



- **Lead in Activities**

- **Global Reading**

- **Culture Notes**

- **Detailed Reading**

- **Exercises**

Word-guessing game



pig

monkey

tiger

turtle

whale



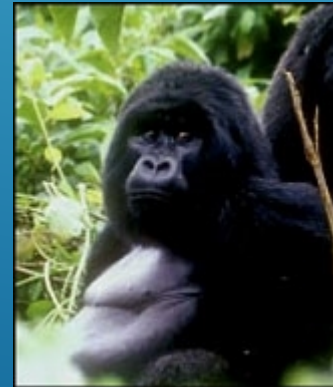
dog

parrot

elephant

dinosaur

gorilla



Do you think these animals have intelligence?

Intelligence is the power of, learning, understanding and knowing; mental ability

Rank them according to their intelligence.
Reasons.

pig	monkey	tiger	turtle	whale
dog	parrot	elephant	dinosaur	gorilla

Do you have your personal experiences about animal intelligence?

An example about an ape's intelligence .



Let's find more examples of animal intelligence from Text A.

TEXT STRUCTURE

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
	Paras1-2	
	Paras3-12 3 sub-headings	Let's Make a Deal Tale of a Whale Primate Shell Game
	Paras13	

1. What is the controversy about animal intelligence? (Para1)

Do animals really have thoughts, what we call consciousness?

2. How do scientists explore animal intelligence usually? (Para1)

Scientists design experiments to teach human signs.

3. When does the author think animals will probably do their best thinking? (Para1)

When it serves their own purposes.

4. Why did the author talk to people like vets, animal researchers and zoo keepers? (Para2)

Because they often encounter animal intelligence and can tell him a lot of real stories.

5. What is the new window on animal intelligence revealed by the stories? (Para2)

When dealing with captivity and humans, animals perform mental feats.

mental feats-高超思维技能；聪明

Animals can demonstrate intelligence when dealing with captivity and human beings.

6. How many animals are mentioned in the text? Who are they?

Animal	Name
female gorilla	Colo
male orangutan	Chantek
male killer whale	Orky
female orangutan	Melati
dominant male orangutan	Towan



7. The first animal—Colo (Para3-4)

human:

**Charlene Jendry,
a conservationist at the Columbus zoo**

The story:

One day, Colo was handling a suspicious object and Jendry wanted to know what it was. So she offered some peanuts but Colo just gave her a blank stare. Jendry realized Colo was negotiating and she had to raise the stakes and give Colo a piece of pineapple.

Maintaining eye contact with Jendry, Colo revealed a key chain in her hand. Jendry was relieved as the key chain was not dangerous or valuable and gave Colo the pineapple. But to her surprise, Colo broke the key chain and gave her a link. Maybe she was figuring if she could get a bit of pineapple for each piece of key chain, why give Jendry the whole thing. Colo was really a careful bargainer.

Colo's ability:

**trading one thing for another; bargaining;
negotiating; making a deal**





8. The second animal—Chantek (Para 5–6) human **Lyn Miles, an anthropologist**

What Miles did

undertake a sign-language study at the University of Tennessee

If Chantek did cleaning, he could earn:

1. coins to spend on treats; 2. rides in Mile's car

Coins used by Miles: **plastic chips first; metal chips later**

What Chantek did with coins:

1. break plastic chips in two; 2. find pieces of tin foil and try to make copies. to expand money supply

Miles taught

virtuous habits—saving and sharing

Chantek:

What Chantek shared: **the stem of grapes**



8. The second animal—Chantek (Para5–6)

Chantek's skill:

handling money; making a deal

From the two animals, we can know:

Some animals are intelligent enough to know how to bargain with people.

9. The third animal—Orky (Para7–10)

human: **Gail Laule, a consultant on animal behavior**
problem:

Orky's mate-Corky gave birth to a baby whale who didn't thrive at first. So keepers took it out of the tank by stretcher for emergency care. When workers returned the it to the tank and halted the stretcher a few meters above the water, the baby whale began to throw up suddenly and might choke. But keepers couldn't reach the baby to help it.

actions by Orky: **size up, swim, keep steady**

Orky's ability: **assessing; making judgments; taking actions.**

From the above killer whale, we can know:

Animals can assess a situation and act accordingly.

10. The fourth animal—Melati (Para11)

human **Helen Shewman-Zoo keeper of Seattle's**

: **Woodland Zoo**

Trick played by Melati:

After Helen Shewman dropped an orange for Melati, Melati didn't move away to get it, but she still looked Shewman in the eye, holding out her hand. Shewman thought the orange must have rolled off and Melati couldn't get access to it. So Shewman gave Melati another orange. However, at that moment, she noticed that Melati had hidden the original orange in her other hand on purpose.

Melati's ability: **playing trick/deceiving/ playing shell game**

11. The fifth animal—Towan (Para12)

retell the story with the words given:

watch the trick, pretend, hold her gaze, hold out his hand, hide orange under his foot.

Towan's ability: **playing trick/deceiving/ playing shell game/being tricky.**

From the two orangutans, we can know:

Some animals can play tricks.

12. What is the function of these animal stories?

To support his point advanced in part I.

13. What is the topic sentence of the last part?

Other Species can assess the world around them, even if their horizons are more limited than ours.

TEXT STRUCTURE

Introduction (1-2)	Some animals demonstrate intelligence when dealing with captivity and human beings.
Supporting examples (3-12)	Let's Make a Deal —some animals are intelligent enough to know how to bargain with people Tale of a Whale —animals can asses a situation and act accordingly Primate Shell Game --- some animals can be tricky
Conclusion(13)	Some animals are intelligent.

Cultural Notes

Gorilla and Orangutan

Killer Whale

Gorilla and Orangutan

Primate
灵长目

humans

monkeys

gorillas(大猩猩)

apes
orangutans(猩猩)

Chimps or chimpanzee (黑猩猩)



	Gorilla	Orangutan
Height	Male-5.5feet; female-smaller	Male – 4 to 5 feet; Female – 3.5 to 4 feet
Color	black or grayish	Reddish-brown hair
Location	western Africa	Found on the islands of Indonesia and Malaysia.
Diet	Mainly Fruit and vegetables	Mainly fruit, some leaves, flowers and insects.
Life Span	30 to 40 years in the wild; 40 to 50 years in captivity	40 to 50 years in the wild; 50 to 60 years in captivity

Killer whale: orca, seawolf

length: about 27-33 feet (8-10 m)

weight: more than 8,000-12,000 pounds (3,600-5,400 kg).

family: the largest member of the dolphin family.

a mammal living in water

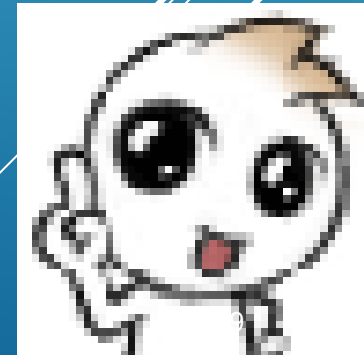
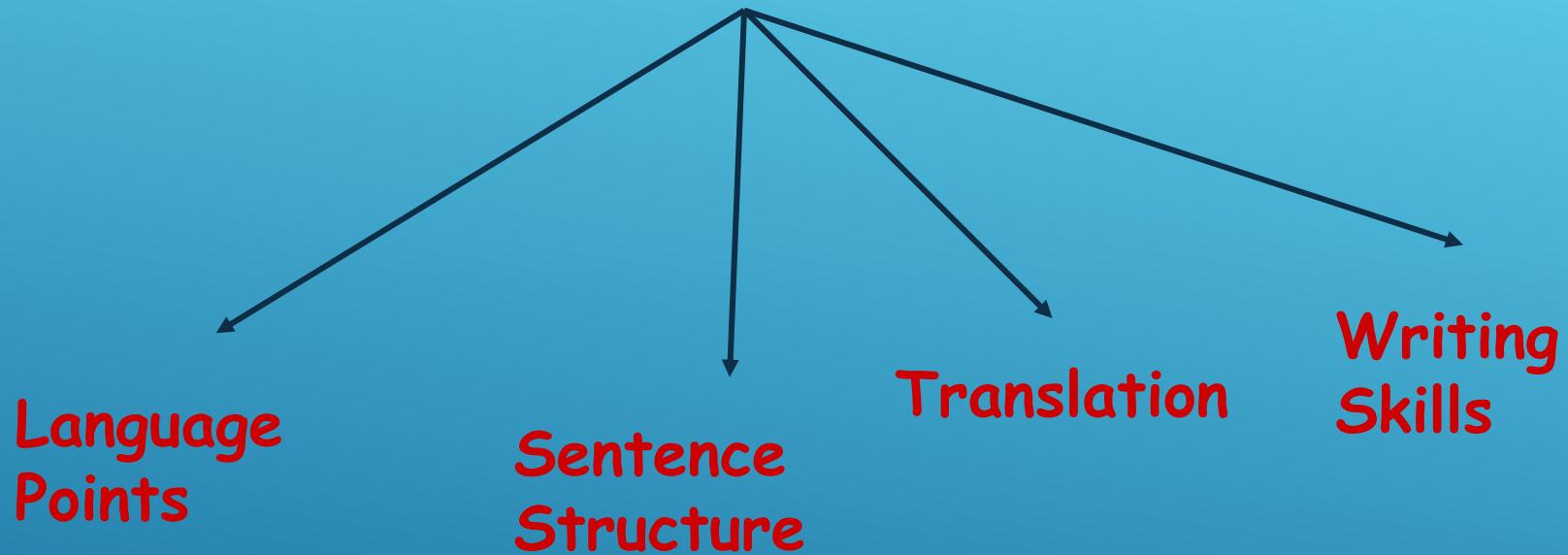
breathe air through a hole at the top of its head.

