

Unit 1 Lesson 2A Reading and Vocabulary:

Making Contact

Making Contact Reading Passage
Identifying Author's Opinion
Ex 2,3,4,5



Summary of Passage: Making Contact

This passage talks about how Jane Goodall's work changed the way people understand animal communication and behavior. Through her groundbreaking studies of chimpanzees, she showed that animals can use tools, express complex social behaviors, and even communicate using touch, sound, and sign language, inspiring ongoing research in the field.

يتحدث النص عن كيف غيرت جين جودال فهم الناس لتواصل وسلوك الحيوانات. فمن خلال دراساتها الرائدة على الشمبانزي، أثبتت أن الحيوانات يمكنها استخدام الأدوات، والتعبير عن سلوكيات اجتماعية معقدة، بل والتواصل باستخدام اللمس والأصوات ولغة الإشارة، مما ألهم استمرار البحث في هذا المجال.

1 SPEAKING In pairs, discuss the question.

What do you think would happen if we could talk to animals?

2 CRITICAL THINKING Read the article and study Active Reading. What opinions about communication does the author express? How far do you agree with him?



1.2

MAKING

CONTACT

By Amer Asmar



We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both **take in** what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.



As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she **came across** a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she **made out** a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to **wipe out** the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane **pointed out** that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane **spelled out** to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools.

Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.

In my opinion, Jane Goodall **brought about** a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, which can **pick up** sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

GLOSSARY

groom – to brush and clean fur
omnivore – a living being that eats plants and animals
rival – a person or group that competes with others


Paragraph 1

MAKING CONTACT

By Amer Asmar

1.2

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.



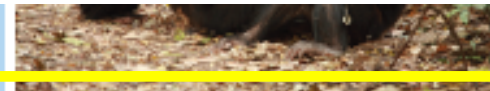
As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travelers to control their horses or camels, for example.	نعلم أن بعض الحيوانات تفهم التعليمات الأساسية، مما يمكّن المتنقلين من التحكم بخيولهم أو جمالهم، على سبيل المثال.
But although some of the more intelligent animals can figure out what we want them to do,	ولكن رغم أن بعض الحيوانات الأكثر ذكاءً يمكنها أن تدرك ما نريده منها،
we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited.	فقد افترضنا منذ زمن طويل أن التواصل مع الحيوانات – أو بينها – لا بد أن يكون محدودًا.
However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s,	ولكن، وبفضل العمل الذي قامت به العالمة الطبيعية جين جودال منذ ستينيات القرن الماضي،
we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas.	يجب أن نأخذ على محمل الجد إمكانية أن بعض الحيوانات يمكنها أن تستوعب ما نقوله، بل وتنقل (أو توصل) أفكارًا معقدة أيضًا.

MAIN IDEA

Paragraph 2

possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas.



As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her eagerness gained their

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals.	في طفولتها، كانت جين تحب قراءة الكتب عن شخصية خيالية تُدعى الدكتور دوليتل، الذي كان يستطيع التحدث إلى الحيوانات.
Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s.	وربما كان هذا هو ما ألهمها للسفر إلى إفريقيا عندما كانت في العشرينات من عمرها.
Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild.	وهناك، صادفت عالمًا سألها إن كانت ترغب في وظيفة لمراقبة الشمبانزي في البرية.
She immediately said yes.	فأجابت بالموافقة فورًا.
She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job,	وذهبت مع والدتها إلى ضفاف بحيرة تنجانيقا في تنزانيا لبدء عملها الجديد،
and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.	ولم يمض وقت طويل حتى استطاعت أن تتعرف على مجموعة من الشمبانزي في الأشجار حول منطقة تُعرف اليوم باسم "منتزه جومبي ستريم الوطني".

