

Living with pets

Warm-up

Do you have a pet? Which of the following would you like to keep as a pet? Why?



I'd like to keep _____ as a pet because _____

Vocabulary Exploration

A. Read the following dictionary entries and complete the sentences.

1. **annoying (adj):** causing slight anger or impatience
2. **smash (v):** hit or drop something so that it breaks into many pieces
3. **sneak (v):** to move somewhere quietly and secretly
4. **unique (adj):** being the only one of its kind
5. **vase (n):** a tall container often used to contain cut flowers

1. I've named my dog 'One Eye'. Isn't it a _____ name?
2. The round _____ containing roses is made in Japan.

3. Mary _____ up on her friend to scare her.
4. Her little brother always asks her to help him do things. She finds him very _____.
5. Tommy _____ the vase by accident when he was moving the table.

Reading Exploration

NSS Poems and Songs

Read the following poem and answer the questions.

CATastrophe Cat

My cat is cute.
She plays with dogs,
And never chases mice.
She is very **unique**.

- 5 If no one's around,
She sleeps all day.
When we're back home,
She makes lots of sound.

- 10 She pushes things off the table
When skating on it.
She scratches the floor,
And knocks over the fish tank.

She **smashes** the **vase**
With her curled tail.

- 15 She jumps onto the shelf,
And grabs the treat fast.

- She thumps mum's door,
And starts to wail.
She **sneaks** into the room
20 When mum is about to snore.
- She is such an **annoying** alarm;
She miaows and licks mum's face.
All that we can hear
Is miaow and ow.
- 25 Yet despite all the strife,
The noise and the mess,
We love our cat.
She's one of our family members.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. How is the cat in the poem different from other cats?

2. Can you find an example of **onomatopoeia** in the poem?

3. What is the **metaphor** used in stanza 6?

4. What is the main idea of stanza 6?

A. It tells us that the cat is the most annoying pet.

B. It reminds us of the bad behaviour of the cat.

C. It tells us the cat is a very special cat.

D. It tells us that the poet loves his cat very much.

A B C D

5. Which of the following adjectives best describes the cat?

A. shy

B. courageous

C. timid

D. naughty

A B C D

C. Find words in the poem that *rhyme* with the following words.

1. around (stanza 2)	
2. door (stanza 5)	

Hints

Onomatopoeia is a kind of literary device which is often used in a poem. It is when a word is used to imitate a sound.

Vocabulary checkpoint

onomatopoeia (n)

擬聲

metaphor (n)

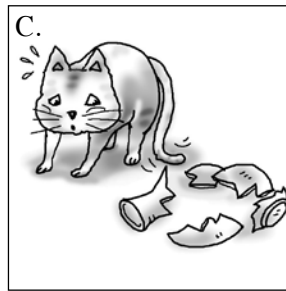
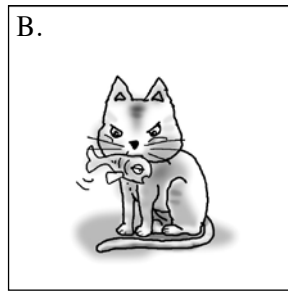
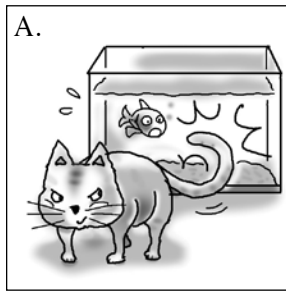
隱喻

rhyme (v)

押韻

D. Look at the following pictures. Which one is NOT mentioned in the poem?
Blacken ONE circle only.

A B C D



E. Complete the following sentence with the correct words. You may need to use your own words or the words from the passage. The first letter of each blank has been given to you as a clue.

The title of the poem is 'CATastrophe Cat' because the cat always brings (1) s_____ and widespread (2) d_____ that turn the house upside (3) d_____.

F. Complete the table below using the words in the passage.

Meaning	Word
1. runs after	
2. very special	
3. gliding or sliding smoothly along	
4. uses claws to rub something to produce sound	
5. strikes or beats heavily and violently	
6. to breathe soundly during sleep	
7. an untidy condition	

G. Complete the text below by underlining the correct answers.

Today, I would like to (1. introduce / share) with you about my cat. It is a very naughty cat and often causes a lot of (2. trouble / mistakes). That is why I have named it ‘Catastrophe’. From (3. its / it’s) name, you can tell that it must be a very (4. active / inactive) cat. It wakes me up early in the morning every day and also creates a lot of (5. mess / dirt) in the house. Despite its naughtiness, I love my cat because it is unique and cute.

 **Grammar Exploration**

Hints

When we use the simple present tense, we have to add ‘s’ or ‘es’ to the verb if the subject is third person singular, e.g. *John goes to school every day.*

The structure of the present continuous tense: is / are / am + the present participle (-ing), e.g. *She is reading a book.*

Using the simple present tense and the present continuous tense

The simple present tense	The present continuous tense
<p>The simple present tense is used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to express general truths: e.g. <i>The sun <u>rises</u> in the East.</i> to express habits: e.g. <i>I <u>go</u> to school by bus.</i> to talk about how often things happen: e.g. <i>I usually <u>do</u> my homework at night.</i> 	<p>The present continuous tense is used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to express continuing actions happening now: e.g. <i>She <u>is playing</u> with her dog.</i> to talk about actions that are going on these days, or going on now: e.g. <i>My father <u>is writing</u> a book these days.</i>

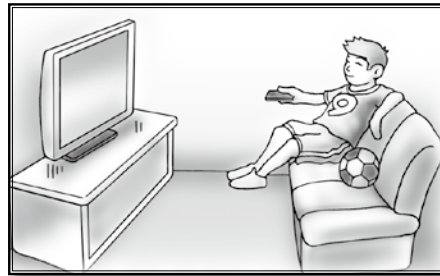
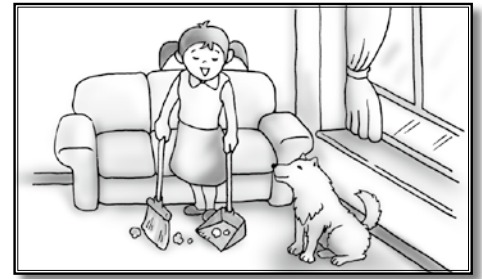
H. What is the difference between the following two sentences? Put ticks (✓) in the appropriate boxes.

- Mary feeds her dog twice a day.
- Mary is feeding her dog.

	Sentence (i)	Sentence (ii)
1. Shows what Mary does		
2. Shows how often Mary does something		
3. Shows what Mary is doing at this moment		

I. Complete the descriptions below by underlining the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Cindy (a. walks / is walking) her dog every day.
 She (b. does not walk / is not walking) her dog now.
 She (c. sweeps / is sweeping) the floor.



2. Peter (a. plays / is playing) football. He
 (b. does not play / is not playing) football now.
 He (c. watches / is watching) TV.

J. Read the following film review and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Last week, I saw a film *Hachiko: A Dog's Story* on TV. I was deeply **touched** by Hachiko's loyalty to his master, Professor Wilson.



Professor Wilson (1) _____ (go) to the train station every morning and his dog Hachiko (2) _____ (follow) him every time he (3) _____ (leave) home. Then, in the afternoon, Hachiko (4) _____ (wait) for him at the station and they (5) _____ (walk) home together. The part when Hachiko (6) _____ (fight) with a robber to protect Professor Wilson is definitely my favourite! Professor Wilson (7) _____ (ask) his dog to go away so that it will not get hurt. This part (8) _____ (show) how much they care for each other.

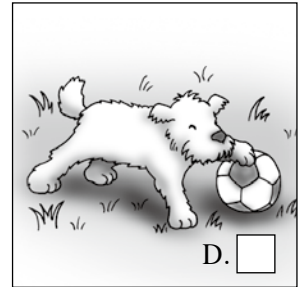
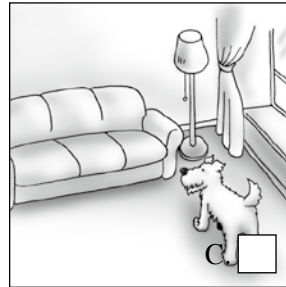
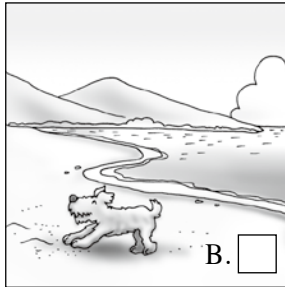
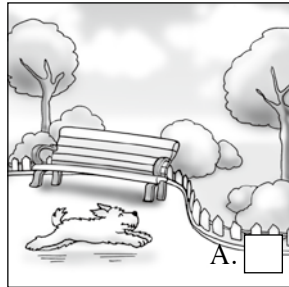
It is very sad to see that Hachiko (9) _____ (keep) waiting for his master at the station every day even after he died. I think I will watch the film again. I really like the story.

