

StartUp 7
Video Talk

Unit4 – Lesson3
Page47


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.



TAILS


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.
DESIRABLE
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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.



CROWS

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

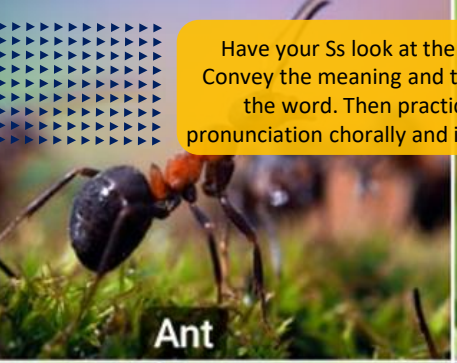


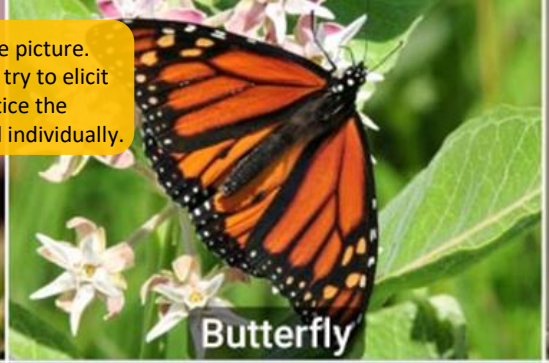
Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.

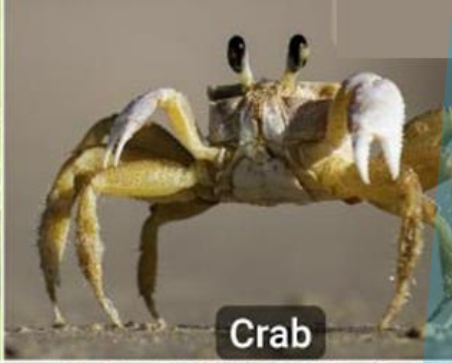


DETECT

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











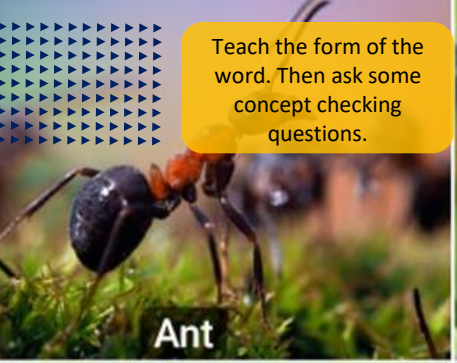




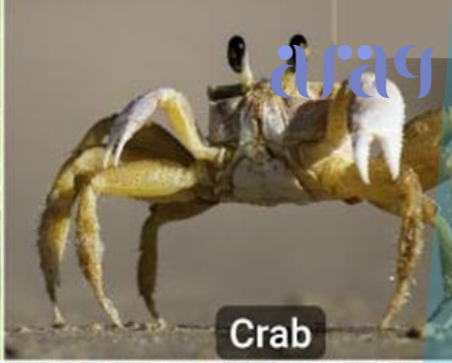




Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.