Paragraph 3

mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to **wipe out** the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane **pointed out** that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane **spelled out** to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too,

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees?	كيف لامرأة إنجليزية شابة بدون تدريب علمي أن تتواصل مع مجموعة من الشمبانزي البري؟
At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her.	في البداية، كانت الحيوانات تهرب بمجرد أن تراها.
But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust.	لكن، وربما لأنها لم تكن تعرف الكثير عن هذه الحيوانات البرية، فمن المرجح أن هدوءها هو ما أكسبها ثقتهم.
It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be.	ولم تدرك جين مدى خطورتهم إلا لاحقًا.
She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group.	فقد رأت أن مجموعات مختلفة من الشمبانزي تخوض معارك تحاول فيها القضاء على المجموعة المنافسة .
But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments.	لكن قبل أن تلاحظ هذا، أظهرت دراساتها أن الشمبانزي يستطيعون التواصل بوضوح، مما يسمح لهم بتنظيف بعضهم، ومساعدة بعضهم، ومشاركة الطعام، وحتى الجدل.
Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound .	وأشارت جين إلى أن هذه الحيوانات لا تستطيع التواصل باستخدام اللغة كما يفعل البشر، لكنها كانت قادرة على التواصل باللمس والأصوات.
Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.	والأدهى من ذلك، أنها اكتشفت أنهم يستطيعون استخدام لغة الإشارة أيضًا.

Paragraph 4

and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

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At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools,	في ذلك الوقت، كان الناس يعتقدون أن البشر فقط هم من يستطيعون استخدام الأدوات،
but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young.	لكن جين شاهدت الشمبانزي وهم يستخدمون العصي لاستخراج النمل من الشجرة، ثم يستخدمون تلك العصي لإطعام النمل لصغارهم.
Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools .	ومن خلال عملها، أوضحت جين للمجتمع العلمي لأول مرة أن الحيوانات أيضًا يمكنها استخدام الأدوات.



MAIN IDEA

Paragraph 5

Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.

Jane went on to write a number of books about her work.	واصلت جين كتابة عدد من الكتب عن عملها.
As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour,	وبالإضافة إلى شرحها للسلوك الاجتماعي المتطور جدًا لدى الشمبانزي،
she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian).	علمتنا أنهم من الكائنات القارئة آكلة النباتات و اللحوم (وكان الناس يعتقدون سابقاً أنهم نباتيون فقط).
In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.	في عام 2002، أصبحت سفيرة للسلام لدى الأمم المتحدة.

Paragraph 6

Peace

eats plants and animals

In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate.

rival - a person or group that competes with others

Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, which can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

6



In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate.	في رأيي، أحدثت جين جودال تغييرًا جذريًا في الطريقة التي يفهم بها الناس كيف يمكن للحيوانات أن تتواصل.
Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants,	منذ عملها في تنزانيا، واصل العالمون الطبيعيون دراسة أشكال مختلفة من التواصل بين الحيوانات مثل الحيتان والفيلة،
which can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances.	والتي يمكنها التقاط الأصوات التي تصدرها حيتان وفيلة أخرى من مسافات بعيدة.
I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.	أشعر أننا قد نتعلم المزيد عن تواصل الحيوانات في المستقبل.

Passage Key Vocabulary

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she **made out** a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

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In my opinion, Jane Goodall **brought about** a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, which can **pick up** sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

Passage Key Vocabulary and Meaning

Word or Phrase	Meaning (English)	المعنى (بالعربية)
bring about	to cause something to happen	يُحدث / يتسبب في
figure out	to understand or solve something	يُفهم / يكتشف
get across	to communicate an idea clearly	يُوصل فكرة
groom	to brush and clean fur (usually of animals)	ينظف / يعتني (بفراء الحيوان)
make out	to see or recognize something clearly	يتبين / يتعرف على
omnivore	an animal that eats both plants and meat	حيوان آكل لكل شيء (نباتات ولحوم)
pick up	to detect or notice a sound/signal	يلتقط / يستشعر
point out	to highlight or mention something	يُشير إلى / يوضح
rival	a person or group competing with another	مُنافس
scientific community	the group of scientists worldwide	المجتمع العلمي
spell out	to explain something clearly and in detail	يشرح بالتفصيل
wipe out	to destroy completely	يُبيد / يقضي على

