3 ALL IN THE MIND

VOCABULARY Abstract nouns

1 **Match the nouns to the meanings.**

1 agreement ____
2 belief ____
3 development ____
4 drive ____
5 luck ____
6 problem-solving ____
7 ambition ____
8 success ____
9 thought ____

a when you achieve what you want to achieve
b something that you think is true
c a strong wish to be successful
d the good (and bad) things that happen to you
e the activity of thinking
f energy and determination to achieve things
g the process of changing into something new
h the process of finding solutions
i when people have the same opinion or make the same decision

2 **Choose the correct abstract noun to complete the sentences.**

1 It is my _____ that one day we will discover life on other planets.
A success **B** luck **C** belief
2 Education should encourage _____ as well as give students knowledge.
A problem-solving **B** belief **C** agreement
3 Ian's recent novel was a big _____ – millions of copies were sold.
A drive **B** success **C** luck
4 It was pure _____ that I met Simon in town – we hadn't arranged to meet.
A nurture **B** drive **C** luck
5 The school is spending a lot of time on the _____ of a new homework marking system.
A problem-solving **B** development **C** thought
6 Jack is very talented, but he lacks the _____ to succeed as an actor.
A problem-solving **B** thought **C** ambition
7 I don't think you have the _____ to be a big success in the business world.
A drive **B** thought **C** development
8 I haven't given much _____ to what I'm going to do with my time this summer.
A luck **B** thought **C** belief

READING

1 **Look at the photo in the article. What are the animals doing, and why are they doing it?**

_____

_____

2 **Now read the article quickly. What kinds of animals are mentioned as showing similar emotions to humans?**

_____

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading and Use of English Part 6

3 **You are going to read an article about empathy. Six sentences have been removed from the article. There is one extra sentence. Underline the pronouns and determiners which refer to something outside the sentence.**

A It seemed to be willing to go hungry rather than see a fellow animal suffer.

B Empathy plays a role in that, as it allows us to understand our fellow humans better.

C This fear of strangers will, we believe, protect us from personal danger.

D Other research has shown animals displaying empathy towards other animals and towards humans.

E The usual effect of this kind of behaviour is that it stops crying, shouting and other signs of being upset.

F We assume that people are able to think themselves into the position of another person, even though they may not have personally experienced that person's circumstances.

G They communicate this requirement by crying for attention and to show pain.

4 **Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

EXAM TIPS

- Read the text quickly for its general meaning.
- Read the sentences A–G carefully and underline important words.
- Also underline pronouns and other possible links between the sentences and the text.
- Look for links in the sentences before and after each gap in the text.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

THE ORIGINS OF EMPATHY

Empathy – the ability to imagine what it must be like in someone else's situation – was traditionally thought to be a quality only possessed by human beings. It is an essential part of what it means to be human, to the extent that we are suspicious of anyone who does not show empathy in their behaviour.

Empathy should not be confused with sympathy – caring about another person's problems – which does not necessarily mean that we understand how we would feel in the same situation. To feel empathy is more involved than simply feeling sorry for someone else's troubles. 1 This is not restricted to real life – we read novels, watch television and go to the theatre, and part of our enjoyment comes from understanding the dilemma faced by the characters, because we know how we would feel if we were in the same situation. Empathy is essential to the smooth running of society. We create rules, without which society could not work, and we obey them because we can empathise with our fellow citizens.

However, it seems that in fact empathy may not be a quality unique to humans. One study involving children's reactions to adults pretending to be upset – for example, crying or expressing pain – observed that family pets seemed to be reacting as well. 2 Creatures from across the animal kingdom such as whales, bees and chimpanzees, as well as domestic pets, display behaviour that suggests they cooperate with and protect each other.

In another study, psychiatrist Jules Masserman and his team conducted an experiment with monkeys in which the monkeys pulled one of two chains that released food. One chain simply released the food, while another gave a small electric shock to a second monkey. The first monkey stopped pulling the chain that delivered the shock. 3 This empathetic behaviour was observed in a number of monkeys.

The origin of empathy is probably the need for the young of all animal species to be cared for. 4 Both human and non-human young were more likely to survive if their parents reacted positively to their needs. People and animals alike are social beings and are more likely to survive if they work together. 5 If we help others, we are also helping ourselves, and so empathy is sensible and practical.

We do not always display empathy, however. Just as animals react aggressively to unknown creatures from their own or other species, so humans tend to regard people they don't know with suspicion. 6 Our unwillingness to trust anyone unfamiliar is as natural to us as our empathy towards those we know and love.



5 **List the words you underlined in Exercise 3 and what they refer to. (The numbers refer to those in the text.)**

1	*we* *they*	*human beings* *another person*
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

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

1 used after referring to two groups of people or things to show that both groups are included .....
2 owned or had .....
3 allowed to drop .....
4 not known .....
5 a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two different things .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS