

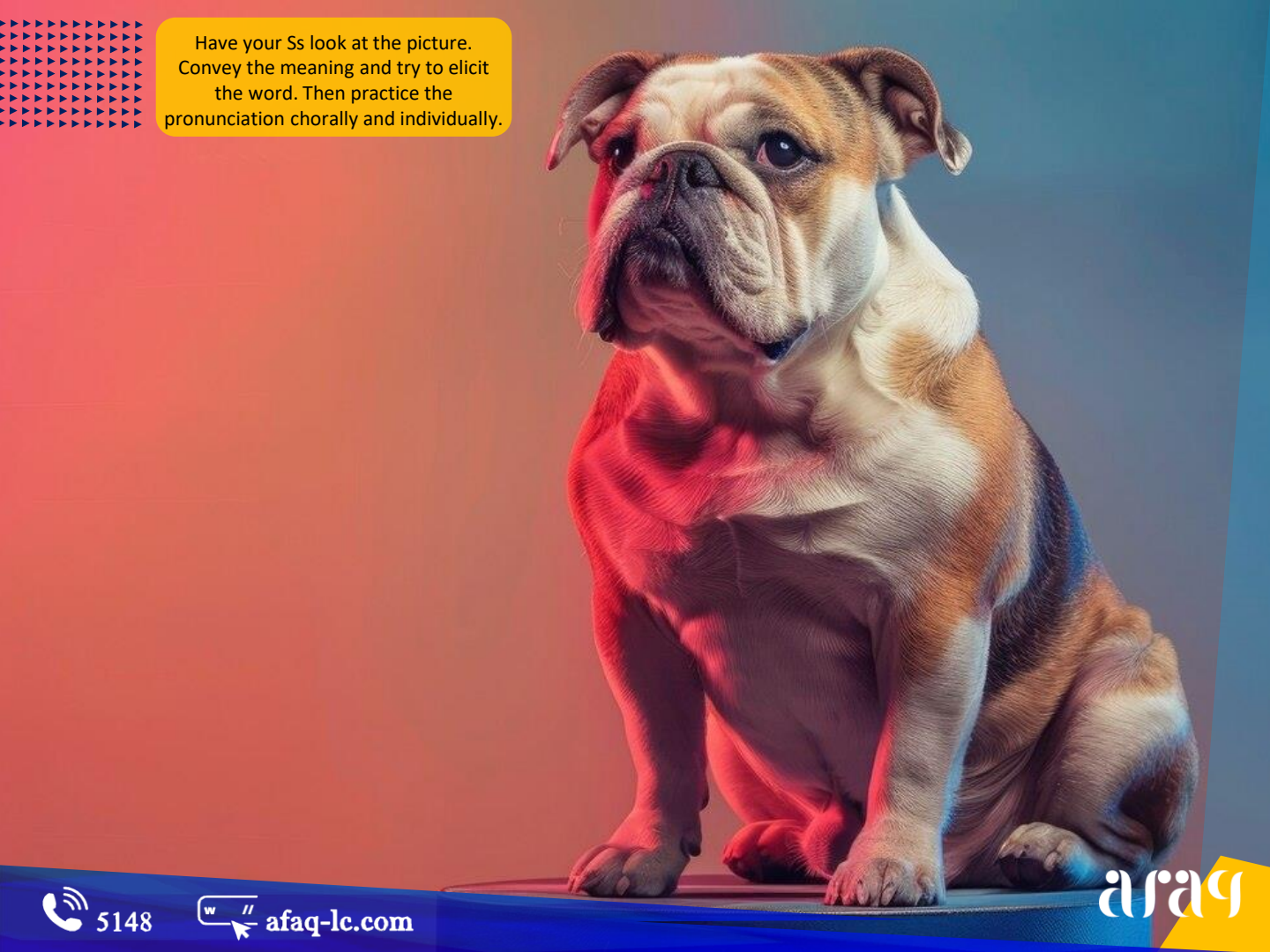
StartUp 7

Listening

Unit4 – Lesson2

Page45

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



BULLDOG


Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
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Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



BREED

Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the audio once to do the task.



04-12

WHAT IS THE MAIN IDEA OF THE PODCAST?

B ▶04-12 Read the Listening Skill. Listen again. Summarize the findings of Chopik and Weaver's research in the chart.

	Key findings	Details
1.		
2.		

LISTENING SKILL Summarize

Immediately after listening, summarize the main ideas to help you remember information and gain a deeper understanding.

Play the audio and have your Ss do the task. Check the answers in class.

04-12 Listen again. Note the details in the chart.



Have the students answer the question in class.

D **PAIRS REACT** Are you surprised by the results of the study? Why or why not?



