

# WE'RE A TEAM!

Humans have been working <sup>1</sup>..... (collaborate) for more than 200,000 years to ensure survival, so perhaps it's no surprise that other species have also developed interesting teamwork traits that we might learn from. For example, meerkats have adopted a <sup>2</sup>..... (survive) strategy based on mutual trust, where they depend solely on one individual to stand guard and alert the clan to danger. This shows how important it is for us to trust fellow team members <sup>3</sup>..... (implicit). And think about how wolves have finely <sup>4</sup>..... (hone) their communication skills to determine their roles in the pack – from the type of howl they voice to tiny eye movements. If we, as team members, communicate effectively, it reduces the scope for <sup>5</sup>..... (communicate) while working together. Another example of teamwork in the animal world is how killer whales use collaboration and <sup>6</sup>..... (coordinate) very cleverly to find prey. Coordinating efforts is a basic <sup>7</sup>..... (require) when trying to achieve a goal, <sup>8</sup>..... (respect) of who gets more recognition. It's the bigger picture that is vital. We can also learn about conflict <sup>9</sup>..... (resolve) from chimpanzees, who fight but then always reconcile to avoid negativity in the group. And, of course, we can't forget elephants, whose sense of empathy means they support and nurture any injured member of the herd. We need to create bonds with our teammates to ensure better <sup>10</sup>..... (perform). Going that extra mile for someone will bring its own reward in the future.