it is toothed and an efficient predator.

only enemy: human being



Detailed Understanding



LANGUAGE POINTS:

1. controversy
2. surround
3. explore
4. serve one's purpose
5. encounter
6. reveal
7. convince
8. negotiate
9. maintain

10. relieve
11. undertake
12. figure out
13. extend
14. expand
15. in sb's interest
16. assess
17. negotiate
18. size up
19. deceive

1. Over the years, I have written extensively about animal-intelligence experiments and the **controversy** that **surround** them. (L1-3)

controversy: 争论, 争议 **controversial a.** 有争议, 引发争议

The policy has caused fierce/heated controversy ever since it was introduced.

Photos of 'extinct' South China tiger sparks controversy.

People have a heated controversy over the authenticity of photographs of South China tiger.



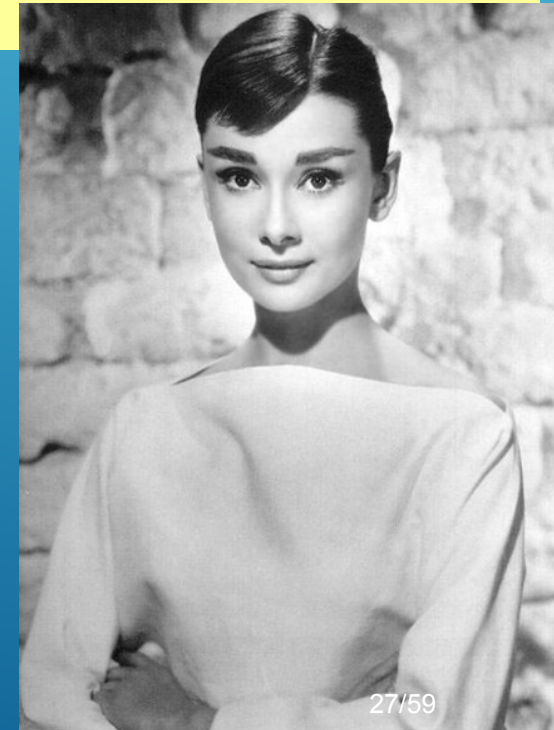
1. Over the years, I have written extensively about animal-intelligence experiments and the **controversy** that **surround** them. (L1-3)

surround: be or go all around. 围绕, 包围

The baby was sitting on the floor surrounded by toys.

What do you know about Zhoushan City, a prison or a beautiful woman?

多年来, 我写了大量关于动物智能试验、以及围绕这些试验所产生争议文章。



2. Wondering whether there might be better ways to **explore** animal intelligence than experiments... (L4)

explore: 1. examine thoroughly, learn about 仔细检验, 研究, 探究; 2. 探险, 探测, 考查

The engineers have already explored the possibility of building a bridge over the river.

The best way to explore the countryside is on foot.

Do you want to explore outer space or the Antarctic regions?



exploration n. 探测, 探险; 研究

3. ...they will do their best thinking when it **serves their own purposes**, not when scientists ask them to (L6)

serve one's purpose: to have use 有用

----Do you have a pen?

---- sorry, I don't have. Can this pencil serve your purpose.

I haven't got a hammer, but this stone can serve my purpose.

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