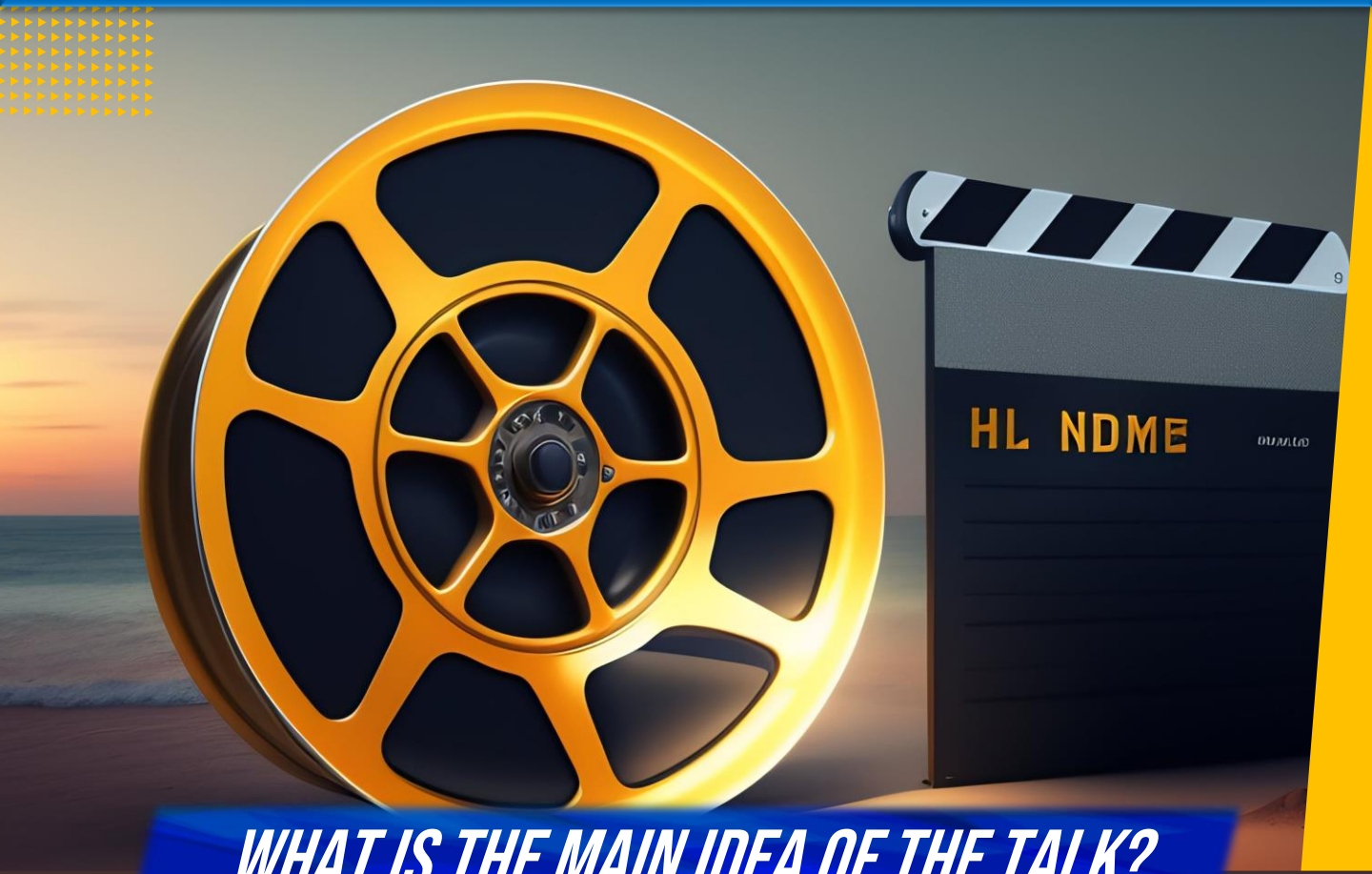




INVERTEBRATES

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Familiarize the students with the video talk. Play the video once to do the task.

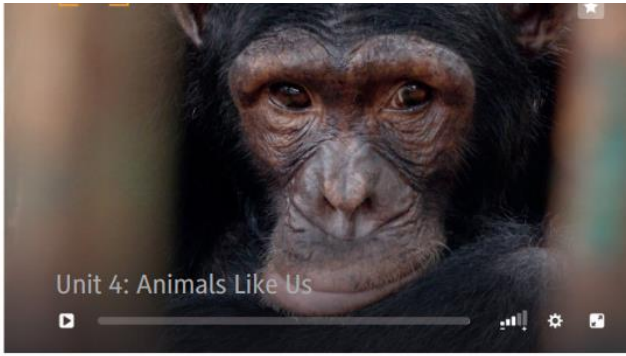


WHAT IS THE MAIN IDEA OF THE TALK?

VIDEO SOURCE: STARTUP VIDEO/STARTUP 7 VIDEOS/UNIT4-LISTENING.MP4

Explain the skill to your Ss and give some examples. Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the video again to do the task.

