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Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

Level 6
Study shows dogs get jealous of other dogs

26th July, 2014

http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1407/140726-jealousy.html

Contents

Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

Dog lovers have known since time began that pets get jealous, but now a new study has shown that it is true. A professor from the University of California conducted research into what makes dogs jealous. Dr Christine Harris first decided to investigate canine jealousy after she noticed strange behaviour among her parents' three border collies. She noticed that when she stroked two of the pooches at the same time, they became aggressive towards each other. Both dogs tried to knock her hand away from the other so they could receive maximum attention. She said: "To me, that really fit with the core motivation of jealousy….I was petting them with both my hands, not just one. They wanted exclusive attention. That got me to thinking about jealousy in dogs."

Professor Harris adapted a jealousy test commonly used on young children. Her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and videoed their reactions. The dogs' owner had to read a short passage from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs reacted to their owner petting the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the petting of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were twice as likely to be jealous of the toy dog. A third of the dogs tried to muscle in between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is important to understand jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading cause of non-accidental homicide across cultures."

Sources: http://www.**smh**.com.au/environment/animals/dogs-feel-jealous-of-rival-pets-study-finds-20140724-zw8o7.html#ixzz38LhmU5ma
http://www.**scientificamerican**.com/article/dogs-experience-jealousy/
http://www.**reuters**.com/article/2014/07/23/us-usa-dogs-jealousy-idUSKBN0FS2G520140723

WARM-UPS

1. JEALOUSY: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about jealousy. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

> *dog lovers / jealous / research / strange behaviour / aggressive / motivation / attention / young children / reactions / passage / Halloween / accidental / homicide / cultures*

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. JEALOUS: Complete this table with your partner(s). Share what you wrote and change partners often and.

	What people get jealous about	**Your experience**	**How to stop**
Clothes			
Looks			
Talent			
Relationships			
Lifestyle			
Mobile phone			

4. DOGS: Students A **strongly** believe dogs have all the same emotions as humans; Students B **strongly** believe not. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

5. JEALOUSIES: Rank these with your partner. Put the things people get jealous of most at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- love
- shoes
- mobile phone
- car

- looks
- talents
- body shape
- English ability

6. AGGRESSIVE: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "aggressive". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

a.	Dog lovers have always known that dogs get jealous.	T / F
b.	A professor studied jealousy in dogs after observing her parents' dogs.	T / F
c.	A professor watched as two dogs try to bite her hand.	T / F
d.	The woman was stroking the dogs with one hand.	T / F
e.	Researchers used a test usually used with children on the dogs.	T / F
f.	Owners had to sing to their dog as part of the research.	T / F
g.	Dog owners tried to make their dog jealous by petting a lantern.	T / F
h.	Jealousy is the second biggest cause of non-accidental homicides.	T / F

2. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article.

1.	study		a.	modified
2	conducted		b.	sole
3.	noticed		c.	extract
4.	petting		d.	did
5.	exclusive		e.	response
6.	adapted		f.	report
7.	commonly		g.	stroking
8.	passage		h.	source
9.	reaction		i.	observed
10.	cause		j.	frequently

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1.	Dog lovers have known		a.	behaviour
2	conducted research into what		b.	from a book
3.	strange		c.	attention
4.	receive maximum		d.	homicide
5.	I was petting		e.	leading cause
6.	videoed their		f.	since time began
7.	a short passage		g.	as likely to be jealous
8.	dogs were twice		h.	them with both my hands
9.	Jealousy is the third-		i.	reactions
10.	non-accidental		j.	makes dogs jealous

GAP FILL

Dog lovers have known since (1) _____ began that pets get jealous, but now a new study has shown that it is (2) _____. A professor from the University of California conducted research into what makes dogs jealous. Dr Christine Harris first decided to investigate (3) _____ jealousy after she noticed strange behaviour among her parents' three border collies. She noticed that when she (4) _____ two of the pooches at the same time, they became aggressive towards each other. Both dogs tried to knock her (5) _____ away from the other so they could receive maximum attention. She said: "To me, that really fit with the (6) _____ motivation of jealousy….I was petting them with (7) _____ my hands, not just one. They wanted (8) _____ attention. That got me to thinking about jealousy in dogs."

