

2 Working together

Reading and Use of English Part 7

Gapped text

- 1 You are going to read an article from a scientific magazine. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which best fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

The networked animal

So much of our life is influenced by ¹who is in our social networks. A human infant will be entirely dependent on its parent or carer for years. Beyond that, as an adult, it will continue to rely on extended families, friends of friends, co-workers and their connections to find out about what books to read, how to vote and what jobs to pursue.

1

The complexity of these can vary greatly. Some may be simple associations involving only a few individuals, such as a loose shoal of fish travelling together. Others may be far more complicated, such as might be found in a troop of baboons, ²where individuals often belong to multiple networks and can come, go or change positions in response to changing circumstances.

2

To get a feel for how one such network operates in nature, we can look, for example, at macaque monkeys, ³which create multiple networks such as ones for playing or ones for hunting for fruit. Networks differ in size, and a monkey might have different favourite partners in different networks and a particular macaque may play a stronger role in one network than another.

3

In an experiment to determine how important the presence of these policing males was to the stability of the group, primatologists at Emory University removed three dominant males from a troop ⁴that they were studying. Their absence led to a noticeable increase in aggression; at the same time, the entire society weakened as the population divided into smaller groups that were less willing to interact with outsiders.



4

This kind of knockout experiment, ⁵which in this case revealed insights into macaques, has conclusions that can apply to other species. If some individuals in a network are especially valuable to its structure, then an understanding of animal social networks may be important to conservation biology. Killer whales are a case in point and their groups show similar patterns of behaviour. They tend to be dominated by a small number of females that act as nerve centres for the transmission of information about where to find food and other aspects of life in the sea.



- A** Anything people do that disturbs these key individuals – from hunting to polluting the oceans to constructing barriers that restrict their ability to move freely – might severely disrupt their social network and weaken the prospects for survival for the entire group.
- B** But the various networks share a common feature: they operate under the watchful eye of a few authority figures that keep the peace. The macaque police, some of the group's highest ranking males, spend time and energy breaking up fights between other individuals in their social networks.
- C** In both of these kinds of network, the interaction between the members of the group has important implications for survival. The success of a network depends on the accuracy of information about food and predators and the speed at which it travels.
- D** The application of this approach began in earnest when animal behaviour researchers adopted methods long-used by social scientists for the study of human networks – first in workplaces and neighbourhoods, and later in virtual communities online.
- E** These observations led the researchers to hypothesise that the presence of police allowed for healthier and denser networks, where members had more and friendlier contact with larger numbers of their species.
- F** We are, however, by no means alone in this reliance: social networks also affect the daily experiences and, indeed, survival of individuals in many animal species. Chimpanzees and other primates lead complex social lives, and many other animals interact with each other in networks.
- G** We have certainly come a long way since Nobel laureate Konrad Lorenz first fascinated the public with his studies of the behaviour patterns of newly-born geese; and although his conclusions have since been brought into question, he sparked interest in the emerging science of ethology.

5

This understanding could help to inform environmental policies ⁶**that** minimise our effect on these amazing creatures. And we will see positive results – not just in regard to whales but to other species as well – if we adopt them. Our attitudes to the animal kingdom are changing as we learn more, and the acceptance that conservation is important has entered into the political mainstream.

6

There is, however, a great deal further to go and there are vast areas of research that still remain open. The question regarding the relative importance of nature (genes) versus nurture (environment) is still one ⁷**which** is hotly debated; animal intelligence and communication is still something of a mystery, as are their value systems, if such things indeed exist. These, truly, are interesting times.

- 2** Decide whether each relative pronoun or adverb in **bold** in the article introduces a defining relative clause (*D*) or a non-defining relative clause (*N*). Write *D* or *N*.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

- 3** Can the relative pronouns and adverbs (1–7) in the article be omitted (–) or replaced by an alternative relative pronoun or adverb? If so, write them below. If they cannot be omitted or replaced, write *No*.

1 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 6 _____
3 _____ 7 _____
4 _____

Vocabulary

Relationships

1 Complete the adjectives in sentences 1–8.

- Jake and I grew up in the same village so we have a lot of **m** _____ friends.
- In some societies, people live in **e** _____ families, with children, parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts all living in the same house.
- We are a **c** _____-**k** _____ family. We spend all our time together and tell each other everything.
- Living on a farm, I had quite a **s** _____ upbringing. We hardly ever went to town or met other kids our age.
- Laura had a fairly **c** _____ upbringing. Like all the other children she knew, she went to primary school in the village and then to secondary school in the town.
- John and Ella have broken up a couple of times. They're back together for the moment, but argue all the time. It's quite a **s** _____ relationship.
- We saw a lot of Serena when I had a good job and lots of money, but we don't see much of her now. She's a bit of a **f** _____-**w** _____ friend.
- Not everyone lives in a traditional **n** _____ family. There are plenty of single-parent families or families with stepchildren and stepparents.

2 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

bring up	take after	drift apart
put up with	see eye to eye	rub shoulders
get back together	keep in touch with	

- We used to be great friends, but I moved to Canada and Fred went to New Zealand, so after that we sort of _____. I don't know what he's doing now.
- My housemates and I never argue about things like money or politics. We _____ on most things.
- Although Emma's English, she was _____ in France so she's bilingual.
- Sue broke up with her boyfriend a few weeks ago, but they're already talking about _____ again. I hope they do because they're so well matched.
- There's a rather exclusive club which Robert wants to join. I think it's because he enjoys _____ with rich, influential people.

- Social media makes it so much easier to _____ old friends from school or university.
- Anne doesn't look much like her mother, but she _____ her in lots of other ways. She's got the same gentle personality and lovely sense of humour.
- I think Carol's brother is absolutely unbearable. I don't know how she _____ him.

Language focus

Modals

1 Match each sentence beginning 1–6 to an appropriate ending a–k. There are five endings which you do not need to use.

- The doctor says
 - If these keys aren't yours,
 - That was a ridiculous place to overtake,
 - You're beginning to annoy me because
 - If you leave before the rush hour,
 - You look quite like Laura, so I guessed
- you wouldn't have been late.
 - they must be John's.
 - you might be related.
 - you need to rest your ankle.
 - you should get here by six.
 - you should be cousins.
 - there must have been a crash.
 - he can't do as he is told.
 - then I suppose they can't be.
 - you just won't listen to anything I say.
 - they could have caused an accident.

Relative clauses

2 Change the underlined word in each sentence to the correct relative pronoun or adverb.

- Is that the film in where the main character secretly works for the CIA?
- My life changed for the better what I decided to move to the countryside.
- To who do you wish to speak?
- The people in Dublin, when I grew up, are known for being really friendly.
- Please can all parents which children want to go on the school trip, sign the consent form by tomorrow.
- My best friend, that is Scottish, has just got a job in Toronto.
- The mechanic isn't coming to fix the car until 9 am by when time it will be too late to get to the meeting.
- The reason which I'm calling is to tell you I'm working late tonight.

Listening Part 4

Multiple matching  04-08

► You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about networking.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

TASK ONE

For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the advice about networking each speaker gives.

A Put yourself at the centre of a network.

B Compliment influential people as much as possible.

C Try to establish a connection with the person you wish to impress.

D Ask people directly for a favour.

E Try to get invites to lots of events.

F Find useful contacts within your existing social network.

G Approach people who have a different perspective to you.

H Ensure the relationship will be mutually beneficial.

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 5 5

TASK TWO

For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) what the speaker's opinion of networking is.

A vital for anyone with ambition

B boring but can be rewarding

C it is of limited value

D extremely unpleasant

E not essential to be successful

F it is unavoidable

G does not guarantee success

H great for sharing expertise

Speaker 1 6

Speaker 2 7

Speaker 3 8

Speaker 4 9

Speaker 5 10



Reading and Use of English Part 1

Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Not so gentle giants?

The increasing number of reports of elephants attacking farms and villages seems strange in (0) of the fact that elephants, when left undisturbed, are usually (1) of as profoundly social creatures with (2) family ties.

Young elephants are raised within a large family of females which includes the birth mother, grandmothers, aunts and friends. Studies of (3) herds have shown that young elephants stay within 15 feet of their mothers until they are eight, after which young females stay (4) and the young males leave to join an all-male social group before returning years later as mature adults.