Passage Pronoun References

الضمائر والأسماء التي تعود عليها في النص

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control **their (travellers)** horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what **we (people)** want **them (animals)** to do, **we (people)** have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, **we (people)** should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what **we (people)** are saying and **get across** complex ideas. As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps **this (reading about Dr Dolittle)** is what inspired **her (Jane)** to go to Africa when **she (Jane)** was in **her (Jane's)** 20s. Here **she (Jane)** came across a scientist who asked Jane if **she (Jane)** might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. **She (Jane)** immediately said yes. **She (Jane)** went with **her (Jane's)** mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start **her (Jane's)** new job, and it was not long before **she (Jane)** **made out** a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as **they (chimpanzees)** saw **her (Jane)**. But maybe because **she (Jane)** knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that **her (Jane's)** calmness gained **their (chimpanzees')** trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous **they (chimpanzees)** could be. **She (Jane)** saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which **they (chimpanzees)** tried to **wipe out** the **rival** group. But before **this (Jane learned how dangerous they could be)**, **her (Jane's)** studies showed **her (Jane)** that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing **them (chimpanzees)** to **groom** and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane **pointed out** that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but **they (chimpanzees)** could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, **she (Jane)** also realised **they (chimpanzees)** could use sign language.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to **their (chimpanzees')** young. Through **her (Jane's)** work, Jane **spelled out** to the **scientific community** for the first time that animals, too, could use tools.

Jane went on to write a number of books about **her (Jane's)** work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, **she (Jane)** taught **us (people)** that **they (chimpanzees)** are **omnivores** (people used to think **they (chimpanzees)** were vegetarian). In 2002, **she (Jane)** became a UN Messenger for Peace.

In **my (the writer's)** opinion, Jane Goodall **brought about** a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since **her (Jane's)** work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, which can **pick up** sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. **I (the writer)** feel that **we (people)** may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

Passage Word Derivations

بعض الاشتقاقات من النص

Word in Passage	Part of Speech	Base Word (الجزر)	Meaning of word in Passage
instructions	noun	instruct	تعليمات (اسم)
communication	noun	communicate	تواصل (اسم)
possibility	noun	possible	إمكانية (اسم)
fictional	adjective	fiction	خيالي (صفة)
scientist	noun	science	عالم (اسم)
scientific	adjective	science	علمي (صفة)
dangerous	adjective	danger	خطير (صفة)
studies	noun (plural)	study	دراسات (اسم جمع)
arguments	noun (plural)	argue	جدالات (اسم جمع)
behaviour	noun	behave	سلوك (اسم)
vegetarian	noun	vegetable	نباتي (اسم)

Identifying the Author's Opinion

ACTIVE READING | Identifying the author's opinion

In a text, the author presents his/her point of view on a topic and different arguments to support that view.

- Writers often use opinion verbs and phrases to signal their position, e.g. *I feel ...*, *I think ...*, *In my opinion ...*, etc.
- Sometimes they express their views more subtly by using modal verbs, e.g. *We should ...*, *It must be ...*, etc.
- They may also use phrases of probability, e.g. *Maybe ...*, *Possibly ...*, etc.

Remember that you can form your own opinion, rather than uncritically accepting what the author has to say.

القراءة النشطة | تحديد رأي الكاتب

في النص، يقدّم الكاتب وجهة نظره حول موضوع معيّن ويدعمها بحجج مختلفة.

• غالبًا ما يستخدم الكتاب أفعال الرأي وعباراته للدلالة على موقفهم،
مثل:

I feel, I think, In my Opinion

أشعر بأن...، أعتقد أن...، في رأيي... وغيرها.

• أحيانًا يعبرون الكتاب عن آرائهم بطريقة غير مباشرة باستخدام
الأفعال المساعدة الدالة على المعنى Modal Verbs، مثل:

We should, it must be

ينبغي أن...، لا بد أن... وغيرها.

• كما قد يستخدمون عبارات تدل على الاحتمال، مثل:

Maybe, possibly

ربما، من المحتمل أن... وغيرها.

تذكر أنه يمكنك تكوين رأيك الخاص، بدلاً من تقبل ما يقوله الكاتب دون تفكير أو نقد.


Identifying Author's Opinion in the Article

2 **CRITICAL THINKING** Read the article and study Active Reading. What opinions about communication does the author express? How far do you agree with him?




LESSON 2A READING AND VOCABULARY

- 1 SPEAKING** In pairs, discuss the question.
What do you think would happen if we could talk to animals?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING** Read the article and study Active Reading. What opinions about communication does the author express? How far do you agree with him?