hand

canine

both

exclusive

time

stroked

true

core

Professor Harris adapted a jealousy test (9) _____ used on young children. Her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and videoed their (10) _____. The dogs' owner had to read a short (11) _____ from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs reacted to their owner (12) _____ the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the petting of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were (13) _____ as likely to be jealous of the toy dog. A third of the dogs tried to (14) _____ in between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is important to understand jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading (15) _____ of non-accidental (16) _____ across cultures."

petting

cause

passage

muscle

commonly

homicide

reactions

twice

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

1) …but now a new study has shown _____
   a. that it is true
   b. that it is truth
   c. that it is truly
   d. that it is threw

2) …decided to investigate canine jealousy after she _____
   a. noticed strangest behaviour
   b. noticed strangely behaviour
   c. noticed stranger behaviour
   d. noticed strange behaviour

3) they became aggressive _____
   a. toward each other
   b. towards one other
   c. towards each other
   d. towards each others

4) knock her hand away from the other so they could receive _____
   a. maximal attention
   b. maximum attentions
   c. maximum attention
   d. maximal attentions

5) To me, that really fit with the core _____
   a. motivational of jealousy
   b. motivations of jealousies
   c. motivation of jealousy
   d. motivation of jealousies

6) Professor Harris adapted a jealousy _____
   a. tests commonly used
   b. test commonly abused
   c. test commonly used
   d. tests commonly abused

7) Her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and _____
   a. videoed their reactions
   b. videoed the reactions
   c. videos their reactions
   d. video owed their reactions

8) The dogs' owner had to read _____
   a. a short passages
   b. a shorts passage
   c. a short passage
   d. the short passage

9) A third of the dogs tried _____
   a. to muscling
   b. to muscle in
   c. to muscling in
   d. to muscles in

10) Jealousy is the third-leading cause of non-accidental _____
   a. homicides across cultures
   b. homicide across culture
   c. homicides across culture
   d. homicide across cultures

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

Dog lovers have known since time began (1) _____, but now a new study has shown that it is true. A professor from the University of California conducted research (2) _____ dogs jealous. Dr Christine Harris first decided to investigate canine jealousy after she noticed strange behaviour (3) _____ three border collies. She noticed that when she stroked two of the pooches at the same time, they became aggressive (4) _____. Both dogs tried to knock her hand away from the other so they could receive maximum attention. She said: "To me, that really fit with (5) _____ of jealousy….I was petting them with both my hands, not just one. They wanted exclusive attention. That (6) _____ about jealousy in dogs."

Professor Harris (7) _____ test commonly used on young children. Her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and (8) _____. The dogs' owner had to read a short passage from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs (9) _____ petting the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the petting of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were (10) _____ jealous of the toy dog. A third of the dogs tried to muscle in between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is (11) _____ jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading cause of non-accidental (12) _____."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Since when have dog owners known that pets get jealous?

