Instructions:

- Explain to the pupils that the complete passage will be read aloud while they follow in their own booklet.
- Explain to the pupils that they will hear the passage a second time and they should write in the words spoken by the teacher in the correct gaps.
- Allow the pupils sufficient time to write in the missing word before continuing to read the passage.
Domestic dogs are part of the same _______family_______ as wolves, jackals and foxes. Dogs were first _______kept________ as pets around 14,000 years ago.

**Characteristics and behaviour**

The dog has a small head and _______pointed_______ muzzle, but the shape of the head _______varies_______ greatly in _______different_______ breeds. Dogs can be easily trained because of their intelligence.

Some dogs may be fierce or _______rough_______ unless they are well trained. Like wolves, dogs defend a territory against other dogs. There are also similarities in their aggressive behaviour, the care of their _______young_______ and the way they bury food.

**Wild dogs**

Some wild dogs are solitary, but others hunt in groups. Jackals scavenge for food that other animals have left _______uneaten_______, and the raccoon dog from east Asia eats plants and meat.
Uses of dogs

Dogs are _________valuable________ as sheepdogs as they can keep the flock together. In the Arctic regions, dogs are used for _________dragging________ vehicles through the snow. A dog’s sense of smell is better than its _________sight________. They can use their sense of smell to track criminals and detect drugs. Dogs can also be used as guards for the _________protection________ of buildings.

History

Archaeological _________evidence________ shows that dogs were probably domesticated from wolves many centuries ago. Ancient monuments in Egypt were carved with figures of dogs. The Egyptians worshipped a star they named the ‘Dog Star’. They had advance _________knowledge________ that the Nile would flood because they saw this star _________appear________.