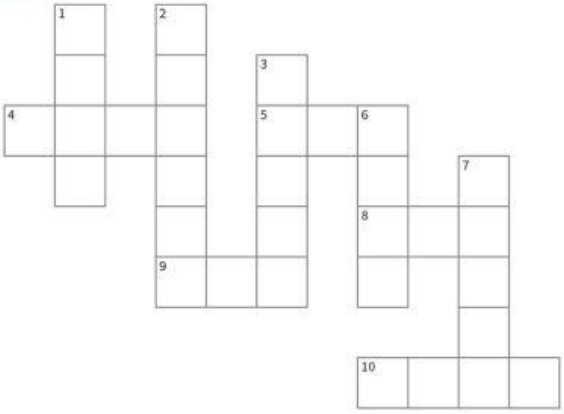
11 WE ARE FAMILY

VOCABULARY Phrasal verbs: relationships

1 **Complete the crossword, using the clues to help you.**



Across

4 If someone looks _____ on you, they think they are better than you.
5 When you go _____ someone, you don't like them anymore.
8 A reliable person will not _____ you down.
9 To '_____ it off' means that you get on well with somebody straight away.
10 If you _____ after somebody in your family, it means you have inherited some of their characteristics.

Down

1 To '_____ up to' someone means to admire them.
2 When you _____ with someone, you end the relationship.
3 If you can _____ on someone, that means you can rely on them.
6 To '_____ out with' means that you have an argument.
7 People who _____ together always support each other.

2 **Use a verb from box A and a word from box B to make phrasal verbs. Complete the text with the correct form of the phrasal verb.**

A

count	fall	go	hit	let
look x2	stick	take		

B

after	down	down on	on
off x2	out	together	up to



My name's Maria, and I come from a very close family – we always [1] _____. My mother is my role model – I really [2] _____ her. I think I [3] _____ my mother as she's quite shy and has only two really close friends. I'm quite shy and don't make friends easily either, but when I do become friends with someone, I'm very loyal. You can always [4] _____ me to stand by you in your time of need. I will never [5] _____ you _____! I don't like people who [6] _____ others and think they're better than them. If you do that, we will probably [7] _____ with each other. We might get on with each other at first; maybe we'll [8] _____ it _____ because we both like the same music or something. But I will [9] _____ you very quickly if I hear you talking about somebody else in an unpleasant way!

Please leave a message below if you want to chat.

Maria

READING

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading and Use of English Part 2

1 **Read the first two paragraphs of the article. For questions 1–8, think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

EXAM TIPS

- Look at the words before and after each gap to help you decide what type of word is needed.
- The words may be part of a phrasal verb or another fixed phrase.
- If you think of two or more possibilities, try them and see which one fits best.

2 **Read the rest of the article. What other animals are mentioned?**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ANIMAL FAMILIES

'All happy families are alike,' wrote the Russian author Leo Tolstoy, 'but every unhappy family is unhappy in its **(0)** *own* way.' He was talking about human families, of **(1)** _____ – but if he had turned his attention to the animal kingdom, he would **(2)** _____ found a huge variety of happy families, some of **(3)** _____ raise children very differently to the way humans have done throughout history.

A strong candidate **(4)** _____ the most human-like family in the animal kingdom is the Adelie penguin. The mother and father start by working together to build a nest **(5)** _____ the female will lay her egg. These nests are built with stones to keep the egg off the ice-cold ground of the Antarctic. Then the parents **(6)** _____ turns sitting on the egg. One of them goes off to feed, while the **(7)** _____ stays behind. When the baby is finally born, they once **(8)** _____ share the duties of going fishing and babysitting.

In contrast to this model of gender equality, African elephant females do nearly all the work of raising children. But at least they do not have to do it alone. A herd of elephants is made up mainly of adult females and their offspring. Each herd is ruled by an older female, called the matriarch, and all the adults help with looking after the youngsters. Adult male elephants are solitary creatures, and will usually stay with the herd for about a month before moving on to look for another mate.

Another animal species in which the females do most of the childcare is the Galapagos sea lion. In this case, the father does not abandon his family. A single adult male, the father of all, guards the beach, which is home for up to 30 mothers and their children. Remarkably, these groups, known as 'rookeries', operate a nursery-care system. A mother can leave her child to play with the other kids while they are all supervised by other females. The mothers take it in turns to do the babysitting.

Our closest animal relative, the chimpanzee, raises families in a tight social structure, with particularly strong bonds forming between the mother and her offspring. Long after an infant has fully grown, they will continue to show affection for their mother – even helping to care for her when she gets old. Chimpanzees live in groups ranging in size from 15 to 150 members and, unlike elephants, these groups are dominated by the males. However, the fathers play very little part in their children's upbringing, apart from hunting and sharing food.

So what can we learn from the study of family structures in the animal kingdom? In the huge variety of roles played by mothers, fathers and social groups, there is one aim common to every species: the well-being of the children. It seems that a family which can achieve this is a happy family – in its own unique way.



3 **Read the text again and answer the questions with *P* (penguins), *E* (elephants), *S* (sea lions) or *C* (chimpanzees).**

In which animal family …

1 is childcare shared equally? *P*
2 is a female the boss? _____
3 do females share the work? _____ _____
4 do children maintain a long relationship with a parent? _____
5 does the father look after several females? _____
6 do males provide food? _____ _____

4 **Match the highlighted words in the article to the meanings.**

1 the state of being healthy, happy, and comfortable _____
2 the way that a parent looks after and teaches a child _____
3 the child of a person or animal _____
4 watched to make certain everything is done correctly, safely, etc. _____
5 leave and not return _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS