

大学英语学生主体式 阅读教程

3

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

一、编写背景

教育部 2007 年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)将大学英语的教学目标定为培养学生的英语综合应用能力,注重英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略,从而使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。根据《课程要求》的规定,培养和增强学习者的学习主体意识和自主学习能力成为大学英语不可或缺的教学任务。

在飞速发展的信息时代,英语资料浩如烟海,人们迫切需要提高自身的英语阅读能力。一方面要提高阅读速度,在阅读中获取所需信息,另一方面要通过阅读提升英语水平,二者缺一不可。《大学英语学生主体式阅读教程》把学生放在主体的位置考虑其编写原则和内容,目的是使学生在阅读中学会阅读,提高英语自主阅读的能力,进而提高学生英语阅读方面的应用能力,实现《课程要求》提出的对学生阅读能力的培养目标。

二、编写原则

1.《大学英语学生主体式阅读教程》的编写充分考虑到学生学习的主体性和自主性。在此前提下,英语阅读被看成是一种学习能力提高的过程和学生在阅读中成长的过程。教材的编写注重学生阅读活动的设计,精心安排阅读篇章中的难点和重点,创造学习空间,引发学生探求和思考,为学生提供展示自己的平台,培养学生自主学习精神。

2.《大学英语学生主体式阅读教程》在内容上做到文理兼顾,注意语言材料与文化内容的融合,经典性与时尚性融合。选材绝大部分为近年来的原版英语文章,广泛涉及不同英语国家社会、经济、政治、科技、文化、生活等方面的热门话题。内容丰富新颖、贴近时代,既兼顾语言基础知识训练,又突出通过阅读达到语言知识的扩展和深化的目的。

3.《大学英语学生主体式阅读教程》充分考虑各册之间难度的递进和知识的系统性,帮助学生循序渐进地提高英语阅读能力和应用能力,同时兼顾大学英语四级考试改革后对阅读的要求,在每个单元之后设计了与之相匹配的练习,使学生在提高阅读能力的前提下顺利通过四级考试。

三、适用对象

本套教材共四册,可供非英语专业中等程度的学生在基础阶段使用,也可供广大英语

爱好者、自学者作为英语阅读教材使用。学习者通过循序渐进的阅读和自主阅读过程的体验,提高自身的英语阅读能力和用英语获取信息的能力,同时了解英语国家的政治、科技、历史、文化和风土人情,拓宽知识面。

四、教材结构及练习设置

1. 《大学英语学生主体式阅读教程》(1-4) 每册设 10 个单元,每单元 5 篇文章,其中深度阅读 2 篇,快速阅读 2 篇,另有 1 篇“选词填空”或“简短回答问题”交替出现在 10 个单元中。
2. 在每篇深度阅读后面,设计了“长句难句过关”的练习,选择篇章中 1 至 2 个较长、较复杂的句子,对其中的难点进行启发式点拨及翻译技巧的训练,帮助学生扫除阅读长难句的障碍。此外,还设计了以单元主题为基础的“英语词块学习日积月累”练习,启发和帮助学生在阅读中关注“词块”的学习,学会地道的英语表达,通过阅读提升综合运用英语词汇的能力。
3. 快速阅读练习的设置以训练学生略读和查读能力为主,包括判断题(Y、N、NG)及选择题。
4. 所有练习均有参考答案附在每册教材之后,以方便学生自学。
5. 本套教材训练学生以下阅读技能:
 - ★ 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节
 - 1) 理解明确表达的概念或细节
 - 2) 理解隐含表达的内容(如总结、判断、推论等);通过判断句子的交际功能(如请求、拒绝、命令等)理解文章意思
 - 3) 理解文章的中心思想(如找出能概括全文的要点等)
 - 4) 理解作者的观点和态度
 - ★ 运用语言技能理解文章
 - 5) 理解关键词语在文中所表达的意思
 - 6) 根据上下文猜测不认识的词和短语的意思
 - 7) 理解句间关系(如原因、结果、目的、比较等)
 - 8) 理解篇章(如通过词汇及语法承接手段在文章中所起的作用来理解篇章各部分之间的关系)
 - ★ 运用专门的阅读技能
 - 9) 略读文章,获取文章大意
 - 10) 查读文章,获取特定信息

