**B2U5 Text A with Translation**

# Text A

**What Animals Really Think**

*Eugene Linden*

1 Over the years, I have written extensively about animal-intelligence experiments and the controversy that surrounds them. Do animals really have thoughts, what we call consciousness? Wondering whether there might be better ways to explore 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, not when scientists ask them to.

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

**Let’s Make a Deal**

3 Consider the time Charlene Jendry, a conservationist at the Columbus Zoo, learned that a female gorilla named Colo was handling a suspicious object. Arriving on the scene, Jendry offered Colo some peanuts, only to be met with a blank stare. Realizing they were negotiating, Jendry raised the stakes and offered a piece of pineapple. At this point, while maintaining eye contact, Colo opened her hand and revealed a key chain.

4 Relieved it was not anything dangerous or valuable, Jendry gave Colo the pineapple. Careful bargainer that she was, Colo then broke the key chain and gave Jendry a link, perhaps figuring: Why give her the whole thing if I can get a bit of pineapple for each piece?

5 If an animal can show skill in trading one thing for another, why not in handling money? One orangutan named Chantek did just that in a sign-language study undertaken by anthropologist Lyn Miles at the University of Tennessee. Chantek figured out that if he did tasks like cleaning his room, he’d earn coins to spend on treats and rides in Miles’s car. But the orangutan’s understanding of money seemed to extend far beyond simple dealings. Miles first used plastic chips as coins, but Chantek decided he could expand the money supply by breaking chips in two. When Miles switched to metal chips, Chantek found pieces of tin foil and tried to make copies.

6 Miles also tried to teach Chantek more virtuous habits such as saving and sharing. Indeed, when I caught up with the orangutan at Zoo Atlanta, where he now lives, I saw an example of sharing that anyone might envy. When Miles gave Chantek some grapes and asked him to share them, Chantek promptly ate all the fruit. Then, as if he’d just remembered he’d been asked to share, he handed Miles the stem.

**Tale of a Whale**

7 Why would an animal want to cooperate with a human? Behaviorists would say that animals cooperate when they learn it is in their interest to do so. This is true, but I don’t think it goes far enough.

8 Gail Laule, a consultant on animal behavior, speaks of Orky, a killer whale, she knew. “Of all the animals I’ve worked with, he was the most intelligent,” she says. “He would assess a situation and then do something based on the judgments he made.”

9 Like the time he helped save a family member. When Orky’s mate, Corky, gave birth, the baby did not thrive at first, and keepers took the little whale out of the tank by stretcher for emergency care. Things began to go wrong when they returned the baby whale to the tank. As the workers halted the stretcher a few meters above the water, the baby suddenly began throwing up through its mouth. The keepers feared it would choke, but they could not reach the baby to help it.

10 Apparently sizing up the problem, Orky swam under the stretcher and allowed one of the men to stand on his head, something he’d never been trained to do. Then, using his tail to keep steady, Orky let the keeper reach up and release the 420-pound baby so that it could slide into the water within reach of help.

**Primate Shell Game**

11 Sometimes evidence of intelligence can be seen in attempt s to deceive. Zoo keeper Helen Shewman of Seattle’s Wood-land Park Zoo recalls that one day she dropped an orange through a feeding hole for Melati, an orangutan. Instead of moving away to get it, Melati looked Shewman in the eye and held out her hand. Thinking the orange must have rolled off some-where inaccessible, Shewman gave her another one. But when Melati moved off, Shewman noticed the original orange was hidden in her other hand.

12 Towan, the colony’s dominant male, watched this whole trick, and the next day he, too, looked Shewman in the eye and pretended that he had not yet received an orange. “Are you sure you don’t have one?” Shewman asked. He continued to hold her gaze steadily and held out his hand. Giving in, she gave him another one, then saw that he had been hiding his orange underneath his foot.

13 What is intelligence anyway? If life is about survival of a species — and intelligence is meant to serve that survival — then we can’t compare with pea-brained sea turtles, which were here long before us and survived the disaster that wiped out the dinosaurs. Still, it is comforting to realize that other species besides our own can stand back and assess the world around them, even if their horizons are more limited than ours.

