

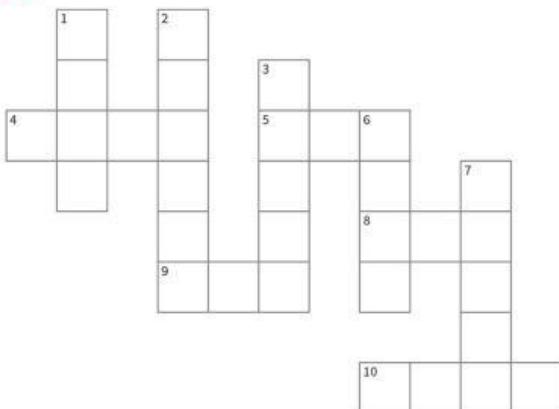
11

WE ARE FAMILY

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs: relationships

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



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

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
