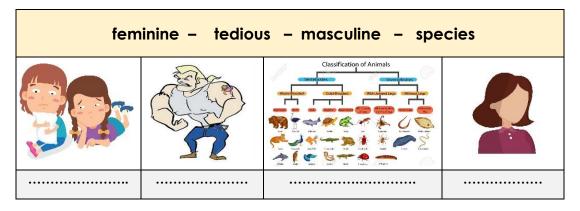
<b>1.</b> judging a book by its cover is a clear example of								
Α	contrasting	В	comparing	С	stereotyping	D	tolerating	
2. The baby's cheerful brought smiles to everyone's faces.								
Α	temperament	В	temperature	С	temptation	D	template	
<b>3.</b> E	veryone deserves re	spec	ct, regardless of their		_ identity.			
Α	smartphone brand	В	color	C	gender	D	music	
<b>4.</b> T	he alarm's beeping	was	annoyingly					
Α	serene	В	melodic	С	harmonious	D	repetitive	
<b>5.</b> The storm unleashed its full								
Α	intensity	В	silence	С	tranquility	D	serenity	
<b>6.</b> The correct antonym of <u>verbal</u> is								
Α	silence	В	nonverbal	С	written	D	auditory	

## Match:-



## Match:-

1. you can say that again	••••	emotionally close
2. intimate		Observe an incident
3. witness	••••	I agree with you completely.
4. literal	••••	relaxation
5. anxiety ≠	••••	facts only

1.	She regrets the opportunity <i>yesterday</i> .							
Α	miss	В	missed	С	to miss	<b>D</b> missing		
					_			
	They remembered		the documents to					
Α	to bring	В	bring	С	bringing	D brought		
2 (	Cove tuice — o no	la						
	S <mark>ara tries a ne</mark>	B		С	to learn	<b>D</b> learned		
Α	learn	D	learning	C	10 learn	<b>D</b> learned		
4. F	4. He stopped three years ago.							
	smoke	В		С	to smoke	D smoked		
			<u> </u>					
5.	The car needs							
Α	to repair	В	to be repaired	С	repairing	<b>D</b> repaired		
6.	She enjoys	by	nature.					
Α	to surrounded	В	to be surrounded	С	surrounding	<b>D</b> being surrounded		
_	The basses would		hafana it aan ba a	-1-1				
	The house needs		_ before it can be s		1 - 1 1 1	D wasin to at		
Α	to paint	В	painting	С	to be painted	<b>D</b> painted		
Q	The children enjoy		bedtime stories					
A		В	being read	С	to read	<b>D</b> reading		
<i>,</i> ,	10 00 10 00		201191000		101044	<b>D</b> rodding		
9.	He admitted	in	a lie.					
Α	to be caught	В	to catch	С	being caught	<b>D</b> catching		
10.	They don't like spi	cy fo	od, <i>but</i> I					
Α	do	В	don't	С	didn't	<b>D</b> doesn't		
		_						
	. He is passionate ab							
Α	was	В	is too	С	has to	<b>D</b> are too		
12	. She <i>doesn't</i> like sw	imm	ing and her friends					
A	not	В	does	C	don't either	<b>D</b> did		
	1101		4003	C	don'i cimoi	D  GIG		
13.	13. How long have you your current school?							
Α	be attend	В	been attending	С	attended	<b>D</b> attending		
	ı		<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
14.	. How many countrie	es ha	ve you?					
Α	be visit	В	visited	С	visit	<b>D</b> visiting		
	I am interested in _		_ new languages.					
Α	learn	В	learning	С	learnt	<b>D</b> learned		



## **Lion Pride Dynamics**

African lions (Panthera leo) have a unique social structure based on prides. Lionesses are the primary hunters in the pride, working together to capture large prey such as zebras and wildebeests. With their strong physiques and hunting skills, they ensure a steady food supply for the group. In contrast, male lions play a protective role, defending the pride's territory against intruders and offering security to the pride's cubs. Their impressive manes serve as a visual display of dominance, deterring potential rivals. Although infanticide occurs when new males take over a pride, it triggers the females' return to estrus, allowing the incoming males to father their own offspring and ensure their genetic success. This division of labor between hunting and protection promotes the survival and reproductive success of the pride, highlighting the cooperative nature of lion societies.

Studying the roles and behaviors of African lions offers valuable insights into the complexities of social species. The lionesses' hunting prowess and the males' protective instincts create a cooperative social structure that maximizes resource utilization within the pride. By understanding these dynamics, we gain a deeper appreciation for the diverse strategies employed by animals to adapt and thrive in their environments. The cooperative nature of lion prides showcases the interdependence between individuals and underscores the importance of collaboration for the success of the group.

## (True/false)

Circle (T) for true and (F) for False				
1. Lionesses are the main hunters in African lion prides.	()	Т	П	
2. Male lions do most of the hunting in lion prides	()	Т	F	
3. Male lions' manes are mainly used for hunting.	()	Т	щ	
4. New male lions taking over a pride often kill the cubs fathered by the previous males.	()	Т	F	
5. Lionesses protect the cubs in a pride.	()	Т	щ	
6. Infanticide in lion prides happens to ensure the survival of unrelated offspring.	()	Т	F	