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**Level 6 – 9th September 2024**

## Marmoset monkeys call each other by name

**FREE online quizzes, mp3 listening and more for this lesson here:**

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

### Contents

The Article	2	Discussion (Student-Created Qs)	15
Warm-Ups	3	Language Work (Cloze)	16
Vocabulary	4	Spelling	17
Before Reading / Listening	5	Put The Text Back Together	18
Gap Fill	6	Put The Words In The Right Order	19
Match The Sentences And Listen	7	Circle The Correct Word	20
Listening Gap Fill	8	Insert The Vowels (a, e, i, o, u)	21
Comprehension Questions	9	Punctuate The Text And Add Capitals	22
Multiple Choice - Quiz	10	Put A Slash ( / ) Where The Spaces Are	23
Role Play	11	Free Writing	24
After Reading / Listening	12	Academic Writing	25
Student Survey	13	Homework	26
Discussion (20 Questions)	14	Answers	27

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

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# THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkeys call each other by name, similar to how humans recognize each other. The 20-cm-long primates are native to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the social interaction of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used unique calls for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human primates known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a variety of pairings. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed the scientists to determine the animals had names for each other.

Dr Omer believes the findings could shed light on how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that popped out of nothing. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the case." Omer postulated how marmosets developed a system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take care of their young together, much like humans do. These similarities suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures known to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.

Sources: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/article/2024/aug/29/marmosets-behaviour-specific-names-study>  
<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2445821-marmosets-seem-to-call-each-other-by-name/>  
<https://www.newsweek.com/monkey-names-marmosets-animal-intelligence-evolution-1946269>

# WARM-UPS

**1. NAMES:** Students walk around the class and talk to other students about names. 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?

marmosets / humans / South America / unique calls / study / artificial intelligence / human language / monogamous / similarities / evolution / challenges / dolphins

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

**3. ANIMAL TALK:** Students A **strongly** believe we should use A.I. to talk to animals; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

**4. SOCIAL INTERACTION:** What would these creatures talk about? What would you like to ask them? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Creatures	You
Gorillas		
Ants		
Dolphins		
Eagles		
Snakes		
Cockroaches		

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

**6. CONVERSATIONS:** Rank these with your partner. Put the best creature to have a conversation with at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Dogs
- Elephants
- Ants
- Plankton
- Tarantulas
- Rats
- Pigeons
- Lions

# VOCABULARY MATCHING

## Paragraph 1

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. recognize | a. A type of animal that includes humans, monkeys, and apes.                         |
| 2. primate   | b. One of a kind; not like anything else.  |
| 3. native to | c. Know or remember someone or something because you have seen or heard them before. |
| 4. unique    | d. Look at something carefully to understand it better.                              |
| 5. pairing   | e. Two things or people that are together or matched.                                |
| 6. analyze   | f. Find out or decide something after thinking about it.                             |
| 7. determine | g. Naturally found in a certain place or country.                                    |

## Paragraph 2

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 8. shed light on | h. A person or animal in the past from whom a person or animal is descended.          |
| 9. evolved       | i. Suggested an idea or theory, especially as a reason for something.                 |
| 10. phenomenon   | j. Having one partner, such as a husband or wife, for life or a long time.            |
| 11. postulated   | k. Make something clearer or easier to understand.                                    |
| 12. monogamous   | l. Changed or developed slowly over a long time.                                      |
| 13. evolutionary | m. Related to the gradual change and development of living things over time.          |
| 14. ancestor     | n. Something that happens or is noticed, especially something unusual or interesting. |

# BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

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

1. Marmosets call each other by given and family names. **T / F**
2. Researchers studied more than 100 different marmosets. **T / F**
3. Marmosets are the second non-human primates known to use names. **T / F**
4. A.I. analyzed over 50,000 different marmoset calls. **T / F**
5. Marmoset speech could help us understand more about our languages. **T / F**
6. Marmosets have many different sexual partners. **T / F**
7. Marmosets and humans faced similar evolutionary challenges. **T / F**
8. Dolphins and elephants are known to use names. **T / F**

**2. SYNONYM MATCH:** (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>native</b>        | a. find out     |
| 2. <b>interaction</b>   | b. assortment   |
| 3. <b>unique</b>        | c. predecessors |
| 4. <b>variety</b>       | d. relationship |
| 5. <b>determine</b>     | e. occurrence   |
| 6. <b>shed light on</b> | f. suggested    |
| 7. <b>phenomenon</b>    | g. indigenous   |
| 8. <b>postulated</b>    | h. animals      |
| 9. <b>ancestors</b>     | i. distinctive  |
| 10. <b>creatures</b>    | j. explain      |