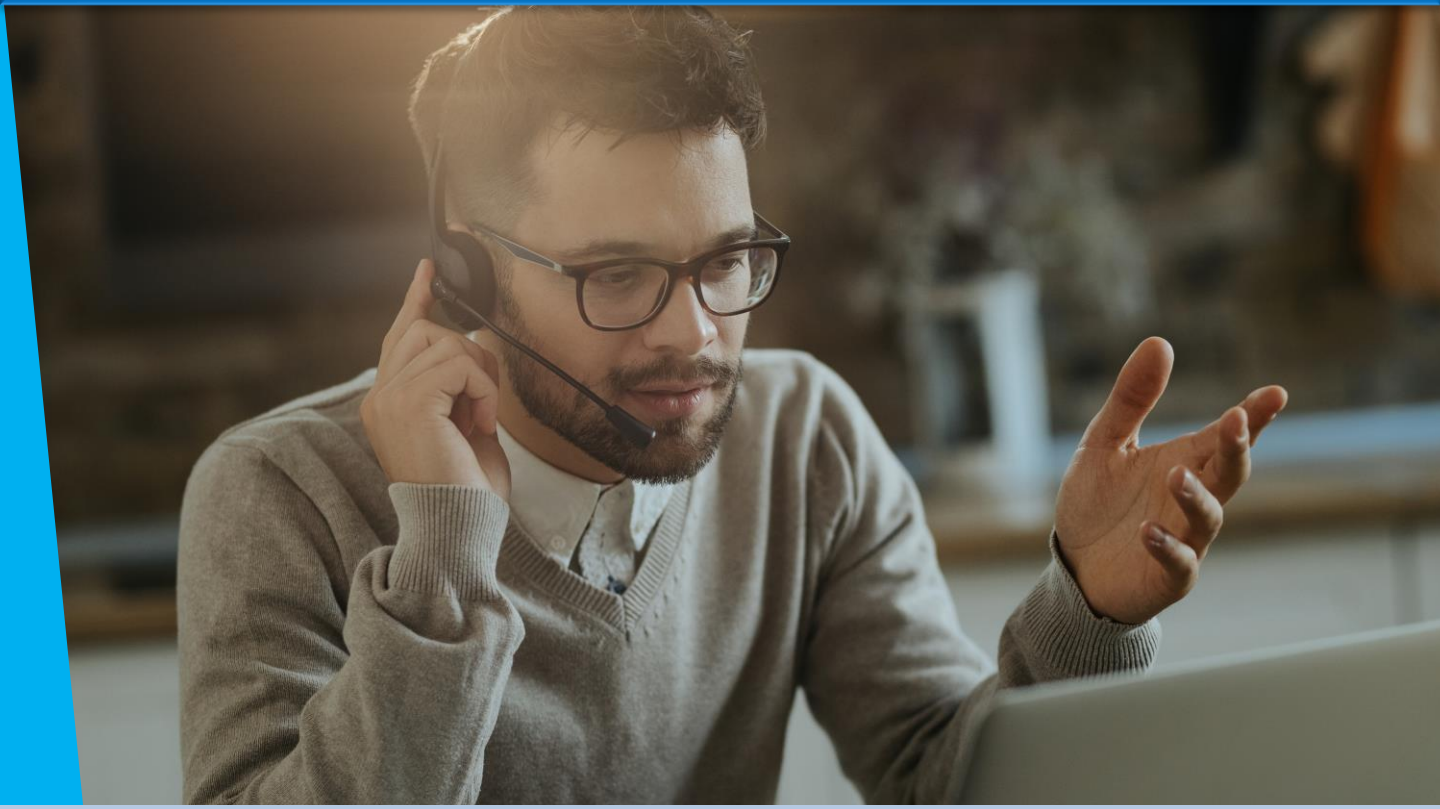
Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.



A THINK Consider people you know (you can include yourself) who have had pets. Make a list of the pets. What was the pet's personality like?

Pet	Personality

Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and prepare your FEEDBACK.



B DISCUSS Did / Does the pet's personality resemble or not resemble that of its owner?

I have a friend who has a tarantula, a spider the size of your hand. In some ways, it resembles my friend because it spends most of its time being quiet and watching the world, and my friend is a quiet, observant person. On the other hand, the tarantula is very scary-looking and possibly dangerous, but my friend would never hurt anyone.

Welcome back to The Dog Pod, the podcast for dog lovers. I'm your host, Alan Cohen. Today we're going to dig into some science about dogs' personalities. You know how people like to say that dogs look like their owners? Well, that isn't really true—at least I hope not, because I have a bulldog—but it turns out it IS true that dogs resemble their owners, at least in terms of their personalities. Also, a dog's personality can change quite a bit over its lifetime, and how it changes can depend a lot on you, the owner. Two researchers from Michigan State University, Drs. Chopik and Weaver, conducted an extensive survey of over sixteen hundred dog owners. Participants answered questions about their dog's behavior and about their own personality. The dogs include 50 different breeds. About half of the pets were purebred. The study revealed that extroverted humans tended to have excitable dogs; agreeable humans had dogs who were less aggressive and fearful. And if the owners displayed a lot of pessimistic traits, their dogs were more likely to be anxious and difficult to train. But, as with humans, a dog's personality is not set in stone. Many of them change quite a bit over their lifetimes, especially if they receive training. Chopik and Weaver found that training is associated with a better relationship between the dog and the owner over the dog's lifespan. They also found, perhaps surprisingly, that the best time to train a dog is when it is around age six. You know that expression, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"? Well, that's largely true. But you CAN teach a middle-aged dog new tricks. In fact, the best time to train a dog is when it is completely past the puppy stage but hasn't yet entered old age. Now that researchers have established that a dog's personality can change over time and that training has a long-term positive effect, they want to study more about how the dog's environment affects its personality. For example, if you adopt a dog from a shelter and provide it with a loving home, does that change the dog's personality even without special training? Chopik and Weaver haven't conducted that part of their research yet, but based on what I know about dogs, I'm pretty sure the answer is going to be yes! So what do you think listeners? Is your dog's personality like yours? If you have an older dog, has its personality changed very much over its lifetime? Post your answers and we'll discuss them next week!

READ THE SCRIPT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Provide the Ss with the audio link of the Listening. Highlight the page number of the script. Familiarize them with the concept of shadowing if necessary. Assign them to perform shadowing to the conversation.

Homework



Listen to the Listening using the link.

Perform shadowing by practicing the rhythm, intonation, and pace of the speakers.