pods, and they often join others from different pods to play games and have fun—just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

♦ **FACT 3: Fishermen's Helpers**

Dolphins and humans are similar in another way: both make plans to get something they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, for example, dolphins use an interesting strategy to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal to the fishermen to put their nets in the water. Using this method, the men can catch a lot of fish. What is the **advantage** for the dolphins? Why do they **assist** the men? The dolphins get to eat some of the fish.

Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the reading?
 - a. Dolphins are very intelligent animals.
 - b. There are many different types of dolphins.
 - c. Some dolphins are more intelligent than humans.
 - d. Dolphins are humans' favorite animals.

Detail

2. Which sentence about dolphin language is true? a. A dolphin gets its name from its mother. b. Dolphins use language to talk about many things. c. Dolphins whistle, but they don't use body language. d. Dolphin conversation is easy to understand.

Detail

3. Why do dolphins sometimes help fishermen?
- a. Dolphins are kind animals.
 - b. So the dolphins can get food.
 - c. The dolphins know the men are hungry.
 - d. The fishermen ask the dolphins for help.

Reference

4. In line 19, "others" means other:
- a. pods
 - b. people
 - c. dolphins
 - d. games

Vocabulary

5. In the sentence "The dolphins get to eat some of the fish." (the last sentence in the passage), what does "get to" mean?
- a. are able to
 - b. have to
 - c. should
 - d. want to

Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct word that fits the meaning and starts with the letters provided. Use context clues from the passage to help you.

The orangutan is known for its red hair and long arms. But did you know that the orangutan is also a very **1. int**_____ animal? For example, orangutans use a(n) **2. str**_____ to stay dry when it rains: they take leaves from the trees and use them like an umbrella! These animals don't have a complex language **3. sys**_____ like humans do. But today, some orangutans are learning basic sign language. Maybe, in the future, we will be able to have a simple **4. con**_____ with them.

Artistic Animals

◊ Before You Read

1. **Adult** /ə'dʌlt/ (n.): A fully grown person or animal (بزرگسال)
✓ *Adults in the wolf pack usually teach the young how to hunt.*
2. **Creative** /kri'eɪ.tɪv/ (adj.): Having new and original ideas (خلاق)
✓ *The octopus found a creative way to open the jar.*
3. **Encourage** /ɪn'kʌr.ɪdʒ/ (v.): To give support or confidence (تشویق کردن)
✓ *Researchers encourage animal play to study intelligence.*
4. **Gentle** /'dʒen.təl/ (adj.): Kind and soft in action (مهربان، ملایم)
✓ *Elephants are gentle when they touch each other with their trunks.*
5. **Huge** /hju:dʒ/ (adj.): Very big (بسیار بزرگ)
✓ *Gorillas have huge bodies but are often calm and intelligent.*
6. **Popular** /'pɒp.jə.lər/ (adj.): Liked by many people (محبوب)
✓ *Dolphins are popular for their smart tricks.*
7. **Protect** /prə'tekt/ (v.): To keep someone or something safe (محافظت کردن)
✓ *Some animals protect their young by warning calls.*
8. **Traditional** /trə'dɪʃ.ən.əl/ (adj.): Following old customs or ways (سنتی)
✓ *In traditional stories, animals often speak like humans.*
9. **Trainer** /'treɪ.nər/ (n.): A person who teaches skills to animals or people (مربی)
✓ *The trainer taught the seal to follow hand signals.*
10. **Unusual** /ʌn'ju:.ʒu.əl/ (adj.): Not common or ordinary (غیرعادی)
✓ *The chimp showed unusual behavior by drawing pictures.*

Directions: Which of these do you think elephants can do? Check (✓) your answer(s).
Then read the information in the passage to check your idea(s).

- ☐ paint
- ☐ play music
- ☐ cook food
- ☐ play soccer

Musical Elephants

Did You Know? Every November, thousands of people watch elephants dance and play soccer at the Surin Elephant Round-Up Festival in Thailand.

In the town of Lampang in northern Thailand, there is an **unusual** group of musicians. They play many different kinds of music—everything from **traditional** Thai songs to music by Beethoven. Both children and adults love this group. What makes them so **popular**? Is it their music? Their looks? Yes, it's both of these things, but it's also something else: they're elephants.