MAKING CONTACT

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We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both **take in** what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to



Sentence from the Text	Reason (Why it's the author's opinion)
We should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas between themselves.	Uses a modal verb ("should") to express the author's recommendation or belief.
But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust.	Includes phrases of probability: "maybe", "it is highly likely" , showing uncertainty or interpretation by the author.
In my opinion , Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate.	Uses the clear opinion phrase "In my opinion" , directly signaling the author's personal viewpoint.
I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.	Uses opinion verb "I feel" and a probability phrase "may well" , showing prediction and personal belief.

Reading Comprehension

3 Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1 According to the author, how did Jane get the chimpanzees to trust her?

- a She talked to them.
- b She was relaxed with them.**
- c They did not know she was there.

2 What were the two most important discoveries that Jane made?

- a The chimpanzees could talk and make tools.
- b The chimpanzees had fights and disciplined their children.
- c The chimpanzees could use tools and communicate using sign language.**

3 What does the author believe might happen if humans could talk to animals?

- a We would change our minds about how animals communicate.
- b We might learn to communicate like whales and elephants.
- c They might teach us important lessons.

وفقًا للمؤلف، كيف كسبت
جين ثقة الشمبانزي؟

ما هما أهم اكتشافين قامت
بهما جين؟

ماذا يعتقد المؤلف أنه قد
يحدث إذا تمكن البشر من
التحدث إلى الحيوانات؟

ACTIVE READING | Identifying the author's opinion

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- Writers often use opinion verbs and phrases to signal their position, e.g. *I feel ...*, *I think ...*, *In my opinion ...*, etc.
 - Sometimes they express their views more subtly by using modal verbs, e.g. *We should ...*, *It must be ...*, etc.
 - They may also use phrases of probability, e.g. *Maybe ...*, *Possibly ...*, etc.
- Remember that you can form your own opinion, rather than uncritically accepting what the author has to say.

3 Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to the author, how did Jane get the chimpanzees to trust her?
- a She talked to them.
 - b She was relaxed with them.
 - c They did not know she was there.
- 2 What were the two most important discoveries that Jane made?
- a The chimpanzees could talk and make tools.
 - b The chimpanzees had fights and disciplined their children.
 - c The chimpanzees could use tools and communicate using sign language.
- 3 What does the author believe might happen if humans could talk to animals?
- a We would change our minds about how animals communicate.
 - b We might learn to communicate like whales and elephants.
 - c They might teach us important lessons.

4 Match the highlighted phrasal verbs from the article with their definitions below.

- 1 to receive sounds, phone signals, etc.
- 2 to cause something to happen
- 3 to tell someone something you think they don't know
- 4 to see something with difficulty
- 5 to destroy something completely
- 6 to successfully communicate a message/ an idea
- 7 to explain something very clearly
- 8 to meet or find something or someone
- 9 to solve or understand something
- 10 to understand and remember something you are told

Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from the article, in the correct form.

- 1 I was embarrassed when he _____ that I had made some basic spelling mistakes.
- 2 It was cloudy, but he could still _____ the distant star.
- 3 I _____ an interesting article about space exploration the other day.
- 4 Technology has _____ many changes in the way we live.
- 5 My science teacher is very good at _____ difficult ideas so that we always understand them.
- 6 It took me ages to _____ exactly how to use the telescope.
- 7 You don't understand? Do I have to _____ what I mean?
- 8 We couldn't use our mobile phones in the desert, but started to _____ signals when we went into the mountains.

SPEAKING In small groups, ask and answer the question.

If you could communicate with animals, which animal would you like to talk to most? Why?

REFLECT | Culture In small groups, discuss what questions you would like to ask if you could talk to an animal.

Now go to Workbook page 6 for the next lesson.

What are Phrasal Verbs?

What is a Phrasal Verb?

A **Phrasal verb** is a verb followed by another small word (*prepositions or adverbs* like *up, out, in, or on.*). These small words change the meaning of the verb, often in an idiomatic way. Example: **look after, give in**

ما هو الفعل المركب؟

(Phrasal Verb) هو فعل يأتي معه كلمة إضافية (إما حرف جر أو حال) وتغير هذه الكلمة معنى الفعل الأصلي، وغالبًا ما تُعطيه معنى اصطلاحياً مختلفاً.

يستسلم **give in**

يُعتنى بـ **look after**



1.2

MAKING

CONTACT

By Amer Asmar



We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can **figure out** what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both **take in** what we are saying and **get across** complex ideas.



