

Over the years, I have written extensively about animal-intelligence experiments and the controversy (1) that surrounds them. Do animals really have thoughts, what we call consciousness (2)? Wondering whether there might be better ways to explore (3) animal intelligence than experiments designed to teach human signs, I realized what now seems obvious: if animals can think, they will probably do their best thinking when it serves their own purposes (4), not when scientists ask them to.

And so I started talking to vets, animal researchers, zoo keepers. Most do not study animal intelligence, but they encounter (5) it, and the lack of it (6), every day. The stories they tell us reveal what I'm convinced (7) is a new window on animal intelligence: the kind of mental feats (8) animals perform when dealing with captivity (9) and the dominant species on the planet — humans (10).

- 1) The financial (财政的) help they got from the local government didn't go (very) far toward solving the problem.
- 2) Their retail (零售) business in Asia has expanded since the early 1990s.
- 3) In the interest(s) of world peace, we must promote (增进) mutual understanding among nations with different social systems.
- 4) I thought it was still early, yet I got to the library only to find it closed.
- 5) On the train I encountered an old lady who happened to be a neighbor of my daughter's when she lived in Los Angeles.
- 6) Our company has cooperated with several American companies for the past few years in joint ventures.
- 7) Phil looked around at the other competitors (竞争对手) and assessed his chances of winning.
- 8) The police believed that the reason they failed to find anything suspicious in that guy's bag was that members of the gang (一伙歹徒) (had) switched bags at the airport.
- 9) Our visit to the Far East has certainly broadened our horizons.
- 10) Emily felt increasingly uncomfortable under the woman's steady gaze.
- 11) Everything was going smoothly until suddenly the disaster struck.
- 12) Smallpox (天花), which used to be a severe epidemic (流行性的) disease, has been completely wiped out.

- 1) Whether the book should be published or not was once an issue people disagreed about for a long time. (controversy over sth.)

There used to be a long / long-running controversy over whether the book should be published or not.

- 2) Kate's first meeting with Tom went smoothly, which made her feel less uneasy.

- Kate felt relieved after her first meeting with Tom had gone smoothly.
- 3) I was in the middle of writing the essay when my computer suddenly stopped working properly.
Something suddenly went wrong with my computer when I was in the middle of writing the essay. (go wrong)
- 4) Clearly our company is still maintaining its position as market leader in software.
It is obvious that our company is still maintaining its position as market leader in software. (obvious)
- 5) She insists on a pay rise, otherwise she will stop working for them.
She is determined not to give in until they give her a pay rise. (give in)

Model:

 the situation, Orky thought something .
(go wrong, size up)
Having sized up the situation, Orky thought something *must have gone wrong*.

- 1) Scientists have undertaken various kinds of original research projects to explore animal intelligence, but they still can't reach an agreement on whether it exists or not. (explore, original, undertake)
- 2) Lots of evidence convinced us that the lost ancient tunnel (地道) must have run right underneath the city, extending to the seashore. (extend, convince, evidence, underneath)
- 3) We should try to negotiate a win-win solution when resolving issues we encounter in foreign trade. First we need to figure out what caused the problems. Then we should proceed to explore ways of solving them that are beneficial to both sides. (encounter, figure out, explore, negotiate)

1. Phil studies management science firstly because he enjoys it and secondly because he wants to get a good job.
2. Tickets can be bought here on a first come, first served basis.
3. At first I thought the house was empty, then I heard a woman's voice come from the kitchen.
4. First / Firstly I have to send the email to John, then I'll come shopping with you.
5. When people get their newspaper, which page do they read first?
6. There are two reasons. First, there is no evidence that the original documents have been destroyed. Second, Jack saw them the day before yesterday.
7. You'll find it difficult at first, but later it'll get easier.
8. The company was still very small when I first joined it.