Vocabulary checkpoint

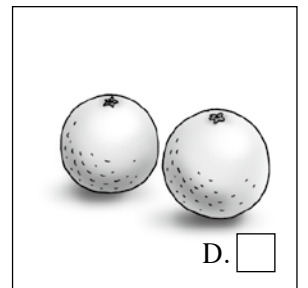
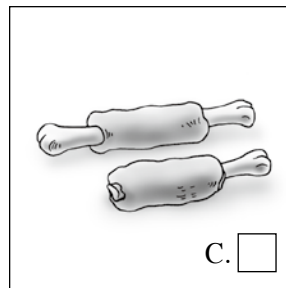
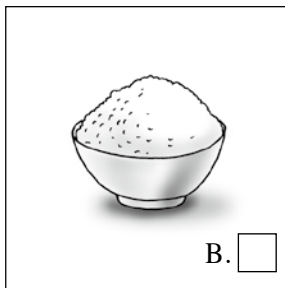
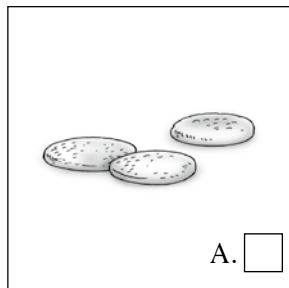
touched (adj)
 感動

K. Andy's mother is now telling Andy how to take care of their dog Bobby. Listen to the recording and help Andy choose the correct pictures. Tick (✓) the best answer.

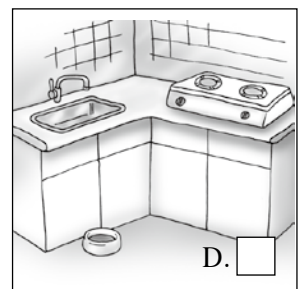
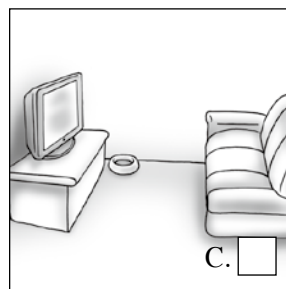
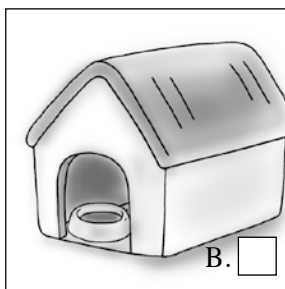
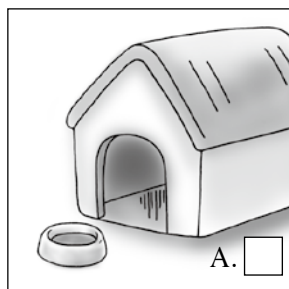
1. Where does Bobby love to go in the afternoon?



2. Which of the following food should not be given to Bobby?



3. Where is Bobby's water bowl?



Hints

To say how often something happens, we can use 'every' followed by a period of time, or we can use a number followed by 'times'. For example, we can say 'every Sunday and Tuesday' or 'twice a week'.

4. How often should Andy get his dog groomed?

A. once a week

C. once a month

B. twice a week

D. twice a month

5. Which number should Andy call if Bobby gets sick?

A. 2118 3994

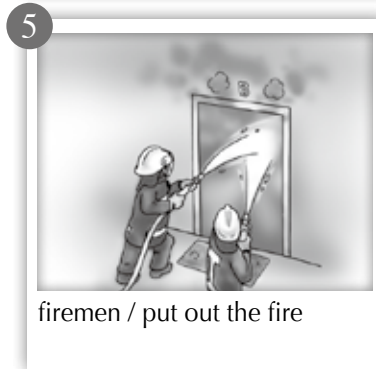
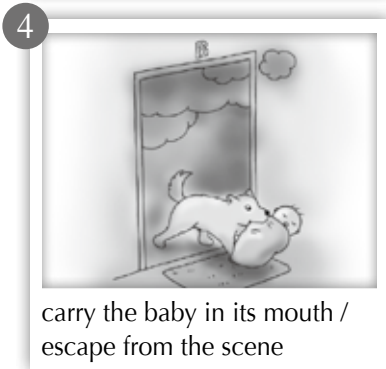
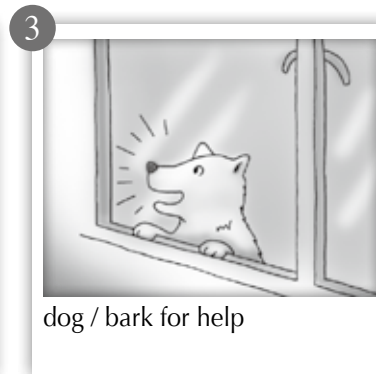
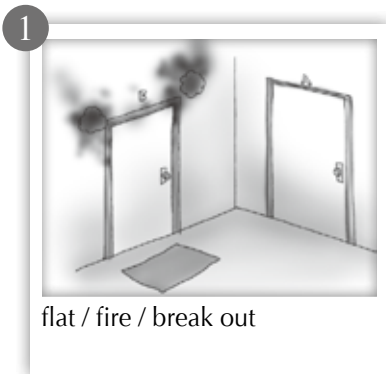
C. 2218 3394

B. 2211 8394

D. 2218 3994

Writing Exploration

L. Write a summary of a story about how a dog saved a baby's life. Use the words given and the pictures to write the summary. Use the present tense. Write about 100 words.