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

- |                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The 20-cm-long primates are native | a. for other monkeys    |
| 2. studied the social interaction     | b. the case             |
| 3. the animals used unique calls      | c. of 10 marmosets      |
| 4. marmosets are the first non-       | d. on how               |
| 5. researchers put the marmosets in a | e. linguistic ancestors |
| 6. the findings could shed light      | f. human primates       |
| 7. a singular phenomenon that popped  | g. family groups        |
| 8. see evidence that this is not      | h. to South America     |
| 9. small, monogamous                  | i. variety of pairings  |
| 10. challenges to our early pre-      | j. out of nothing       |

# GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkeys call each other by name, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to how humans recognize each other. The 20-cm-long primates are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the social (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used (4) \_\_\_\_\_ calls for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human (5) \_\_\_\_\_ known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a variety of (6) \_\_\_\_\_. They then used artificial intelligence to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed the scientists to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the animals had names for each other.

Dr Omer believes the findings could (9) \_\_\_\_\_ light on how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that (10) \_\_\_\_\_ out of nothing. We're starting to see (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that this is not the case." Omer postulated how marmosets developed a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ family groups, and take care of their young together, much like humans do. These (14) \_\_\_\_\_ suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early pre-linguistic (15) \_\_\_\_\_." Other (16) \_\_\_\_\_ known to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.

*unique*

*native*

*determine*

*primates*

*analyze*

*similar*

*interaction*

*pairings*

*monogamous*

*popped*

*creatures*

*shed*

*system*

*ancestors*

*evidence*

*similarities*

# LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

- 1) monkeys call each other by name, similar to how humans \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. recognize each others
  - b. recognize each another
  - c. recognize each othered
  - d. recognize each other
- 2) Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. the social interactive
  - b. the social infraction
  - c. the social interaction
  - d. the social contraction
- 3) The research team discovered that the animals \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. used uniuquely calls
  - b. used unclear calls
  - c. used uni-queue calls
  - d. used unique calls
- 4) The researchers put the marmosets in a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. variety of parings
  - b. variety of pairings
  - c. variety of pair rings
  - d. variety of parrying
- 5) They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 50,000 monkey squalls
  - b. 50,000 monkey quells
  - c. 50,000 monkey call
  - d. 50,000 monkey calls
- 6) Dr Omer believes the findings could shed light on how \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. humane language evolved
  - b. human language evolve
  - c. human language evolved
  - d. humane language evolve
- 7) people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. what popped out
  - b. thus popped out
  - c. that popped out
  - d. that's popped out
- 8) We're starting to see evidence that this is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. not the cases
  - b. not their case
  - c. note the case
  - d. not the case
- 9) Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take care \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. off their young
  - b. of their youth
  - c. of their young'uns
  - d. of their young
- 10) comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. pre-linguistic ancestors
  - b. pre-linguistic ancestral
  - c. pre-linguistic ancestries
  - d. pre-linguistic attestors

# LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkeys call each other by name, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ humans recognize each other. The 20-cm-long (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human primates known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a (5) \_\_\_\_\_. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the animals had names for each other.

Dr Omer believes the findings could (7) \_\_\_\_\_ how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ nothing. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the case." Omer (9) \_\_\_\_\_ developed a system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take care of (10) \_\_\_\_\_, much like humans do. These similarities suggest that they faced comparable (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures known (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.



# COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

1. How long are marmosets?
2. How many marmosets did the researchers study?
3. Who is David Omer?
4. What did researchers use to analyze the monkey calls?
5. How many monkey calls did the researchers analyze?
6. What could the research cast light on?
7. Where did people once think language popped out of?
8. What kind of groups do marmosets live in?
9. Who were the marmosets' evolutionary social challenges similar to?
10. What other two creatures use names in social interaction?

# MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

- 1) How long are marmosets?
  - a) 18 cm
  - b) 19 cm
  - c) 20 cm
  - d) 21 cm
- 2) How many marmosets did the researchers study?
  - a) 10
  - b) 100
  - c) 1,000
  - d) 10, 207
- 3) Who is David Omer?
  - a) a journalist
  - b) a marmoset expert
  - c) a speech therapist
  - d) co-author of the study
- 4) What did researchers use to analyze the monkey calls?
  - a) digital wizardry
  - b) artificial intelligence
  - c) their brains
  - d) special audio software
- 5) How many monkey calls did the researchers analyze?
  - a) exactly 50,000
  - b) fewer than 50,000
  - c) more than 50,000
  - d) about 50,000
- 6) What could the research cast light on?
  - a) the darkness
  - b) how human language evolved
  - c) how we could talk to marmosets
  - d) animal speech
- 7) Where did people once think language popped out of?
  - a) books
  - b) the ether
  - c) our neurons
  - d) nothing
- 8) What kind of groups do marmosets live in?
  - a) lively, promiscuous groups
  - b) small, monogamous groups
  - c) closed groups
  - d) open groups
- 9) Who were the marmosets' evolutionary social challenges similar to?
  - a) our early pre-linguistic ancestors
  - b) the apes
  - c) Neanderthals
  - d) people in the Stone Age
- 10) What other two creatures use names in social interaction?
  - a) dogs and elephants
  - b) whales and dogs
  - c) dolphins and whales
  - d) dolphins and elephants

# ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

## **Role A – Dogs**

You think dogs would be the most interesting creature to talk to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their creatures. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): ants, plankton or pigeons.

## **Role B – Ants**

You think ants would be the most interesting creature to talk to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their creatures. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): dogs, plankton or pigeons.

## **Role C – Plankton**

You think plankton would be the most interesting creature to talk to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their creatures. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): ants, dogs or pigeons.

## **Role D – Pigeons**

You think pigeons would be the most interesting creature to talk to. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their creatures. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): ants, plankton or dogs.

# AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

**1. WORD SEARCH:** Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for... the words 'monkey' and 'name'.

<b>monkey</b>	<b>name</b>
---------------	-------------

- 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:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• recognize</li><li>• native</li><li>• 10</li><li>• unique</li><li>• variety</li><li>• analyze</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• shed</li><li>• popped</li><li>• calling</li><li>• young</li><li>• ancestors</li><li>• dolphins</li></ul>
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# NAMES SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Write five GOOD questions about names 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.

# NAMES DISCUSSION

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

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'monkey'?
3. What do you know about marmosets?
4. How much do you think monkeys can communicate?
5. What would it be like to be a monkey researcher?
6. What do you think monkeys might say to each other?
7. What can we learn from monkeys?
8. Will artificial intelligence allow us to talk to animals?
9. What do you think animals would like to ask us?
10. How good are you at remembering names?

*Marmoset monkeys call each other by name – 9th September 2024*  
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# NAMES DISCUSSION

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

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'name'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you think of monkeys?
15. How do you think human language evolved?
16. What might the first human word have been?
17. What similarities are there between monkeys and humans?
18. What would you like to ask elephants and dolphins?
19. What would animals talk to each other about?
20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

# DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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# DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

# LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkeys call each (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by name, similar to how humans recognize each other. The 20-cm-long primates are native (2) \_\_\_\_\_ South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the social (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used unique calls for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human primates (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of pairings. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed the scientists to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the animals had names for each other.

Dr Omer believes the findings could (7) \_\_\_\_\_ light on how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that popped (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of nothing. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the (9) \_\_\_\_\_." Omer postulated how marmosets developed a system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take care of their (10) \_\_\_\_\_ together, much like humans do. These similarities suggest that they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures known to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.

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

- |     |                  |               |                  |                 |
|-----|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (a) other        | (b) another   | (c) others       | (d) the other   |
| 2.  | (a) by           | (b) as        | (c) to           | (d) at          |
| 3.  | (a) introduction | (b) insertion | (c) intersection | (d) interaction |
| 4.  | (a) knower       | (b) known     | (c) knowing      | (d) knows       |
| 5.  | (a) varied       | (b) various   | (c) vary         | (d) variety     |
| 6.  | (a) undermine    | (b) landmine  | (c) determine    | (d) ermine      |
| 7.  | (a) cabin        | (b) shed      | (c) shack        | (d) hut         |
| 8.  | (a) out          | (b) of        | (c) up           | (d) down        |
| 9.  | (a) case         | (b) brief     | (c) suit         | (d) holder      |
| 10. | (a) baby         | (b) kid       | (c) young        | (d) teens       |
| 11. | (a) headed       | (b) skulled   | (c) bodied       | (d) faced       |
| 12. | (a) identity     | (b) identify  | (c) identikit    | (d) indemnify   |



# SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

## Paragraph 1

1. similar to how humans rzeigceon each other
2. social ittcnoreain
3. animals used equuun calls
4. the first non-human resimtpa
5. put the marmosets in a variety of gpnsairi
6. ieerndmte the animals had names

