

araq

StartUp 7

Reading

Unit4 – Lesson4

Page48

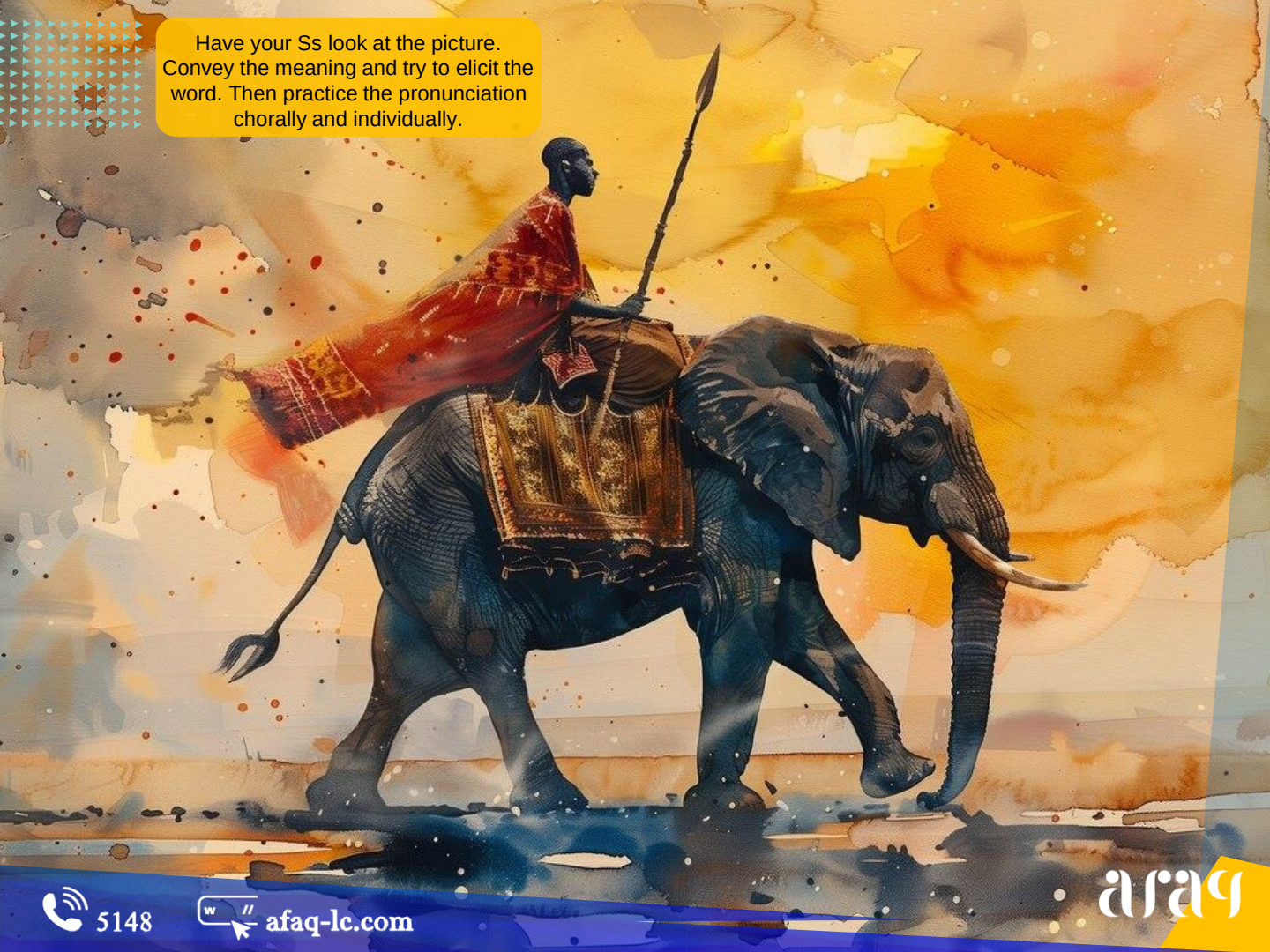
Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