Blank lined area for writing the summary.

Giving a presentation

M. You are preparing a one-minute presentation to tell your friends that pets are man's best friend. Use the ideas from the diagram on page 11 in your presentation.

Good morning, everybody. It is true to say that pets are man's (1) _____.

A friend is someone who (2) _____ when you are in need. Friends will (3) _____ when (4) _____. I think (5) _____ are our best friends because they are (6) _____, (7) _____ and (8) _____. They bring (9) _____ to their owners. They are also (10) _____.

Skills Exploration

Learning brainstorming skill

Vocabulary checkpoint

brainstorming (n)
腦力激盪
diagram (n)
圖表
issue (n)
議題

Brainstorming is a way to get a lot of ideas on a topic. It is important for both writing and speaking. When you brainstorm, you can draw a **diagram** to help you think.

To brainstorm, follow these steps:

1. Find out the key words of the topic, and then think of any possible ideas related to those words.

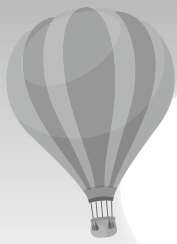
Example:

Topic: Pets are man's best friend

Possible ideas: dog cat rabbit loving listener intelligent close pleasure help support comfort faithful cute playful

2. Think of some questions related to the topic.
3. Choose the best ideas and organize them in a diagram.
4. List out possible reasons and examples to support the ideas.
5. Think of other **issues** related to the topic.
6. Give your point of view if necessary.

Example:
See the diagram below.



Elective Exploration

B. Read the excerpt of a poem and answer the following questions.

Lucy

SHE dwelt¹ among the untrodden² ways
Beside the springs of Dove,
A Maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love:

5 A violet³ by a mossy⁴ stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
10 When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh,
The difference to me!

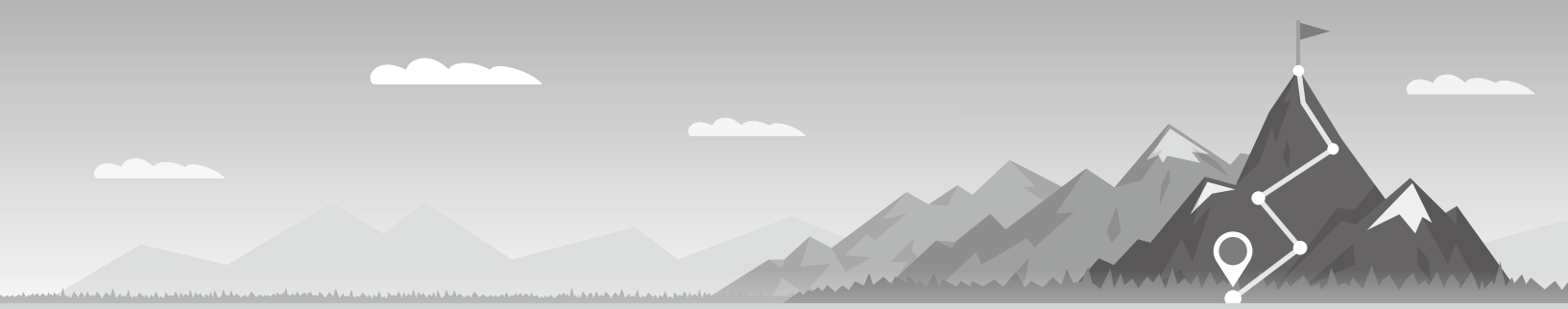
William Wordsworth (1770–1850)



1. How many stanzas does this poem have?

2. How many lines are there in each stanza?

¹居住 ²杳無人跡的 ³紫蘿蘭 ⁴被苔覆蓋的 ⁵修辭手法



3. In line 5, what does the 'violet' refer to?

4. What figurative language⁵ does the poet use in line 7?

- A. personification
- B. simile
- C. alliteration
- D. metaphor

- A
- B
- C
- D

5. Complete the following table.

Stanza	Rhyming words
1	ways and praise _____ and _____
2	_____ and _____ _____ and _____
3	_____ and _____ _____ and _____

6. What is the purpose of this poem?

- A. to explain why Lucy died
- B. to describe who Lucy was
- C. to mourn the death of Lucy
- D. to describe the surroundings of Lucy's grave

- A
- B
- C
- D