编者

2010 年 3 月

Contents

Unit 1 Animal Intelligence 1

 Part One Reading in Depth..... 1

 Passage A Interesting Facts About Ants 1

 Passage B Tool-Making and Trick-Playing of Crows 3

 Part Two Fast Reading..... 6

 Passage C Top Ten Most Intelligent Animals in the World 6

 Passage D Chimps—the Helping Primate..... 9

 Part Three Short Answer Questions 11

 Passage E Pigeon Intelligence 11

Unit 2 Cultural Differences 13

 Part One Reading in Depth..... 13

 Passage A Culture Clash: Foreign Parents, American Child Rearing..... 13

 Passage B Historic Love Letter..... 16

 Part Two Fast Reading..... 18

 Passage C How English Became Englishes..... 18

 Passage D American Lifestyle 20

 Part Three Blanked Cloze 24

 Passage E Queuing on the *Titanic* 24

Unit 3 Globalization..... 25

 Part One Reading in Depth..... 25

 Passage A In the Name of Life 25

 Passage B The Other Side of Globalization 28

Part Two Fast Reading.....	30
Passage C American Values.....	30
Passage D Science and World Peace: A Great Blessing to the Humankind.....	33
Part Three Short Answer Questions	35
Passage E How to Make Cheap International Calls.....	35
Unit 4 Music and Arts	37
Part One Reading in Depth.....	37
Passage A Eyes Opened to Sound of Socks.....	37
Passage B Why Cheap Music Downloads Are Getting Popular.....	40
Part Two Fast Reading.....	42
Passage C Robby's Piano Lessons	42
Passage D Top Five European Art Cities	44
Part Three Blanked Cloze	47
Passage E How Do You Feel a Love Song.....	47
Unit 5 Diet and Health	49
Part One Reading in Depth.....	49
Passage A The Surge of Chinese Food and Culture in the West.....	49
Passage B Fast-Food Chains' Responsibility for Overweight	52
Part Two Fast Reading.....	55
Passage C Diet Tips for a Beautiful Female Figure	55
Passage D Obesity.....	57
Part Three Short Answer Questions	60
Passage E Balancing Fitness and a Busy Work Schedule.....	60
Unit 6 Gender	62
Part One Reading in Depth.....	62
Passage A The Social Conceptions of Beauty.....	62
Passage B Mother Can Never Be Father	65

Part Two Fast Reading.....	67
Passage C Does Your Puppy's Gender Really Matter?	67
Passage D Fire Goddess Spelled with Two Ds	69
Part Three Blanked Cloze	72
Passage E How Gender Affects Smoking	72
Unit 7 Wealth	73
Part One Reading in Depth.....	73
Passage A Mr. Microsoft Is Back!	73
Passage B Easy Ways to Save Money	76
Part Two Fast Reading.....	79
Passage C Money and Happiness... ..	79
Passage D Ways to Feel Super-Optimistic	81
Part Three Short Answer Questions	84
Passage E Why Wealth Is Loving, Caring, and Sharing?	84
Unit 8 Education	86
Part One Reading in Depth.....	86
Passage A How to Make up Your Mind to Succeed	86
Passage B Children's Book—Developing the Reading Habits	90
Part Two Fast Reading.....	92
Passage C Back to School	92
Passage D Students in a Strange Land	94
Part Three Blanked Cloze	97
Passage E Studying in the US: Where to Live	97
Unit 9 Memory	99
Part One Reading in Depth.....	99
Passage A Story About the Moonlight Towers in Austin	99
Passage B The Importance of Saving Memories from Disaster	101
Part Two Fast Reading.....	104
Passage C Those Cheerful Old Days	104

Passage D	An Unexpected Random Act of Kindness Experience	106
Part Three	Short Answer Questions	108
Passage E	Good Old Days	108
Unit 10	Entertainment and Recreation	110
Part One	Reading in Depth.....	110
Passage A	The Last Days of Marilyn Monroe	110
Passage B	Bingo UK vs. Bingo US.....	113
Part Two	Fast Reading.....	115
Passage C	What to Do in San Francisco at Night.....	115
Passage D	How to Stay Safe This Fireworks Night.....	117
Part Three	Blanked Cloze	120
Passage E	Inexpensive Forms of Entertainment and Recreation	120
Key	122

Unit 1

Animal Intelligence

Part One Reading in Depth

Passage A

Interesting Facts About Ants

Like all insects, ants have six legs. Each leg has three joints. The legs of the ant are very strong so they can run very quickly. If a man could run as fast for his size as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse. Ants can lift 20 times their own body weight. An ant brain has about 250, 000 brain cells. A human brain has 10,000 million so a **colony** of 40,000 ants has **collectively** the same size brain as a human.

The average life expectancy of an ant is 45-60 days. Ants use their **antenna** not only for touch, but also for their sense of smell. The head of the ant has a pair of large, strong jaws. The jaws open and shut sideways like a pair of scissors. Adult ants cannot chew and swallow solid food. Instead they swallow the juice which they **squeeze** from pieces of food. They throw away the dry part that is left over. The ant has two eyes. Each eye is made of many smaller eyes. They are called compound eyes. An ant contains two stomachs. One stomach holds the food for itself and second stomach is for food to be shared with other ants.

Biologists classify ants as a special group of *wasps* (黄蜂). There are over 10,000 known species of ants. Each ant colony has at least one or more queens. The job of the queen is to lay eggs which the worker ants look after. Worker ants are *sterile* (不生育的). They look for food, look after the young, and defend the nest from unwanted visitors. Ants are clean and tidy insects. Some worker ants are given the job of taking the rubbish from the nest and putting it outside in a special rubbish dump! Each colony of ants has its own smell. In this way, **intruders** can be recognized immediately. Many ants such as the common Red species have a **sting** which they use to defend their nest.