These musical elephants started at the Thai Elephant Conservation Center (TECC) in Lampang. The TECC **protects** elephants. It teaches people to understand and care for these huge, but **gentle**, animals. And, like many zoos around the world, the TECC **encourages** elephants to paint.

Richard Lair works with the TECC. He knows a lot about elephants. He says some of the animals' paintings are very good. But, in fact, elephants hear better than they see. And so he had an idea: if elephants are intelligent and they have good hearing, maybe they can play music. To test his idea, Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra. During a performance, the elephants play a variety of instruments, including the drums and the xylophone. The animals also use their voices and trunks to make sounds.

But can elephants really make music properly? Yes, says Lair. They're very **creative**. Humans encourage the animals to play, but the elephants make their own songs; they don't just copy their **trainers** or other people. There are now CDs of the group's music, which earn money for the TECC. And the music these artists create is pretty amazing.

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

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Gist

1. Another title for this reading could be:
 - a. Teaching Elephants to Paint
 - b. Elephants in Danger
 - c. TECC Trainers
 - d. An Unusual Orchestra

Detail

2. The elephants at the TECC:
 - a. see better than they hear
 - b. are able to paint

- c. copy humans to play music
- d. make their own instruments

Detail

- 3. Why did Richard Lair start the Thai Elephant Orchestra?
 - a. He had heard the elephants playing music.
 - b. He needed to make money for the TECC.
 - c. He believed elephants could play music.
 - d. He wanted to be on TV in Thailand.

Vocabulary

- 4. In paragraph 4, what does “a variety of” mean?
 - a. the same kind of
 - b. many different
 - c. two types of
 - d. too many

Paraphrase

- 5. Read the last sentence in the passage again. What does it mean?
 - a. The elephants play great music.
 - b. Human artists now play with the elephants.
 - c. The elephants are very beautiful.
 - d. Human musicians want to copy the elephants’ songs.

Directions: What is the main idea of each paragraph in the reading? Match a heading (a–e) with the correct paragraph (1–4). One heading is extra.

Paragraph Headings:

- a. One man's idea: The Elephant Orchestra
- b. An unusual group of musicians
- c. Why do animals like music?
- d. The elephants really can play music! e. The work of the TECC

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Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct word that fits the meaning and starts with the letters provided. Use context clues from the passage to help you.

Many elephants can paint. In fact, elephants in zoos sometimes **1. dr**_____ on the ground with a stick. Seeing this, some elephant **2. tr**_____ show elephants how to hold a paintbrush, and **3. enc**_____ the elephants to choose colors and paint. Of course, not every painting is good. Just like **4. hu**_____, only some elephants are very **5. cre**_____. Now, an online gallery sells paintings by these elephant artists. By doing this, the gallery hopes to earn money to **6. pro**_____ elephants.

WRITING MODULE

Grammar for Writing

The simple present tense

A. Form:

Affirmative

I/You/We/They + verb (base form) I agree.

He/She/It + verb (base form) + -s She agrees.

Negative

I/You/We/They + do not + verb (base form) I do not agree.

He/She/It + does not + verb (base form) She does not agree.

B. Usage

- The simple present tense is used to describe facts or general truths, and actions that are usual or repeated. these actions can be a hobby, a daily event, or a scheduled event.
 - ✓ *People describe me as a “people person.”*
 - ✓ *Change doesn’t bother me.*
- It is commonly used for verbs that describe mental states, such as *think, know, hope, see, think, understand, and want*.
 - ✓ *Bono hopes to end world hunger.*
 - ✓ *No one wants to work for someone who is unfriendly.*
- When we use an adverb of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, never*) with the simple present, the adverb comes before the main verb.
 - ✓ *Confident leaders usually give comfort to those around them.*
 - ✓ *Arrogant leaders don’t usually give comfort to people.*

1. Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. for CNN / as a journalist / Hala Gorani / works
2. appears / in fashion adverts / Cristiano Ronaldo / sometimes
3. the Liberal Party / leads / Justin Trudeau / in Canada
4. people / Turkish singer / helps / Sezen Aksu / through her music
5. works / Facebook's / very long hours / Mark Zuckerberg / often
6. many world leaders / Sheikh Khalifa / on their tours / and / Sheikha Shamsa / meet

2. Complete these sentences. Use the simple present tense of the verbs below.

have know see think want

1. Bono _____ many important leaders.
2. A great leader _____ many important qualities.
3. I _____ help on this essay.
4. I _____ some leaders are born that way.
5. Our president _____ the positive side of things.