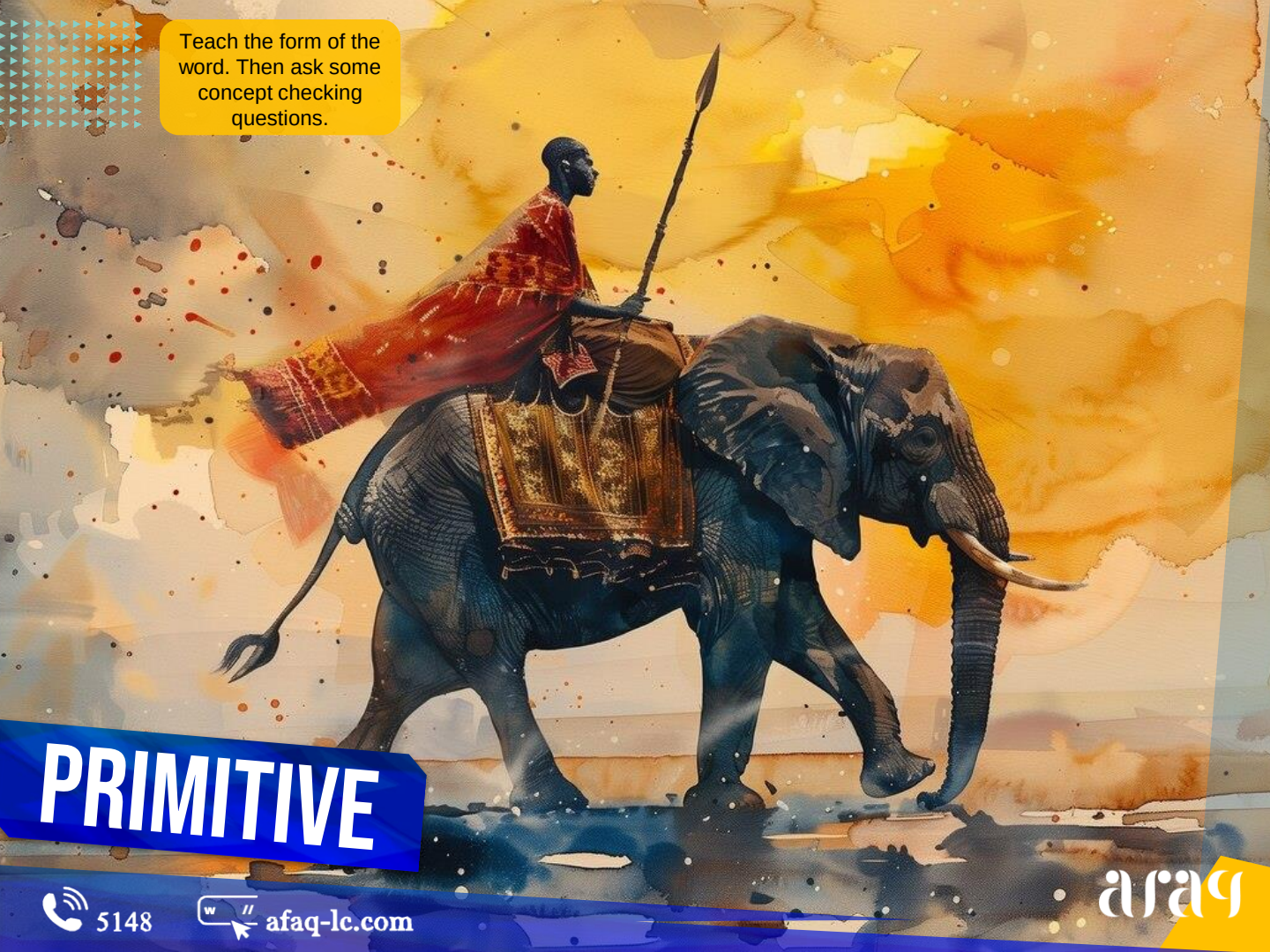


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



MIMIC


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.
PRIMITIVE
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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.



IN THE WILD



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.
CAPTIVITY
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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.



DEPRIVED OF


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.



BE SUITED TO


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.
BEFRIEND
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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.



ALBEIT


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.
NASAL
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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.



A CAVITY

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.



UNGRAMMATICAL


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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FILL IN THE BLANKS.

mimic - in the wild - deprived of - be suited to - nasal - ungrammatical
primitive - captivity - befriend - albeit - a cavity - intelligible

_____1_____: it can be easily understood
_____2_____: formal a hole or space inside something
_____3_____: incorrect according to the rules of grammar
_____4_____: used to add information that reduces the force or importance of what you have just said
_____5_____: to have the right qualities to do something
_____6_____: to behave in a friendly way toward someone
_____7_____: to copy the way someone speaks
_____8_____: related to the nose
_____9_____: kept from having something important or desired
_____10_____: in natural and free conditions, not kept or controlled by people
_____11_____: belonging to an early stage of development
_____12_____: kept in a cage or enclosure and not allowed to go free

Have your students do the task in class. Then check the answers right away.

