

2009-1 Text 0

1- Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are.

_____ the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the *Science Times*.

Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly _____ to live shorter lives.

This suggests that _____ bulbs burn longer, that there is a(n) _____ in not being too bright.

2- Intelligence, it _____, is a high-priced option.

It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow _____ the starting line because it depends on learning - a(n) _____ process - instead of instinct.

Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to _____.

3- Is there an adaptive value to _____ intelligence?

That's the question behind this new research.

Instead of casting a wistful glance _____ at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real _____ of our own intelligence might be.

This is _____ the mind of every animal we've ever met.

4- Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would _____ on humans if they had the chance.

Every cat with an owner, _____, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning.

We believe that _____ animals ran the labs, they would test us to _____ the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations.

They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really _____, not merely how much of it there is.

_____, they would hope to study a(n) _____ question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in?

_____ the results are inconclusive.