3. Choose adverbs from those listed below. Rewrite the sentences to show your opinion.

always

usually

often

sometimes

hardly ever

rarely

never

1. Good leaders tell the truth.
2. Young people admire their elders.
3. Sports stars make great leaders.
4. Politicians care about the people around them.

4. Read the sentences below. Each sentence has a mistake. Find the mistake and write correct sentences.

1. Good leaders say when they is wrong.
2. Lazy people don't helps other people.
3. Women they make better leaders then men.
4. People are choose the best leader for the job.

Writing skill

There are three main types of end punctuation:

- 1 A period (.) for statements. *Great leaders are honest people.*
- 2 A question mark (?) for direct (not indirect) questions. *What makes a great leader?*
- 3 An exclamation point (!) to express strong emotion. *You can do it!*
(An exclamation point is not very common in academic writing.)

You have to capitalize:

- the first word in a sentence: *Don't give up.*
- names: *Barack Obama*
- titles before names: *Professor Kouri*
- proper (specific) nouns: *Princeton University*
- organizations: *United Nations*
- days of the week, months, holidays (but not seasons): *Friday, June, Ramadan*
- countries, cities, nationalities, languages: *Turkey, Ankara, Turkish*
- direction words with the name of a place: *South Africa*
- main words in titles: *A Tale of Two Cities*

1. Add the end punctuation to the sentences.

- 1 a Who is the most famous leader
b I have no idea
- 2 a Quick Look over there
b Was that the president
- 3 a Do you know who the king of Jordan is
b Of course It's King Abdullah II

2. Add correct capitalization to the sentences.

1. google's sergey brin and larry page met at stanford university.
2. on may 10, 1994 nelson mandela became president of south africa.
3. actress julianne moore does work for the organization save the children.
4. is new york city home to the united nations?
5. many people would like to meet professor stephen hawking.
6. richard branson is the leader of the virgin group, which has about 400 companies.
7. there are 24 official languages in the European union, including greek, polish, and dutch.
8. is sheryl sandberg the author of the book lean in: women, work and the will to lead?

3. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences following the pattern:

Sentence Pattern:

Subject + adverb of frequency + verb + object/complement + adverb of manner + place + time

Example: *A good manager always gives clear instructions politely at the office in the morning.*

1. a good manager / always / explains / tasks / clearly / before lunch / in the meeting room
2. the manager / often / gives / feedback / constructively / on Fridays / at the office
3. employees / usually / receive / support / patiently / during busy hours / in the workspace
4. a responsible manager / never / criticizes / staff / harshly / in public / at work
5. the team leader / sometimes / discusses / goals / openly / in the morning / during team meetings
6. managers / frequently / solve / problems / efficiently / at the end of the day / in their office
7. a great manager / rarely / ignores / suggestions / rudely / during meetings / in the conference room
8. the supervisor / always / encourages / new ideas / positively / every Monday / in brainstorming sessions

3. There are punctuation, capitalization and verb tense mistakes in this paragraph. Locate the mistakes and correct them.

A company manager can be anyone—someone who help a team work well and reach their goals. There are many such managers in the world, such as those who leads successful companies and care about their employees. first, a great manager needs to be organized, Because managing tasks and deadlines is key to keeping the team on track. Second a great manager should be supportive, since employees perform better when they feel encouraged and valued. Third, it's important for a great manager to communicate clearly and make fair decisions. when a manager listens and gives helpful feedback, the team becomes stronger. In summary, an ideal company manager is someone who stays organized supports their team, and communicates clearly to create a successful and positive workplace.

