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which they lived. Their eyes became accustomed to seeing the shapes of animals hiding in the wild. They notices prints left by animals- a bent blade of grass, an (3) stone, a scuff of soil. Their ears picked up aint. far-off sounds, and they (a) sometimes smell concealed prey. They (b) also make sense out of the (4) they gathered. Sounds, aromas, and sights meant as much to them as telephones, radios, and televisions mean to us. By observing nature, they knew what was going on around them, where they (c) find food, and when they (d) seek shelter. Today, most of us (d) travel through our (5) without much thought. We now where to find food, how to stay safe, and when to take cover from storms. Our senses are highly developed on the properties of the incities and towns. You (e) discover that (6) is all around us. But to actually see it and make sense of it you (f) need to learn new skills. In a way, it's like learning a foreign language—the language of the woods, the prairies, the forests, and the peaks. It's a new way of using all of your senses. Fill in the gaps (from 1 to 6) with the suitable form of the words! 1) Observe 1 Town 5) Town 5) Town 6) Natural 2) Observe 3) Turn 5) Town 6) Natural 2) Observe 3) Turn 5) Town 6) Natural 3) Jane' parents decided that her rat was an pet. SUIT 9 My dog never does what it is told, it's very OBEY 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 6) My dog never does what it is told, it's very 7. The propertice of the words of		their lives have often depen	ıded upon the	eir skills in <i>tra</i>	ncking animals,	reading the	weather, and finding	their
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