Attributive Nouns

An **attributive noun** is a noun that is often used to modify another noun, playing somewhat the same role as an adjective. It indicates various kinds of relationships between two nouns. For example, it can indicate:

for what purpose, as in **supper table** (Text A, Unit 1) and **Christmas card** (Text A, Unit 2)

when, as in **summer vacation** (Text A, Unit 1)

where, as in **hotel room** (Text A, Unit 2)

of what kind, as in **childhood friend** (Text A, Unit 4)

for whom, as in **Army uniform** (Text A, Unit 6)

what brings it about, as in **greenhouse effect** (Text A, Unit 3)

Phrases

1. animal intelligence
2. zoo keeper
3. eye contact
4. money supply
5. killer whale
6. baby whale
7. family member
8. sea turtle

In the phrase, the attributive noun indicates:

- whose
- where
- through what
- of what
- what kind
- how old
- of what
- what kind / where

Comprehensive Exercises

Interviewer: You mention the case of one whale helping to save another in an emergency (1). What does this suggest?

Linden: Well, it seems to me that this is clearly evidence (2) of original (3) thought. Here we see an animal sizing up (4) a situation and then taking appropriate action in cooperation with humans.

Interviewer: And when Jendry negotiates (5) with Colo, what does that reveal (6)?

Linden: It shows that some animals, gorillas at least, are intelligent enough to bargain, to make a deal (7).

Interviewer: Then there is the case of Miles and Chantek.

Linden: Oh, yes. We like to think of ourselves as the dominant (8) species, but that doesn't mean animals can't sometimes play tricks on us when it's in their interest(s) (9)!

Interviewer: Like Melati deceiving (10) Shewman?

Linden: Exactly.

Interviewer: So would you say your approach to the problem settles the controversy (11) over animal intelligence?

Linden: That's not an easy judgment (12) to make, but it does, I think, open up interesting new paths to explore (13).

Behavior is the way that animals act. For example, how do they get food or take care of their young? How do they find a place to live in or protect (1) themselves from danger? Much behavior is innate; that is, animals are born with it. However (2), animals learn much other behavior. There are several kinds of learned behavior.

One simple type (3) of learned behavior is habituation. This happens when an animal learns to feel comfortable in a new situation (4) and doesn't pay attention to it anymore. For example, young horses are often afraid of noisy streets. But after a while, they learn to pay no attention to the normal sights (5) and sounds of a city.

Another kind of learned behavior is conditioning. It is a way of learning by association — that is, by putting together (6) different ideas. In 1900, Ivan Pavlov, a Russian biologist, studied conditioning in dogs. Dogs innately salivate (produce liquid in the mouth) when they smell food. Pavlov rang (7) a bell every time he gave food to a dog. Soon the dog started to associate (8) the sound of the bell with the smell of food. After some time, it salivated when it heard a bell alone, without (9) food.

Learning is important for all animals in a new environment (10). It allows an animal to be adaptable — that is, able to change in a new situation.

without	responded	associate	However
rang	aside	type	defend
environment	Anyway	sights	together
situation	way	protect	

- 1) 当地一家公司承担了此项目，但工程没完成就破产了。
(undertake)

A local business undertook the project but went bankrupt before it was completed.

- 2) 我和你做笔交易——你替我洗车，我晚上把车借给你开。(make a deal)

Let's make a deal — you wash my car and I'll let you use it on Friday.

- 3) 我们到达那个我们本以为已毁于那次大地震的村庄时,却发现它只受到轻微的损失。(wipe out, only to)

We got to the village which we thought must have been wiped out in the severe earthquake, only to find it slightly damaged.

- 4) 我的花园既干燥又背阴(shady)。在那样的环境里,很少有植物能茁壮生长。(thrive)

My garden is dry and shady — few plants thrive in that condition.

- 5) 那位电影明星的死亡真相至今仍被谜团(mystery)笼罩着。(surround)

Mystery still surrounds the exact truth behind the film star's death / exact circumstances of the film star's death.

我小时候常去家乡的动物园参观。那里最吸引我的是一对老虎,特别是那只雄虎。它们起初被关在一只大的铁笼子(cage)里,后来放了出来,被迁到一个叫虎山的地方。二十年后我再度访问了这个动物园,欣慰地发现虎山仍在,但已扩大了许多。在那里活动的共有大小六只老虎,而不是两只了。

extend

relieve

at first

release

When I was young I used to visit the zoo in my hometown. There what attracted me most was a couple of tigers, especially the male. They were kept in a huge iron cage at first, but later were released from it and moved to a place called Tiger Hill. Twenty years later I revisited the zoo and was relieved to find Tiger Hill was still there, but greatly extended. Moving around now were six tigers, old and young, instead of two!