Writing model

You are going to learn about using the simple present tense and using correct capitalization and punctuation in your sentences. You are then going to use these to write sentences describing the character of a leader.

A Analyze

- 1 Look at the word web. A student chose a leader and then brainstormed ideas in response to the question, "What qualities make the leader great?"



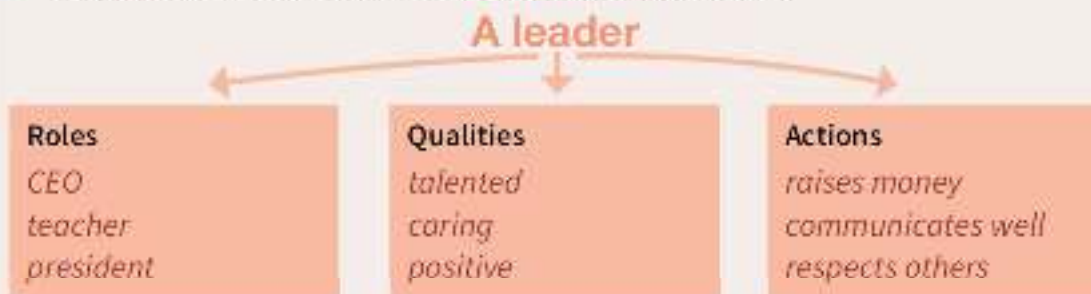
- 2 Circle the qualities from Exercise 1 that you think are important for a leader.

B Model

- 1 Read the paragraph. Underline the qualities the student mentions.

There are many great leaders in the world. Some are in politics or business, but a leader can be anyone. I think the singer Bono from the band U2 is a great leader. There are three qualities that make him great. First, he is very caring. He works to help poor people around the world. Second, he is very determined. He works to raise money and does not stop until he achieves his goal. Third, he has great communication skills. He can talk with anyone, from regular people to world leaders. This is why I believe he's a great leader.

- 2 Look at this word web. Circle the ideas you agree with.



- 3 Describe a leader of your choice. Use the idea in the word web and your own ideas.

What is Brainstorming?

- **Brainstorming** means writing down **many ideas quickly**.
- You don't use all of them—you **choose the best ones** later for writing.
- You can brainstorm using a table like this:

Brainstorming Example:

“What makes a great leader?”

Roles	Qualities	Actions
team leader	honest	tells the truth
manager	confident	makes quick decisions
organizer	helpful	supports team members
problem solver	respectful	listens to others
motivator	creative	finds new ideas

✅ Now, choose **3 best ideas** for the paragraph: *honest, confident, helpful*

Paragraph Structure

- 1. Topic Sentence** – What the paragraph is about
- 2. Supporting Sentences** – Give examples
- 3. Concluding Sentence** – End the paragraph clearly

Sample Paragraph (100 words):

A great leader in business needs important qualities and actions. First, a leader should be honest. For example, they tell the truth to the team, even in difficult situations. Second, a good leader is confident. This helps them make quick and smart decisions. Finally, a leader must be helpful. They support their team and solve problems together. These actions help people trust and follow them. In short, honesty, confidence, and helpfulness are key to great leadership in the business world.

Topic: What are the qualities of a good team member

Brainstorming

Roles

1. Listener
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Qualities

respectful

Actions

Listens carefully to others

Template

Write a descriptive paragraph in response to the question. Use these sentences to help you.

A team member at a work place should possess

First, a great team member needs to be ...

Second, great team member always ...

Third, it's important for great team member to ...

In sum,

Rewrite and edit

Read over your paragraph. Pay attention to the use of the simple present tense and correct capitalization and punctuation.

HOMEWORK

Directions: Think of your responsibilities. Some of your responsibilities might include doing well in school, watching a younger brother or sister, or taking care of a pet. Answer the questions and write an article about your responsibilities. Be sure to include an opening, body, and closing in your writing. Support your ideas with details and examples.

1. What are some of your responsibilities? _____

2. What is your most important responsibility? _____

3. Why is this responsibility the most important? (Give two reasons and explain each reason.)

Note: Your paragraph should be between **100 to 130** words.