B ▶04-15 Listen or watch again. Add key examples and more details to the chart.



NOTE-TAKING SKILL Identify a speaker's key examples

In talks and lectures, speakers often say a lot to engage or entertain you. You don't have to recreate their whole speech or descriptive scenes in your notes. Instead, first identify the main idea of the talk. (The title of the talk or lecture is often a good clue.) Then focus on capturing the key examples that support it.

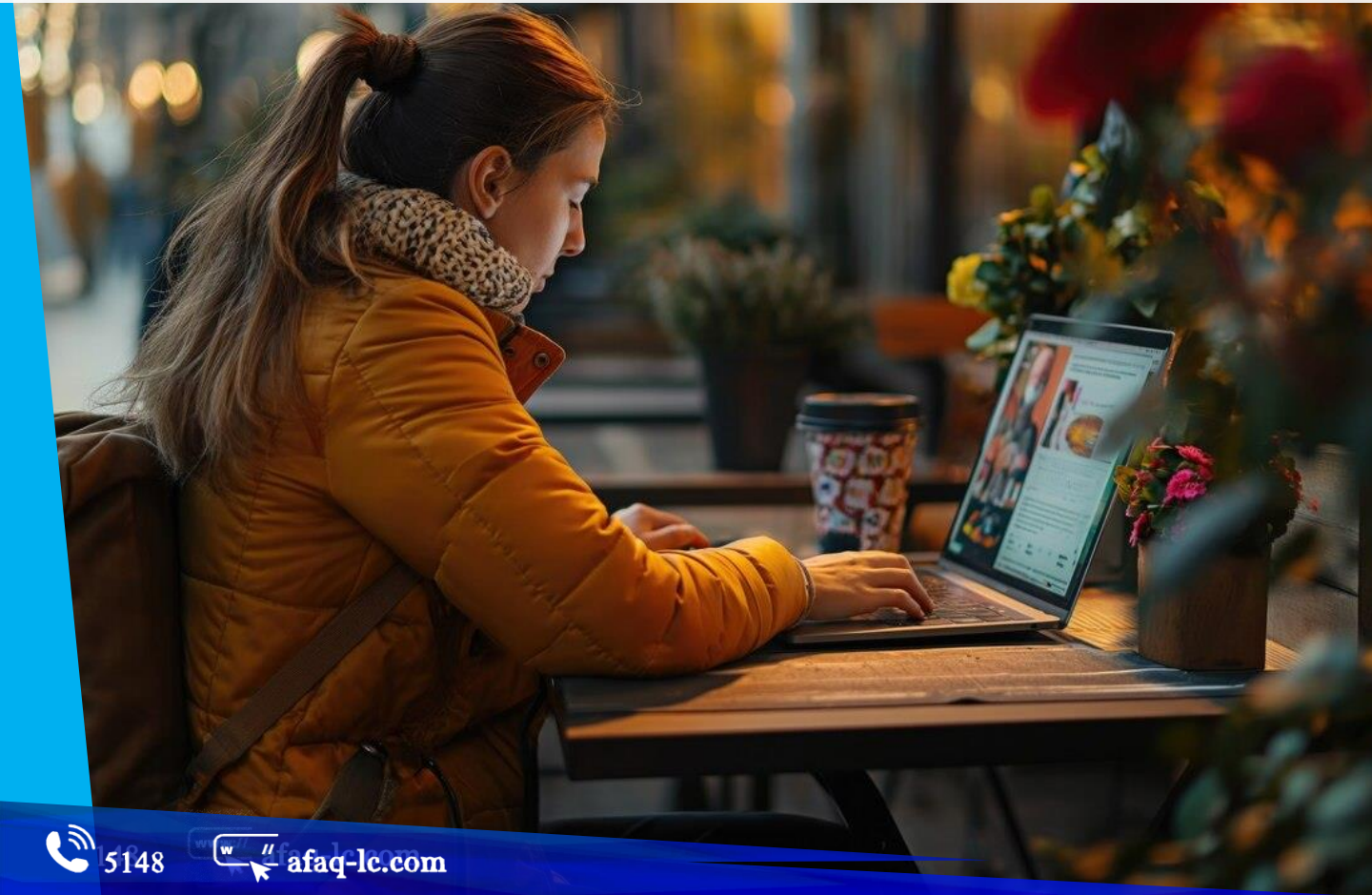
Talk title: Animals Like Us

Main idea:

	Key examples	More details
1.	chimp greeting friend	
2.		
3.		
4.		