## Paragraph 2

7. a singular moenohnpen
8. evniceed that this is not the case
9. small, gmnouomaso family groups
10. comparable iyolenuatovr social challenges
11. our early pre-linguistic asrsecnot
12. Other rratecuse known to identify others

# PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

**Number these lines in the correct order.**

- ( ) social challenges to our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures known
- ( ) to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.
- ( ) nothing. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the case." Omer postulated how marmosets developed a
- ( ) Dr Omer believes the findings could shed light on how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite
- ( ) system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take
- ( ) each other. The 20-cm-long primates are native to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- ( ) recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that popped out of
- ( ) the scientists to determine that the animals had names for each other.
- ( **1** ) Researchers say marmoset monkeys call each other by name, similar to how humans recognize
- ( ) studied the social interaction of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used unique calls
- ( ) pairings. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed
- ( ) human primates known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a variety of
- ( ) for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-
- ( ) care of their young together, much like humans do. These similarities suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary

# PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

1. humans to other . recognize each Similar how
2. animals unique researchers used discovered The the calls .
3. first primates use The non-human to names . known
4. used then to analyze more . artificial intelligence They
5. names for the had animals Determine each other .
6. light They language human how evolved . shed on
7. language singular phenomenon . thought People was a human
8. that See this case . the not is evidence
9. humans . of their young, like care much Take
10. to their Creatures group . known in others identify

# CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkeys call *each / one* other by name, similar to how humans *recognition/ recognize* each other. The 20-cm-long primates are *nativity / native* to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the *socially / social* interaction of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used *unique / uniquely* calls for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human *primitive / primates* known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a *various / variety of pairings / parings*. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey *callers / calls*. This allowed the scientists to *determine / detrimental* the animals had names for each other.

Dr Omer believes the findings could *cabin / shed* light on how human language *revolved / evolved*. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular *phenomena / phenomenon* that popped out of *nothing / anything*. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the case." Omer postulated *how / what* marmosets developed a system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, *monogamy / monogamous* family groups, and *give / take* care of their young together, much like humans *have / do*. These similarities suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary social challenges *for / to* our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures *known / unknown* to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.

**Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.**

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

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

R\_s\_\_rch\_rs s\_y m\_rm\_s\_t m\_nk\_ys c\_ll \_\_ch \_th\_r by n\_m\_, s\_m\_l\_r t\_ h\_w h\_m\_ns r\_c\_gn\_z\_ \_\_ch \_th\_r. Th\_ 20-cm-l\_ng pr\_m\_t\_s \_r\_ n\_t\_v\_ t\_ S\_\_th \_m\_r\_c\_. Sc\_\_nt\_sts fr\_m th\_ H\_br\_w \_n\_v\_rs\_ty \_f J\_r\_s\_l\_m st\_d\_\_d th\_ s\_c\_\_l \_nt\_r\_ct\_\_n \_f 10 m\_rm\_s\_ts. Th\_ r\_s\_\_rch t\_\_m d\_sc\_v\_r\_d th\_t th\_ \_n\_m\_ls \_s\_d \_n\_q\_\_ c\_lls f\_r \_th\_r m\_nk\_ys \_n th\_\_r gr\_\_p. Dr D\_v\_d \_m\_r, c\_-\_th\_r \_f th\_ st\_dy, s\_\_d m\_rm\_s\_ts \_r\_ th\_ f\_rst n\_n-h\_m\_n pr\_m\_t\_s kn\_wn t\_ \_s\_ n\_m\_s. Th\_ r\_s\_\_rch\_rs p\_t th\_ m\_rm\_s\_ts \_n \_v\_r\_\_ty \_f p\_\_r\_ngs. Th\_y th\_n \_s\_d \_rt\_f\_c\_\_l \_nt\_ll\_g\_nc\_ t\_ \_n\_lyz\_ m\_r\_ th\_n 50,000 m\_nk\_y c\_lls. Th\_s \_ll\_w\_d th\_ sc\_\_nt\_sts t\_ d\_t\_rm\_n\_ th\_ \_n\_m\_ls h\_d n\_m\_s f\_r \_\_ch \_th\_r.