Have your Ss preview the text and answer the task. If necessary provide enough explanation about how to preview the text.

A PREVIEW Read the title and the interview questions only. What is the main topic?

Home | Technology | Work | Social Media

SCIENCE IN FOCUS: TALKING ANIMALS

Q: Jennifer, why can some animals learn to mimic words while others can't?

Q: What makes these animals different?

Q: Why would animals want to mimic human speech?

Q: Do you know of any examples of the mammals you mentioned mimicking human language?

Q: Do other primates have the ability to mimic or use language the way humans do?

Q: Do you think any animals will one day use language in a more intelligible way?

Have your Ss listen to the audio and answer the question. Check the answers in class.

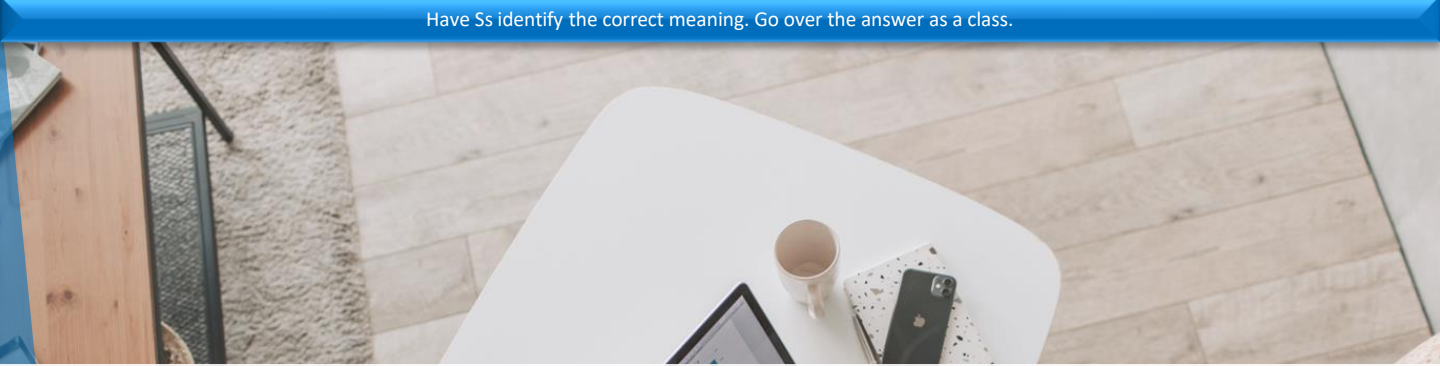
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE AUDIO.

4-17



1. How does the biology of vocal mimics differ from that of most other animals?
2. Why did Koshik likely learn to say *sit* and *lie down*?
3. Why does Orsher doubt that Koko expressed thoughts like a human?
4. Why is Orsher unsure about animals ever using language more intelligibly?

Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.



B **CLOSE READING** Reread the lines. Then circle the correct answers.

1. In lines 9–12, how is the second sentence related to the first sentence?
   a. It provides a reason for direct connections.
   b. It explains a different type of connection.
   c. It describes the purpose of direct connections.
2. In line 16, what does the word *as* mean?
   a. because b. in the same way c. during the time



C Read the Reading Skill. Then reread the interview. Write the definition of each term.

1. cetaceans: _____
2. brain stem: _____
3. larynx: _____
4. Gorilla Sign Language: _____

READING SKILL Recognize definitions

After a new or difficult noun or noun phrase, look for a definition that clarifies the meaning of the term. It might be set off by a comma or dash or be in parentheses. Recognizing such definitions helps break some long sentences into easily understandable chunks.



In pairs, have Ss take turns retelling the most important ideas in the article in complete sentences. Remind them to use their own words as they summarize.



o say.

ennifer, why can some animals learn to mimic words while others can't?

lot many species have the capacity for vocal mimicry: among birds, only parrots, ongbirds, and hummingbirds, and among mammals, only humans, bats, elephants, seals, nd cetaceans—whales, dolphins, and the like.

What makes these animals different?