# Text A Translation

**动物到底想些什么**

尤金·林登

1 多年来，我写了大量关于动物智能实验以及围绕这些实验所产生的争议的文章。动物真的有思想，即我们所说的意识吗？人们往往通过教动物人类手势语的实验来探索动物的智能，我在思考是否会有比这更好的方式的过程中悟出了现在看来是显而易见的一点：如果动物能思考，它们的最佳思维会发生在自身确实有这一需要的时候，而不是科学家让它们思维的时候。

2 于是我开始与兽医、动物研究人员以及动物园饲养员交谈。他们大都不研究动物智能，但他们每天都遭遇动物的智能与动物的智能欠缺。他们讲述的故事开启了我相信是研究动物智能的一扇新窗口：即动物在对付樊笼生活和地球上的主宰物种——人类——时所表现的高超的思维技能。

**让我们做笔交易**

3 请考虑这一情况：哥伦布动物园一位动物保育专家查伦·延德里觉察到一只叫做科洛的雌性大猩猩在玩弄一件可疑的物品。延德里走过去，递给科洛一些花生，科洛却一脸无动于衷。延德里意识到这是在讨价还价，于是加大筹码，又递过去一片菠萝。这时候，科洛一边望着延德里，一边摊开手，露出了一根钥匙链。

4 见不是什么危险或贵重物品，延德里松了一口气，把菠萝给了科洛。科洛真是个精明的还价者，它把钥匙链拉断，给了延德里一段，或许是在算计：要是每一小段都能换片菠萝，我干嘛要全都给她？

5 如果动物能在以物换物中显示技能，又何尝不会在使用钱币中再露一手？在田纳西大学人类学家琳·迈尔斯进行的一项手势语研究中，有只名叫夏特克的猩猩就这么做了。夏特克悟出，如果它干些诸如清理房间的事，它就能挣些硬币，可以用来买好吃的，还可以坐迈尔斯的车外出兜风。但这只猩猩对钱币的理解似乎远远超出了简单的交易。迈尔斯一开始用塑料片充当硬币，而夏特克竟认定，它可以把塑料片拗成两片，以此扩大钱币供应量。而当迈尔斯改用金属片时，夏特克找到了一些锡箔，试图复制。

6 迈尔斯还试图教会夏特克一些好习惯，诸如节俭和与人分享。当我在它目前生活的亚特兰大动物园见到这只猩猩时，我果然见到它与人分享的一例，足以令任何人羡慕。迈尔斯给了夏特克一些葡萄，要求它与人分享，它很快吃完了所有的葡萄。随后，它似乎是想起了迈尔斯要它与人分享，便把梗儿递给了迈尔斯。

**鲸的故事**

7 动物为什么会愿意与人合作？行为主义者会说，动物认识到合作于己有利时就会这么做。这没有错，但我觉得这一解释尚不充分。

8 动物行为顾问盖尔·劳尔说起过她了解的一头名叫奥基的虎鲸。“在我照管过的所有动物当中，它是最聪明的，”她说。“它会审时度势，再根据自己的判断采取行动。”

9 比如有次它救了一个家族成员。奥基的配偶科基生幼鲸时，那条幼鲸一开始情况不妙，饲养员把幼鲸用担架抬出水糟，实施紧急护理。他们把幼鲸送回水槽时，出了意外。当工人把担架停在高出水面几英尺处的时候，幼鲸开始呕吐。饲养员担心它会窒息，但他们够不着幼鲸，无法提供帮助。

10 奥基显然做出了判断，它游到担架下，让其中一位饲养员站在它头上。这种事从来没有训练它做过。然后，奥基用尾部保持平衡，以便让饲养员伸手松开那条420磅重的幼鲸，好让它滑入水中，获得帮助。

**灵长目动物的骗术**

11 有时动物的智能可以从其欺骗的企图中得以证明。西雅图伍德兰帕克动物园饲养员海伦·休曼回忆道，一天她从喂食窗口给猩猩梅拉蒂扔了个橙子。梅拉蒂没有移动身体去接，而是眼睛直视休曼，伸出手来。休曼以为橙子准是滚到某个拿不到的犄角旮旯里了，就又给了它一个。可当梅拉蒂走开时，休曼却注意到原来那只橙子就藏在它另一只手里。

12 猩猩园的头领托恩目睹了这个把戏。第二天，这只雄猩猩也是眼睛盯着休曼，装作没有接到橙子。“你肯定没拿到吗？”休曼问道。它仍直视着她，同时把手伸了出来。她让步了，又给了它一个，随后却看见它把前一个橙子藏在脚下。

13 智能究竟是什么？如果生命关乎物种的生存——而智能为生存服务——那么我们根本无法与大脑只有豌豆大小的海龟相提并论，海龟早在人类出现之前很久便已存在，并经历了使恐龙灭绝的重大灾难而生存下来。尽管如此，想到除了我们人类，尚有其他物种，即便它们的视野比我们狭小，却也能置身事外，客观地审视周围的世界，不由得让人深感宽慰。