2. How many dogs did the professor's parents have?

3. How many dogs did the professor stroke?

4. What did two dogs try to do to the professor's hand?

5. What did the dogs want?

6. How many dogs were part of the tests?

7. What did the dogs have to listen to?

8. What happened to the tail of the toy dog?

9. What does professor Harris think is important?

10. What is jealousy the third-leading cause of?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

1. Since when have dog owners known that pets get jealous?

   a) 1915

   b) since time began

   c) last Tuesday

   d) decades

2. How many dogs did the professor's parents have?

   a) 0

   b) 1

   c) 2

   d) 3

3. How many dogs did the professor stroke?

   a) 2

   b) 8

   c) 27

   d) 872

4. What did two dogs try to do to the professor's hand?

   a) lick it

   b) eat it

   c) push it away

   d) bite it

5. What did the dogs want?

   a) sleep

   b) attention

   c) a toy

   d) food

6. How many dogs were part of the tests?

   a) 36

   b) 37

   c) 38

   d) 39

7. What did the dogs have to listen to?

   a) dogs barking

   b) cats meowing

   c) a reading

   d) a song

8. What happened to the tail of the toy dog?

   a) it wagged

   b) it fell off

   c) someone stole it

   d) a dog ate it

9. What does professor Harris think is important?

   a) understanding dog jealousy

   b) making dogs happy

   c) research

   d) her job

10. What is jealousy the third-leading cause of?

   a) winning at sports events

   b) the purchase of diamond rings

   c) apologies

   d) non-accidental homicides

ROLE PLAY

Role A – Love

You think love is the most understandable reason to get jealous. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why people shouldn't get jealous about their things. Also, tell the others which of these things people should never get jealous about (and why): looks, clothes or mobile phones.

Role B – Looks

You think looks is the most understandable reason to get jealous. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why people shouldn't get jealous about their things. Also, tell the others which of these things people should never get jealous about (and why): love, clothes or mobile phones.

Role C – Clothes

You think clothes is the most understandable reason to get jealous. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why people shouldn't get jealous about their things. Also, tell the others which of these things people should never get jealous about (and why): looks, love or mobile phones.

Role D – Mobile phones

You think mobile phones is the most understandable reason to get jealous. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why people shouldn't get jealous about their things. Also, tell the others which of these things people should never get jealous about (and why): looks, clothes or love.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms … for the words 'maximum' and 'attention'.

maximum	attention

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning…?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• lovers	• used
• decided	• read
• noticed	• tail
• towards	• looking
• fit	• twice
• got	• leading

JEALOUSY SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about jealousy in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

JEALOUSY DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

a) What did you think when you read the headline?

b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'jealous'?

c) What do you get jealous about?

d) Why do people like dogs?

e) Are dogs "a man's best friend"?

f) What things might dogs get jealous about?

g) What can owners do to stop dogs getting jealous?

h) Why might humans be jealous of dogs?

i) How harmful is jealousy?

j) Who have you been jealous of?

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JEALOUSY DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

a) Did you like reading this article? Why/not?

b) Would a jealousy test for children work on dogs?

c) Do you think dogs in the wild get jealous?

d) What can we learn about jealousy from dogs?

e) Would you get aggressive if you were jealous?

f) Someone said jealousy is a mental cancer? Do you agree?

g) Why might dogs get jealous of cats?

h) What might other animals get jealous of?

i) How could this research help reduce non-accidental homicides?

j) What questions would you like to ask professor Harris?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

Dog lovers have known (1) _____ time began that pets get jealous, but now a new study has shown that it is true. A professor from the University of California conducted research into what (2) _____ dogs jealous. Dr Christine Harris first decided to investigate (3) _____ jealousy after she noticed strange behaviour among her parents' three border collies. She noticed that when she (4) _____ two of the pooches at the same time, they became aggressive towards each other. Both dogs tried to knock her hand away from the other so they could receive maximum attention. She said: "To me, that really (5) _____ with the core motivation of jealousy….I was petting them with both my hands, not just one. They wanted exclusive attention. That (6) _____ me to thinking about jealousy in dogs."

Professor Harris adapted a jealousy test (7) _____ used on young children. Her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and videoed their reactions. The dogs' owner had to read a short (8) _____ from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs reacted to their owner petting the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had (9) _____ reaction to the petting of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were twice as (10) _____ to be jealous of the toy dog. A third of the dogs tried to muscle (11) _____ between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is important to understand jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading cause of (12) _____-accidental homicide across cultures."