Well, the biology of animals that are vocal mimics is different because the muscles that ontrol their voices are directly connected to the forebrain. However, in most other nimals, those voice-control muscles are connected to the brain stem, a more primitive art of the brain. Plus, [illegible] nother in the wild.

Why would anim[illegible]

n the wild, they [illegible] hemselves deprived of contact with others of their kind. It seems they befriend humans and mimic them as the hen joining a new group of an[illegible]

Do you know of any examples of [illegible] language?

lot bats, but I've heard seals in aquariums use a few words. Talking elephants are quite rare as elephants' mout ren't suited to mimicking human sounds. However, there is one named Koshik. He lives in Everland, South Kore argest theme park. He inserts his trunk into his mouth to help make sounds resembling Korean words meaning *it*, *lie down*, and several others. Then there's Nack, a Beluga whale in Kamogawa Sea World, a marine park near le can imitate a few sounds and Japanese words, albeit not exactly, by over-inflating his nasal cavities.

Do other primates have the ability to mimic or use language the way humans do?

Although their larynx (the organ in the throat that produces sound) is very similar to ours, they usually don't. Tilo rangutan at the Cologne Zoological Garden in Germany, surprised everyone by making humanlike sound [illegible] orc[illegible]oko, a gorilla that was kept by researcher Francine Patterson in California, learned over 1,000 sig

WHAT WAS THE ARTICLE ABOUT?
RETELL THE MOST IMPORTANT IDEAS.
USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

Have your students think about the question. You're suggested to brainstorm some ideas first.

A THINK How would it be useful for scientists to teach different species of vocal mimics to use human language and communicate with them? Think of as many benefits as you can. Take notes.



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

B GROUPS Discuss how they could be implemented and the advantages and disadvantages of having animals that are able to communicate with us.



SCIENCE IN FOCUS: TALKING ANIMALS

Last weekend, I interviewed Jennifer Orsher, the curator of primates at the Stoneville Animal Conservation Center, about animals using human language. Here's what she had to say.


Dr. Francine Patterson and Koko

Q: Jennifer, why can some animals learn to mimic words while others can't?

A: Not many species have the capacity for vocal mimicry: among birds, only parrots, songbirds, and hummingbirds, and among mammals, only humans, bats, elephants, seals, and cetaceans—whales, dolphins, and the like.

Q: What makes these animals different?

A: Well, the biology of animals that are vocal mimics is different because the muscles that control their voices are directly connected to the forebrain. However, in most other animals, those voice-control muscles are connected to the brain stem, a more primitive part of the brain. Plus, all vocal mimics are social animals, and imitation is their way of interacting and bonding with one another in the wild.

Q: Why would animals want to mimic human speech?

A: In the wild, they rarely would, but most vocal mimicry goes on in captivity, where these normally social animals find themselves deprived of contact with others of their kind. It seems they befriend humans and mimic them as they would when joining a new group of animals of their own species.

Q: Do you know of any examples of the mammals you mentioned mimicking human language?

A: Not bats, but I've heard seals in aquariums use a few words. Talking elephants are quite rare as elephants' mouths aren't suited to mimicking human sounds. However, there is one named Koshik. He lives in Everland, South Korea's largest theme park. He inserts his trunk into his mouth to help make sounds resembling Korean words meaning *yes*, *no*, *sit*, *lie down*, and several others. Then there's Nack, a Beluga whale in Kamogawa Sea World, a marine park near Tokyo. He can imitate a few sounds and Japanese words, albeit not exactly, by over-inflating his nasal cavities.

Q: Do other primates have the ability to mimic or use language the way humans do?

A: Although their larynx (the organ in the throat that produces sound) is very similar to ours, they usually don't. Tilda, an orangutan at the Cologne Zoological Garden in Germany, surprised everyone by making humanlike sounds—but not words. Koko, a gorilla that was kept by researcher Francine Patterson in California, learned over 1,000 signs in Gorilla Sign Language, a modified form of American Sign Language. Although she claimed that Koko used signs to express herself much as humans do, Koko's signing was ungrammatical, and Dr. Patterson always had to interpret it. >>

Q: Do you think any animals will one day use language in a more intelligible way?

A: I'm not sure. It brings to mind a quotation from the philosopher Wittgenstein: "If a lion could talk, we wouldn't be able to understand it." He meant that we'd have too little in common to understand each other. So, perhaps it's primates that we would have the best chance of talking with since they are our closest animal relatives!

READ THE TEXT 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.