

Use of English

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Instincts and learned behaviour

To survive, an animal has to be able to do certain things as soon as it is born or it hatches. (0) *Governed* by its genes, some parts of an animal's behaviour are innate. This kind of behaviour is vital for a young animal, (1) it recognise danger and food. But animals need also to adapt their behaviour as they gain experience, and most show some degree of learning, even insects. Butterflies are (2) attracted to coloured flowers, and have a built-in preference for particular colours, but they (3) learn to adapt these preferences on the basis of their experience. This (4) to learn makes the animal's behaviour much more (5) to changing environments. A butterfly that couldn't learn to change its flower colour preference would quickly die of (6) if there were no flowers of the preferred colour around.

A bird will recognise its mother very early in its life. Having (7) what she looks like, chicks are then able to avoid making (8) approaches to other potentially dangerous birds in the community. Mammals often have an even greater degree of (9) care, some staying with their mother even until her next offspring is born. Not all animals have the same opportunities to learn, however, and those that are not looked after by their parents have to be (10) from the start.

GOVERN
HELP
INSTINCT
READY
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ADAPT
STARVE
LEARN
ADVISE
PARENT
DEPEND