Dr \_m\_r b\_l\_\_v\_s th\_ f\_nd\_ngs c\_\_ld sh\_d l\_gh\_t \_n h\_w h\_m\_n l\_ng\_\_g\_ \_v\_lv\_d. H\_ s\_\_d: "\_nt\_l q\_\_t\_r\_c\_ntly, p\_\_pl\_ th\_\_ght th\_t h\_m\_n l\_ng\_\_g\_ w\_s \_s\_ng\_l\_r ph\_n\_m\_n\_n th\_t p\_pp\_d \_\_t \_f n\_th\_ng. W'r\_ st\_rt\_ng t\_ s\_\_ \_v\_d\_nc\_ th\_t th\_s \_s\_n\_t th\_ c\_s\_." \_m\_r p\_st\_l\_t\_d h\_w m\_rm\_s\_ts d\_v\_l\_p\_d \_syst\_m \_f n\_m\_ c\_ll\_ng. H\_ s\_\_d: "M\_rm\_s\_ts l\_v\_ \_n sm\_ll, m\_n\_g\_m\_\_s f\_m\_ly gr\_\_ps, \_nd t\_k\_ c\_r\_ \_f th\_\_r y\_\_ng t\_g\_th\_r, m\_ch l\_k\_ h\_m\_ns d\_. Th\_s\_s\_m\_l\_r\_t\_s s\_gg\_st th\_t th\_y f\_c\_d c\_mpr\_bl\_ \_v\_l\_t\_\_n\_ry s\_c\_\_l ch\_ll\_ng\_s t\_ \_\_r \_\_rly pr\_l\_ng\_\_st\_c \_nc\_st\_rs." \_th\_r cr\_\_t\_rs kn\_wn t\_ \_d\_nt\_fy \_th\_rs \_n th\_\_r gr\_\_p by n\_m\_ \_r\_ d\_lph\_ns \_nd \_l\_ph\_nts.

# PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

researchers say marmoset monkeys call each other by name similar to how humans recognize each other the 20cmlong primates are native to south america scientists from the hebrew university of jerusalem studied the social interaction of 10 marmosets the research team discovered that the animals used unique calls for other monkeys in their group dr david omer coauthor of the study said marmosets are the first nonhuman primates known to use names the researchers put the marmosets in a variety of pairings they then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50000 monkey calls this allowed the scientists to determine the animals had names for each other dr omer believes the findings could shed light on how human language evolved he said until quite recently people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that popped out of nothing were starting to see evidence that this is not the case omer postulated how marmosets developed a system of name calling he said marmosets live in small monogamous family groups and take care of their young together much like humans do these similarities suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early prelinguistic ancestors other creatures known to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants

# PUT A SLASH ( / ) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

Researchers say marmoset monkey call each other by name, similar to how humans recognize each other. The 20-cm-long primates are native to South America. Scientists from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem studied the social interaction of 10 marmosets. The research team discovered that the animals used unique calls for other monkeys in their group. Dr David Omer, co-author of the study, said marmosets are the first non-human primates known to use names. The researchers put the marmosets in a variety of pairings. They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more than 50,000 monkey calls. This allowed the scientists to determine the animal's name for each other. Dr Omer believes the findings could shed light on how human language evolved. He said: "Until quite recently, people thought that human language was a singular phenomenon that popped out of nothing. We're starting to see evidence that this is not the case." Omer postulated how marmosets developed a system of name calling. He said: "Marmosets live in small, monogamous family groups, and take care of their young together, much like humans do. These similarities suggest that they faced comparable evolutionary social challenges to our early pre-linguistic ancestors." Other creatures known to identify others in their group by name are dolphins and elephants.

# FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240909-marmosets.html>

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

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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 this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

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

**4. ANIMAL COMMUNICATION:** Write a magazine article about spending money on finding ways to talk to animals. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

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 monkeys. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your thoughts on monkeys. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

# ANSWERS

## VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. c    2. a    3. g    4. b    5. e    6. d    7. f  
8. k    9. l    10. n    11. i    12. j    13. m    14. h

## TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- 1 F    2 F    3 F    4 T    5 T    6 F    7 T    8 T

## SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. g	2. d	3. i	4. b	5. a
6. j	7. e	8. f	9. c	10. h

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

- 20 cm
- 10
- Co-author of the study
- Artificial intelligence
- More than 50,000
- How human language evolved
- Nothing
- Small monogamous groups
- Our early pre-linguistic ancestors
- Dolphins and elephants

## WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

- Similar to how humans recognize each other.
- The researchers discovered the animals used unique calls.
- The first non-human primates known to use names.
- They then used artificial intelligence to analyze more.
- Determine the animals had names for each other.
- They shed light on how human language evolved.
- People thought human language was a singular phenomenon.
- See evidence that this is not the case.
- Take care of their young, much like humans.
- Creatures known to identify others in their group.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. c    2. a    3. d    4. b    5. c    6. b    7. d    8. b    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 ;-)