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1.	(a)	from	(b)	since	(c)	that	(d)	for
2.	(a)	gives	(b)	makes	(c)	does	(d)	creates
3.	(a)	equine	(b)	bovine	(c)	feline	(d)	canine
4.	(a)	stoked	(b)	stroked	(c)	staked	(d)	stalked
5.	(a)	match	(b)	fit	(c)	combine	(d)	suitable
6.	(a)	did	(b)	had	(c)	got	(d)	took
7.	(a)	commonest	(b)	commoner	(c)	commonly	(d)	commons
8.	(a)	hallway	(b)	corridor	(c)	passage	(d)	lines
9.	(a)	much	(b)	whole	(c)	all	(d)	any
10.	(a)	likely	(b)	likeness	(c)	likelihood	(d)	likeable
11.	(a)	in	(b)	to	(c)	out	(d)	up
12.	(a)	not	(b)	no	(c)	non	(d)	anti

SPELLING

Paragraph 1

1. A <u>roossrpfe</u> from the university

2. <u>cunddoect</u> research

3. <u>eisngviatte</u> canine jealousy

4. <u>svsiegreag</u> towards each other

5. the core <u>nmotioiatv</u> of jealousy

6. They wanted <u>ucexleivs</u> attention

Paragraph 2

7. <u>oncmyolm</u> used on young children

8. videoed their <u>itrnaesco</u>

9. a short <u>epsasga</u> from a book

10. dogs tried to <u>cumlse</u> in

11. the third-<u>anelgdi</u> cause

12. non-accidental <u>edcihmio</u>

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From   http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1407/140726-jealousy.html

Number these lines in the correct order.

(   )   passage from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs

(   )   dogs jealous. Dr Christine Harris first decided to investigate canine jealousy after she noticed strange

(   )   reacted to their owner petting the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the petting

(   )   away from the other so they could receive maximum attention. She said: "To me, that really fit with the core motivation of jealousy….I was

(   )   Professor Harris adapted a jealousy test commonly used on young children. Her research team conducted

(   )   behaviour among her parents' three border collies. She noticed that when she stroked two of the

(   )   of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were twice as likely to be jealous of the toy dog. A third

(   )   pooches at the same time, they became aggressive towards each other. Both dogs tried to knock her hand

(   )   to understand jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading cause of non-accidental homicide across cultures."

(   )   that it is true. A professor from the University of California conducted research into what makes

(   )   of the dogs tried to muscle in between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is important

(   )   petting them with both my hands, not just one. They wanted exclusive attention. That got me to thinking about jealousy in dogs."

(   )   tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and videoed their reactions. The dogs' owner had to read a short

(*1*)   Dog lovers have known since time began that pets get jealous, but now a new study has shown

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

1. since   known   have   lovers   Dog   began   time.

2. tried   dogs   Both   other   the   from   away   hand   her   knock   to.

3. fit   core   jealousy   really   the   of   That   with   motivation.

4. petting   hands   them   with   I   both   was   my.

5. jealousy   me   about   dogs   got   thinking   in   That   to.

6. children   commonly   used   A   on   jealousy   young   test.

7. Her   conducted   36   team   on   dogs   research   tests   different.

8. dogs'   to   short   The   had   a   owner   read   passage.

9. owner   its   and   toy   the   between   in   muscle   to   tried   Dogs.

10. leading   cause   of   non - accidental   homicide   The   third   -.

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

Dog *lovers / loves* have known since time began that pets get jealous, but now a new study has shown that it is true. A professor from the University of California *contracted / conducted* research into what makes dogs *jealous / jealousy*. Dr Christine Harris first *decision / decided* to investigate canine jealousy after she noticed *strange / strangely* behaviour among her parents' three border *collie / collies*. She noticed that when she stroked two of the pooches at the *similar / same* time, they became aggressive towards each other. Both dogs tried to knock her hand *over / away* from the other so they could receive *maximum / minimum* attention. She said: "To me, that really fit with the core motivation of jealousy....I was petting them with both my hands, not just one. They wanted *exclusively / exclusive* attention. That got me to thinking about jealousy in dogs."