As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she **came across** a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she **made out** a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to **wipe out** the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane **pointed out** that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane **spelled out** to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools.

Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.

In my opinion, Jane Goodall **brought about** a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, which can **pick up** sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

GLOSSARY

groom – to brush and clean fur
omnivore – a living being that eats plants and animals
rival – a person or group that competes with others

Phrasal Verbs and Definitions

point out

get across

take in

bring about

spell out

wipe out

figure out

pick up

come across

make out

4 Match the highlighted phrasal verbs from the article with their definitions below.

1 to receive sounds, phone signals, etc.

2 to cause something to happen

3 to tell someone something you think they don't know

4 to see something with difficulty

5 to destroy something completely

6 to successfully communicate a message/ an idea

7 to explain something very clearly

8 to meet or find something or someone

9 to solve or understand something

10 to understand and remember something you are told

Answers Exercise 4 Phrasal Verbs and Definition

Phrasal Verb	English Definition	Arabic Translation
pick up	to receive sounds, phone signals, etc.	يلتقط (إشارة أو صوت)
bring about	to cause something to happen	يحدث / يؤدي إلى
point out	to tell someone something you think they don't know	يلفت الانتباه إلى / يوضح
make out	to see something with difficulty	يرى / يميز بصعوبة
wipe out	to destroy something completely	يقضي تمامًا على / يبيد
get across	to successfully communicate a message/an idea	يُوصل فكرة أو رسالة بوضوح
spell out	to explain something very clearly	يشرح شيئًا بوضوح وبالتفصيل
come across	to meet or find something or someone	يصادف / يعثر على بالصدفة
figure out	to solve or understand something	يكتشف / يفهم طريقة عمل شيء
take in	to understand and remember something you are told	يستوعب / يفهم ويحتفظ بالمعلومة

Phrasal Verbs in Sentences

point out

get across

take in

bring about

spell out

wipe out

figure out

pick up

come across

make out

5 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from the article, in the correct form.

- 1** I was embarrassed when he _____ that I had made some basic spelling mistakes.
- 2** It was cloudy, but he could still _____ the distant star.
- 3** I _____ an interesting article about space exploration the other day.
- 4** Technology has _____ many changes in the way we live.
- 5** My science teacher is very good at _____ difficult ideas so that we always understand them.
- 6** It took me ages to _____ exactly how to use the telescope.
- 7** You don't understand? Do I have to _____ what I mean?
- 8** We couldn't use our mobile phones in the desert, but started to _____ signals when we went into the mountains.

Answers Exercise 5 Phrasal Verbs in Sentences

1. I was embarrassed when he pointed out that I had made some basic spelling mistakes.	أُحرجت عندما أشار إلى أنني ارتكبت بعض الأخطاء الإملائية الأساسية.
2. It was cloudy, but he could still make out the distant star.	كان الجو غائمًا، لكنه لا يزال يستطيع تمييز النجم البعيد.
3. I came across an interesting article about space exploration the other day.	لقد صادفت مقالًا مثيرًا عن استكشاف الفضاء قبل بضعة أيام.
4. Technology has brought about many changes in the way we live.	لقد أحدثت التكنولوجيا العديد من التغييرات في أسلوب حياتنا.
5. My science teacher is very good at getting across difficult ideas so that we always understand them.	معلم العلوم لديّ جيد جدًا في إيصال الأفكار الصعبة بحيث نفهمها دائمًا.
6. It took me ages to figure out exactly how to use the telescope.	استغرقني وقتًا طويلًا حتى أفهم تمامًا كيفية استخدام التلسكوب.
7. You don't understand? Do I have to spell out what I mean?	ألا تفهم؟ هل يجب أن أشرح بالتفصيل ما أعنيه؟
8. We couldn't use our mobile phones in the desert, but it started to pick up signals when we went into the mountains.	لم نتمكن من استخدام هواتفنا المحمولة في الصحراء، لكننا بدأنا نلتقط إشارات عندما دخلنا الجبال.

1 SPEAKING In pairs, discuss the question.

What do you think would happen if we could talk to animals?

2 CRITICAL THINKING Read the article and study Active Reading. What opinions about communication does the author express? How far do you agree with him?

1.2

M A K I N G

C O N T A C T

By Amer Asmar



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