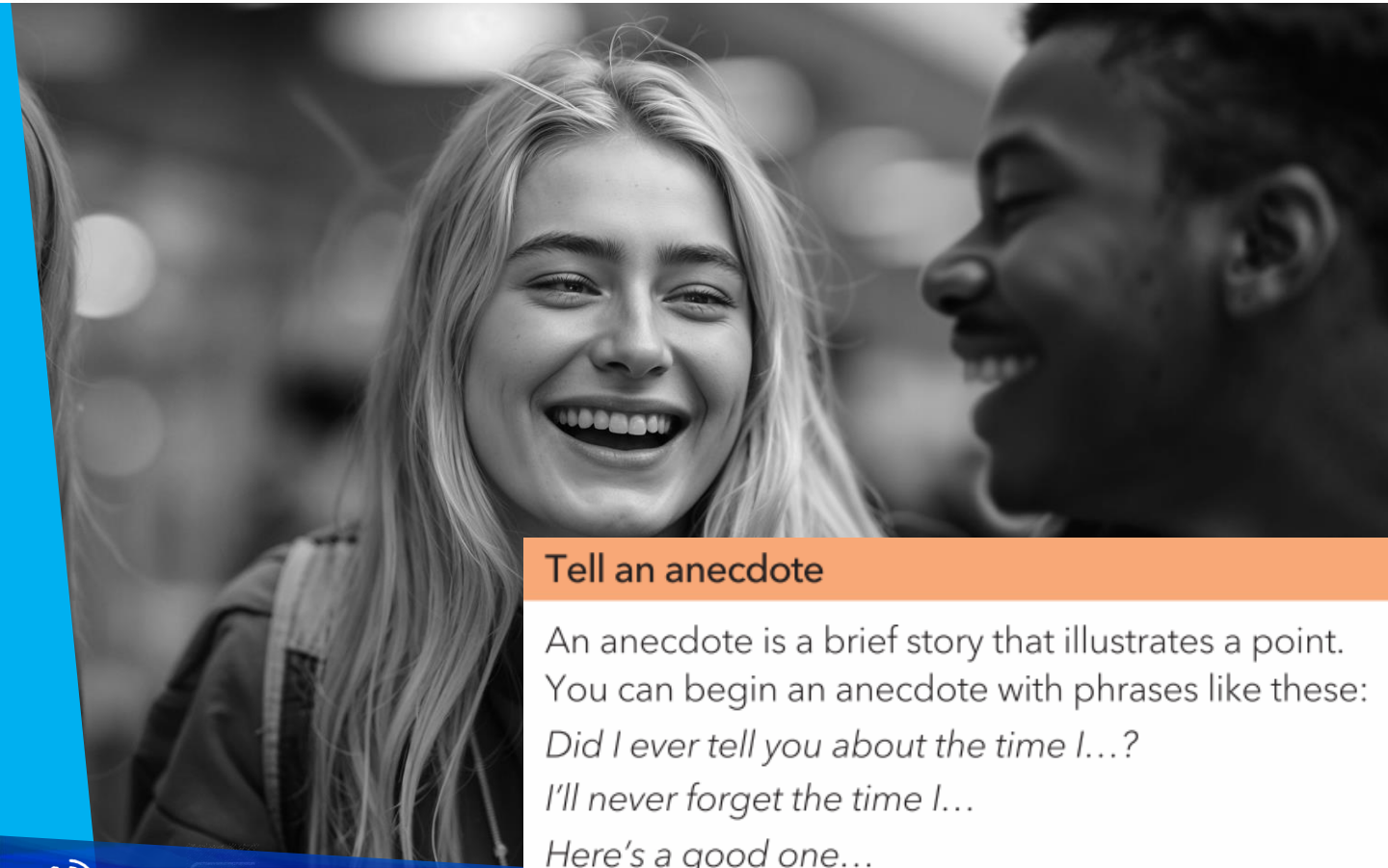
Check the answers in class.