Professor Harris adapted a jealousy *test / testing* commonly used on young children. Her research team *contracted / conducted* tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and *videos / videoed* their reactions. The dogs' owner had to read a short *corridor / passage* from a book while petting a toy dog that *wagged / waged* its tail and a Halloween lantern. Harris wanted to see how the dogs reacted to their owner *putting / petting* the toy dog, as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the *petting / patting* of the lantern. She noticed that the dogs were twice as *likely / likelihood* to be jealous of the toy dog. A third of the dogs tried to muscle *out / in* between the toy and its owner. Professor Harris thinks it is important to understand jealousy more. She said: "Jealousy is the third-leading *case / cause* of non-accidental homicide across cultures."

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

D_g l_v_rs h_v_ kn_wn s_nc_ t_m_ b_g_n th_t p_ts g_t j__l__s, b_t n_w _ n_w st_dy h_s sh_wn th_t _t _s tr__. _ pr_f_ss_r fr_m th_ _n_v_rs_ty _f C_l_f_rn__ c_nd_ct_d r_s__rch _nt_ wh_t m_k_s d_gs j__l__s. Dr Chr_st_n_ H_rr_s f_rst d_c_d_d t_ _nv_st_g_t_ c_n_n_ j__l__sy _ft_r sh_ n_t_c_d str_ng_ b_h_v___r _m_ng h_r p_r_nts' thr__ b_rd_r c_ll__s. Sh_ n_t_c_d th_t wh_n sh_ str_k_d tw_ _f th_ p__ch_s _t th_ s_m_ t_m_, th_y b_c_m_ _ggr_ss_v_ t_w_rds __ch _th_r. B_th d_gs tr__d t_ kn_ck h_r h_nd _w_y fr_m th_ _th_r s_ th_y c__ld r_c__v_ m_x_m_m _tt_nt__n. Sh_ s__d: "T_ m_, th_t r__lly f_t w_th th_ c_r_ m_t_v_t__n _f j__l__sy…._ w_s p_tt_ng th_m w_th b_th my h_nds, n_t j_st _n_. Th_y w_nt_d _xcl_s_v_ _tt_nt__n. Th_t g_t m_ t_ th_nk_ng _b__t j__l__sy _n d_gs."

Pr_f_ss_r H_rr_s _d_pt_d _ j__l__sy t_st c_mm_nly _s_d _n y__ng ch_ldr_n. H_r r_s__rch t__m c_nd_ct_d t_sts _n 36 d_ff_r_nt d_gs _n th__r h_m_s _nd v_d___d th__r r__ct__ns. Th_ d_gs' _wn_r h_d t_ r__d _ sh_rt p_ss_g_ fr_m _ b__k wh_l_ p_tt_ng _ t_y d_g th_t w_gg_d _ts t__l _nd _ H_ll_w__n l_nt_rn. H_rr_s w_nt_d t_ s__ h_w th_ d_gs r__ct_d t_ th__r _wn_r p_tt_ng th_ t_y d_g, _s w_ll _s l__k_ng _t _f th_y h_d _ny r__ct__n t_ th_ p_tt_ng _f th_ l_nt_rn. Sh_ n_t_c_d th_t th_ d_gs w_r_ tw_c_ _s l_k_ly t_ b_ j__l__s _f th_ t_y d_g. _ th_rd _f th_ d_gs tr__d t_ m_scl_ _n b_tw__n th_ t_y _nd _ts _wn_r. Pr_f_ss_r H_rr_s th_nks _t _s _mp_rt_nt t_ _nd_rst_nd j__l__sy m_r_. Sh_ s__d: "J__l__sy _s th_ th_rd-l__d_ng c__s_ _f n_n-_cc_d_nt_l h_m_c_d_ _cr_ss c_lt_r_s."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

