**Monkeys**

**Reading exercise**

**(Level B1)**

* **Purpose**: to develop the students’ reading skills, to encourage to skim, scan a text, to look for details in an unknown text, to make sentences
* **Materials needed**: copies of the text (or laptop, smart TV)
* **Comments**: The activity can be used at any time during the class (pre, while or post teaching)
* **Instructions:** 
  + - A. Students brainstorm a few things about monkeys.
    - B. In pairs students match the words to the definitions. They can look in dictionaries.
    - C. Students get the texts, read them quickly to get the general idea.
    - D. The teacher gives the students 10 minutes to decide whether the sentences are True or False.
    - E. Students make sentences with the underlined words
* **Follow-up activity –** the students read out the sentences they have written and correct them together

**I. Warm-up**

**What do you know about monkeys?**

**II. Key vocabulary**

**Match the words on the left to the definitions on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 large | A an animal like a large monkey with no tail, that uses its arms to move through trees |
| 2 diverse | B a member of the most developed and intelligent group of mammals, including humans, monkeys, and apes |
| 3 mammal | C a person related to you who lived a long time ago |
| 4 primate | D big in size or amount |
| 5 ape | E any animal of which the female feeds her young on milk from her own body. Most mammals give birth to live young, not eggs |
| 6 ancestor | F including many different types of people or things |
| 7 diverge | G a small animal from Madagascar, similar to a monkey with thick fur and a long tail, that lives in trees and is active at night |
| 8 branch | H a part of something larger |
| 9 lemur | I either of the two openings in the nose through which air moves when you breathe: |
| 10 nostril | J to follow a different direction, or to be or become different |

**III. You are going to read an article about monkeys. Then put ‘T’ (True) or ‘F’ (False) next to each statement below.**

Monkeys are a large and diverse mammal group that includes most primates. Humans, chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes) and other apes share an ancestor with monkeys but belong to a separate group of primates that diverged from monkeys millions of years ago. Monkeys are typically smaller than apes and usually have tails, which apes lack. The monkey group doesn't include lemurs, which are another branch of the primate family tree and live in Madagascar.

There are a variety of monkeys, spread across the world, with very different lifestyles. They come in many shapes, sizes and colors, but they are all intelligent and social creatures.

Monkeys are broadly split into two groups: Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. Old World monkeys live in Asia and Africa and have downward-pointing nostrils, according to Nature Education. New World monkeys live in North and South America and have outward-pointing nostrils.

Monkeys live on all continents except Australia and Antarctica. They often make their homes in trees in warm and wet tropical [rainforests](https://www.livescience.com/63196-rainforest-facts.html), including the Amazon rainforest in South America and the [Congo Basin](https://www.livescience.com/congo-river.html) in Central Africa.

Monkeys are not suitable as pets. They naturally live in complex environments with very particular requirements. For example, without special diets and outdoor access to [ultraviolet light](https://www.livescience.com/50326-what-is-ultraviolet-light.html), marmosets get health issues such as bone disease. They are also expensive, smelly and prone to becoming bored and stressed. Monkeys are naturally aggressive animals that can attack and bite their owners.

(Monkeys: Facts about the largest group of primates, adapted from https://www.livescience.com/27944-monkeys.html)

1. Humans share an ancestor with monkeys.
2. Monkeys are larger than apes.
3. Lemurs don’t live in Madagascar.
4. Lemurs are smart and social creatures.
5. Monkeys are put into 3 groups.

**IV. Make sentences with the underlined words form the text:**

**Key:**

**II.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | F | E | B | A | C | J | H | G | I |

**III**. 1 -T, 2- F, 3- F, 4-T, 5- F