

READING • An investigation

I can identify an author's audience and intention.

1- Scan the blog. Choose the most suitable summary.

- a It's by a philosopher who is talking about the history of philosophy.
- b It's by a person who is interested in the subject because they like animals.
- c It's by a scientist who is talking about their work and advertising a book.

ANIMAL EMOTIONS

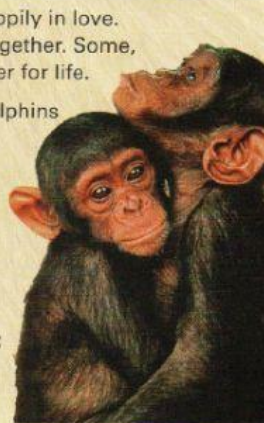
If you've read my blog before, you already know that I'm an animal lover. My two dogs are the best four-legged friends in the world, and I've also adopted a long-haired, one-eyed cat with an attitude; she seems to know exactly what I'm thinking. So this month I wanted to ask a question: Can animals think and feel like we do?

In the 16th century, the philosopher René Descartes said that animals were like mechanical robots which didn't feel pain or have thoughts and feelings. Since then, opinions have changed, as scientists have spent a lot of time researching animals. Here are a few of the surprising things which they've observed:

- When an elephant dies, the other elephants in the group cover its body and stand next to it. They stay near the dead animal for days and seem broken-hearted. Members of the group will visit the place months and sometimes years later. It seems like they could be expressing their sadness. They might, perhaps, have emotions.

- Whales act like they're happily in love. They embrace and play together. Some, like orcas, have one partner for life.
- There are stories about dolphins which have protected humans from sharks. Captive dolphins also get excited when they receive rewards for doing tricks.
- Studies show that chimpanzees are sympathetic to each other; one chimpanzee will hug another chimpanzee if it is hurt.
- It's not only big-brained mammals which show sympathy. Crows, like elephants, stand in a group when one dies, and bring grass to cover the body. Scientists have also noted that mice appear worried when another mouse is in pain.
- Animals in a group certainly have different personalities; some are confident; some are shy; some are relaxed; others are more aggressive and assertive.

So what about Descartes? To me, it's pretty obvious that he was wrong. The evidence suggests that animals must feel something; they can't simply be like robots. Researchers are using brain scans to discover more about animal behaviour, so we may know more about their emotions in the future. For now, we should be open-minded and considerate towards animals. They might be thinking more than we realize.



2- Read and listen to the text. Write **TRUE** or **FALSE**.



- 1 The author gets on well with her pets.
- 2 Studies today show that animals don't have thoughts or feelings.
- 3 Dolphins sometimes protect humans from sharks.
- 4 Chimpanzees show sympathy.
- 5 Small-brained animals don't show sympathy.
- 6 In the future, we'll know more about animals' emotions.

3- Scan the blog again and complete the two-part adjectives.

1- four-_____

4- broken-_____

2- long-_____

5- big-_____

3- one-_____

6- open-_____

4- Complete the adjectives. Use the **-ed form of the words in the box.**

behave blood eye hair hand skin

- 1 Crocodiles are cold-_____ creatures.
- 2 That blonde-_____ girl is my sister.
- 3 It's difficult for me to use that pen because I'm left-_____.
- 4 You're such an excellent class. You're all very well-_____.
- 5 I'm tall and blue-_____ like my father.
- 6 I can't stay in the sun for long because I'm very pale-_____.