C What does the speaker conclude about animal behaviors?



Have the students answer the question in class.

D **PAIRS REACT** Which of the animal behaviors was most surprising to you? Why?



Tell an anecdote

An anecdote is a brief story that illustrates a point. You can begin an anecdote with phrases like these:

Did I ever tell you about the time I…?

I'll never forget the time I…

Here's a good one…

Believe me,…

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



5 TRY IT YOURSELF

A **THINK** What is an animal behavior that you have seen (in person or on video) that seemed humanlike. Take notes in the chart.

Type of animal	Description of behavior	Why it seemed humanlike

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

B **DISCUSS** Share your anecdotes in small groups. Do you think the animal and human behaviors just appear to be similar, or is there a deeper connection? Come to a consensus.



Animals Like Us

Picture this: A 59-year-old mother is lying sick in bed near the end of a long illness. She doesn't react to much lately and seems lost in a world of her own. One day a friend comes to visit. She's known him for more than forty years, but they haven't seen each other for a long time. It takes her a few minutes to respond to his voice. Then, suddenly, she opens her eyes. Her face brightens. She lets out a small cry of joy and strokes his hair. Sounds like a pretty natural human reaction to seeing a beloved friend, right? But the mother in this story isn't a human—she's a chimpanzee named Mama who lived in a zoo, and her friend was Jan van Hooff, the founder of the zoo's chimpanzee colony, with whom she had worked closely for many years and, according to the people who knew her, whom she had come to love.

Animals, it turns out, display a lot of behaviors that are surprisingly human. Take grieving, for example. As humans, we're social creatures, and mourning the dead is a part of our lives and cultures. Wolves are also social animals, and it has been clearly observed that they also grieve for lost loved ones. A wolf whose pack mate has died will sing alone with a long, slow cry instead of howling with the group. When the pack walks by a place where one of their members was killed, they'll lower their heads and tails and walk softly. When observing this behavior, it's hard not to feel moved by their obvious sadness.

Animals also show some of our less desirable traits, like the ability to hold a grudge. Some years ago, researchers in Seattle who were trapping crows and putting bands on their legs were surprised to discover that once they made a crow mad, the bird would remember them and would stay mad. They found that even if a year or more had passed, as soon as they entered the forest, the crows would dive-bomb the people who they saw as threatening, flying down from trees, flapping their wings and loudly scolding them. The birds ignored researchers that they had never seen before. Later studies showed that a crow's brain lights up when it sees a familiar face much the way a human's does. Crows not only have a remarkable ability to remember faces, they also don't let go of any negative feelings associated with a face they remember. Perhaps it's not too surprising to detect some humanlike feelings in mammals and birds, but even animals who are very different from us raise questions about emotion, intelligence, and self-awareness. Chief among these is the octopus, which in spite of being an invertebrate creature not at all like a human, has demonstrated surprising intelligence and problem-solving ability. They're famous for making great escapes. An octopus named Inky escaped from the National Aquarium of New Zealand by climbing out of his tank, walking across the room, and sliding down a nearly 150-meter drain pipe to the ocean. Some people who take care of octopuses in aquariums believe they are self-aware. Unlike other invertebrates, the aquarium octopus usually has a name and a personality. But does it have feelings? We don't really know. In reality, we can't get into any animal's mind to know how it's feeling or why it does what it does, and sometimes we might be seeing behaviors that look human but are completely unrelated. Just because your dog makes a guilty face after he eats your shoe doesn't mean he feels guilty. He's probably just sad because you're upset with him. On the other hand, animal brains are not completely different from ours, and studying their behaviors might give us some insight into evolution and our own psychology.

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

Animals Like Us

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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.