dog lovers have known since time began that pets get jealous but now a new study has shown that it is true a professor from the university of california conducted research into what makes dogs jealous dr christine harris first decided to investigate canine jealousy after she noticed strange behaviour among her parents' three border collies she noticed that when she stroked two of the pooches at the same time they became aggressive towards each other both dogs tried to knock her hand away from the other so they could receive maximum attention she said "to me that really fit with the core motivation of jealousy...i was petting them with both my hands not just one they wanted exclusive attention that got me to thinking about jealousy in dogs"

professor harris adapted a jealousy test commonly used on young children her research team conducted tests on 36 different dogs in their homes and videoed their reactions the dogs' owner had to read a short passage from a book while petting a toy dog that wagged its tail and a halloween lantern harris wanted to see how the dogs reacted to their owner petting the toy dog as well as looking at if they had any reaction to the petting of the lantern she noticed that the dogs were twice as likely to be jealous of the toy dog a third of the dogs tried to muscle in between the toy and its owner professor harris thinks it is important to understand jealousy more she said "jealousy is the third-leading cause of non-accidental homicide across cultures"

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

Doglovershaveknownsincetimebeganthatpetsgetjealous,butnow
anewstudyhasshownthatitistrue.AprofessorfromtheUniversityofC
aliforniaconductedresearchintowhatmakesdogsjealous.DrChristi
neHarrisfirstdecidedtoinvestigatecaninejealousyaftershenoticeds
trangebehaviouramongherparents'threebordercollies.Shenoticed
thatwhenshestrokedtwoofthepoochesatthesametime,theybecam
eaggressivetowardseachother.Bothdogstriedtoknockherhandaw
ayfromtheothersotheycouldreceivemaximumattention.Shesaid:"
Tome,thatreallyfitwiththecoremotivationofjealousy….Iwaspettin
gthemwithbothmyhands,notjustone.Theywantedexclusiveattenti
on.Thatgotmetothinkingaboutjealousyindogs."ProfessorHarrisad
aptedajealousytestcommonlyusedonyoungchildren.Herresearcht
eamconductedtestson36differentdogsintheirhomesandvideoedth
eirreactions.Thedogs'ownerhadtoreadashortpassagefromabookw
hilepettingatoydogthatwaggeditstailandaHalloweenlantern.Harri
swantedtoseehowthedogsreactedtotheirownerpettingthetoydog,
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Shenoticedthatthedogsweretwiceaslikelytobejealousofthetoydog
.Athirdofthedogstriedtomuscleinbetweenthetoyanditsowner.Prof
essorHarristhinksitisimportanttounderstandjealousymore.Shesai
d:"Jealousyisthethird-leadingcauseofnon-accidentalhomicideac
rosscultures."

FREE WRITING

Write about **jealousy** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

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ACADEMIC WRITING

Men get more jealous than women. Discuss.

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HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about jealousy. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. JEALOUSY: Make a poster about jealousy. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. JEALOUS DOGS: Write a magazine article about jealous dogs. Include imaginary interviews with dog owners and experts who can help jealous dogs.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on jealousy. Ask him/her three questions about jealousy. Give him/her three ideas on how we can not get jealous. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

a T   b T   c F   d F   e T   f F   g T   h F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

1.   study
2   conducted
3.   noticed
4.   petting
5.   exclusive
6.   adapted
7.   commonly
8.   passage
9.   reaction
10.   cause

a.   report
b.   did
c.   observed
d.   stroking
e.   sole
f.   modified
g.   frequently
h.   extract
i.   response
j.   source

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1.   Since time began
2.   Three
3.   Two
4.   Knock it away
5.   Maximum attention
6.   36
7.   A reading from a book
8.   It wagged
9.   Understanding jealousy
10.   Non-accidental homicide

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

1. b   2. d   3. a   4. c   5. b   6. a   7. c   8. a   9. a   10. d

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)