

NAME

Chapter 2 Lesson 3 (pp. 29–30)

Maintain Paragraph Unity

Activity Underline the topic sentence in each paragraph below. Write the number of the sentences that do not fit the topic, and then explain your choices.

1. (1) Though they are not capable of speech, many animals use noise and movement to communicate. (2) One familiar form of animal communication is a dog barking to get its owner’s attention. (3) Dogs can also be trained to sit down when told. (4) Birds sing in order to attract mates and deter competitors. (5) Also, kangaroos warn other kangaroos of nearby danger by thumping their hind legs. (6) Humans pose more of a threat to kangaroos than any other predator. (7) Other mammals, such as primates, make noises or gestures of aggression if their territory is under threat. (8) For example, some apes stick out their tongue when they are angry or provoked. (9) Monkeys also have characteristic poses that indicate submission once they have been beaten in a fight.

2. (1) Every dolphin has a signature whistle, which is used to identify or call one other. (2) In addition to signature whistles, dolphins emit a wide range of whistling and clicking noises in order to communicate. (3) Dolphins have even been taught to learn some human sign language. (4) They are known for being friendly to humans. (5) One trained dolphin named Akeakamai could understand instructions in sign language, such as “touch the ball with your tail and jump over it.” (6) Dolphins like playing with toys and are very entertaining to watch in zoos and aquariums. (7) That is why dolphins are widely known for their intelligence and ability to communicate.