However, in many parts of the world, elephant herds have suffered badly because of habitat loss, poaching or by being moved to less densely (5) reserves. The number of older female caregivers has fallen drastically, as has the number of elder bulls, who would normally play a significant role in keeping younger males under control. It would (6) that human interference is ultimately responsible for these dangerous and potentially (7) outbreaks of aggression – and until things return to (8), there is little prospect of an end to the violence.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0 | A light | B regard | C respect | D sight |
| 1 | A regarded | B imagined | C considered | D thought |
| 2 | A tough | B strong | C integral | D gripping |
| 3 | A founded | B produced | C established | D associated |
| 4 | A in | B on | C by | D over |
| 5 | A occupied | B congested | C populated | D settled |
| 6 | A look | B appear | C indicate | D show |
| 7 | A drastic | B intense | C brutal | D fatal |
| 8 | A normal | B usual | C everyday | D standard |



Writing Part 2

Letter/email

- 1 Read the part 2 exam task. Should your reply be formal or informal?

You recently returned from a four-week stay as an ecotourist at a game reserve in Africa. You have received this email from the London-based director of the programme.

Write your **email** in reply.

From: Mary Wilson

Subject: Feedback

We are in the process of compiling feedback from recent volunteers about the programme at the Muzungu Game Reserve.

Please comment on whether you enjoyed the experience. We would also welcome any suggestions of ways in which the programme might be improved.

Best wishes

Mary Wilson

2 Read the model answer and answer the following questions.

- 1 Is the feedback positive or negative?
- 2 In which two areas does the writer think improvement is needed?

3 Underline the most suitable option in *italics* to complete the model answer.

RE: Feedback

To: Mary Wilson

From: Ingrid Freeman

Subject: Re: Feedback

Dear Ms Wilson

(1) *Thanks/Thank you* for your recent email asking for feedback on the Muzungu Game Reserve. Unfortunately, I feel there is (2) *a great deal/masses* that needs to be done to raise standards to an acceptable level.

I was (3) *greatly disappointed by/really cross about* the three weeks I spent at the reserve as a volunteer. Although the volunteer coordinator, Jason, always tried hard to deliver what had been promised, our group's experience was limited to a talk about conservation, a few trips in the jeep and very little else. (4) *Also,/Furthermore*, I had been led to believe that this trip was designed for students. I am nineteen, but (5) *the majority/loads* of the participants were over forty, and two were even retired.

There are two fundamental reasons for the problems I experienced. The first is that the adverts for this trip are (6) *complete rubbish/very misleading*. Besides claiming to offer trips for young people, the adverts also mention balloon flights, conservation activities and anti-poaching patrols, none of which took place. (7) *Moreover,/The other thing is that* the centre at the game reserve is seriously understaffed. (8) *As I mentioned/Like I said* earlier, Jason was tremendously hard-working, but as he was also responsible for collecting people from the airport as well as doing essential maintenance of the huts, he had practically no time to look after the group.

I would suggest therefore that your advertising is changed so that it is accurate. Additionally, your company should immediately employ one or two assistants so that the full range of promised activities could be carried out.

Yours sincerely
Ingrid Freeman

send A

4 Complete the sentences about Ingrid using the words in the box. There are five extra words which you do not need to use.

addition	during	response	yet
whilst	reply	furthermore	aside
however	beside		

- 1 Ingrid was writing in _____ to a letter she had received from the programme director.
- 2 _____ her stay at the reserve, Ingrid experienced some serious problems.
- 3 A wide range of activities had been promised. These, _____, did not take place.
- 4 In _____, Ingrid was disappointed that there had not been more people her age.
- 5 _____ from the fact that the advertising was misleading, the centre was also seriously understaffed.

5 Write an answer to the Part 2 task below in 220–260 words. Remember to use an appropriate style.

During the summer you spent part of your holiday working as a volunteer at an elephant sanctuary in Thailand. You have received this email from the head of your university's Veterinary Science department.

From: Peter Pelcinski

Subject: Feedback

We are considering setting up a programme for our veterinary students to volunteer at the Chang-Mai sanctuary, and I understand from colleagues that you visited it recently.

I would be grateful if you could give me your overall impression of the organisation and its values, and whether volunteering there might benefit our veterinary students.

Dr Peter Pelcinski

Head of Veterinary Science

Write your **email**.

Remember

The question will state clearly who you are writing to and why. It is very important to include these details in your answer to show the examiners that you are not just repeating something that you have learnt by heart.