The common Black Ants and Wood Ants have no sting, but they can **spray** a kind of acid. Some birds put ants in their feathers because the ants spray acid which gets rid of the *parasites*

(寄生物)。The Slave-Maker Ant attacks the nests of other ants and steals their *pupa* (蛹)。When these new ants **hatch**, they work as slaves within the colony. The worker ants keep the eggs and *larva* (幼虫) in different groups according to ages.

At night the worker ants move the eggs and larva deep into the nest to protect them from the cold. During the daytime, the worker ants move the eggs and larva of the colony to the top of the nest so that they can be warmer. If a worker ant has found a good source for food, it leaves a trail of smell so that the other ants in the colony can find the food. Army Ants are always moving. They carry their larva and their eggs with them in a long **column**.

The Army Ant of South America can have as many as 700,000 members in its colony. The Leaf Cutter Ants are farmers. They cut out pieces of leaves which they take back to their nests. They chew them into a *pulp* (肉质) and a special *fungus* (真菌) grows it. Ants cannot digest leaves because they cannot digest *cellulose* (纤维素)。Many people think ants are a pest but I like them. To stop them coming into my kitchen I put some sugar outside. They have so much to eat that they are not interested in coming into my kitchen.

Words to learn	1. colony	n.	群, 群体
	2. collectively	adv.	集体地
	3. antenna	n.	触角, 触须
	4. squeeze	vt.	挤, 捏, 榨
	5. intruder	n.	入侵者; 闯入者
	6. sting	n.	针刺
	7. spray	vt.	喷射
	8. hatch	vi.	孵出; 孵化
	9. column	n.	行列

I Tackling difficult sentences 长句难句过关

If a man could run as fast for his size as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse. (Line 2, Para. 1)

点拨: 该句翻译的难点在于理清同级比较 run as fast for his size as an ant can 的关系。

• Your translation of the sentence:

II Accumulating your lexical chunks 词块学习日积月累

Do you know how to translate the following chunks? You can find out your translation right in the passage you have just read.

- 1. 寿命 _____
- 2. 嗅觉 _____
- 3. 一串痕迹 _____

III Reading for understanding 阅读理解

Directions: After reading the passage carefully, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- Ants can not digest the following EXCEPT _____.
A. vegetables B. solid food C. juice D. leaves
- About the worker ants, which of the following is NOT true?
A. They are baby sitters.
B. They can fight against enemies.
C. They have their own babies.
D. They are cleaners.
- Which of the following is NOT true about ants in this passage?
A. The brain of 250,000 ants is as big as that of a human.
B. Different colonies of ants smell differently.
C. Baby ants from other colonies will be made slaves.
D. Ants use their antenna to trace the source of food.
- Whose job is like that of farmers?
A. Worker ants'. B. Slave maker ants'. C. Army ants'. D. Leaf cutter ants'.

IV Translation 翻译

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

- Ants can _____ (举起它们自身重量 20 倍的东西).
- During the severe winter, parents put more clothes on their children _____
_____ (为了让他们暖和一些).

Passage B

Tool-Making and Trick-Playing of Crows

Alex Kacelnik is a zoologist at Oxford University in England who studies tool use in *crows* (乌鸦). He said study of the birds advances understanding of how higher intelligence evolves.

As a sign of crows' advanced smarts, Savage cites Kacelnik's 2002 study in the journal *Science* on a **captive** New Caledonian crow that bent a straight piece of wire into a hook to fetch a bucket of food in a tube. "No other animal—not even a chimp—has ever **spontaneously** solved a problem like this, a fact that puts crows in a class with us as toolmakers," Savage writes in her book.

Kacelnik noted that New Caledonian crows, which are restricted to a few islands in the South Pacific Ocean, are the only example of some 45 crow species that "are very **intense** tool users in nature."

Nevertheless, he continued, these birds are "both intense tool users and creative tool users... In addition to the tools they are normally seen to use in the wild, they are capable of making new

instruments when the necessity arises,” such as the wire hooks.

In research published last year in the journal *Nature*, Kacelnik and his colleagues demonstrated that there is a **genetic** component to the behavior.

The intelligence of other crow species, most notably ravens, is also demonstrated by their ability to **manipulate** the outcomes of their social interactions, according to Savage.

For example, she **highlights** a raven research by University of Vermont zoologist Bernd Heinrich, showing how young and adult ravens differ when feeding on a dead raven.

The young ravens cause a great deal of noise when feeding to **engage** other young ravens to the scene in added safety against competition with adult crows.

The adults, by contrast, show up at a dead ravens in pairs and keep quiet to avoid drawing attention—and competition—to the food.

Savage also discusses Swiss zoologist Thomas Bugnyar’s research, showing how a raven named Hugin learned to deceive a more dominant raven named Mugin into looking for small pieces of cheese in empty containers while Hugin quietly went away to **raid** full containers.

“This behavior satisfies the definition of intentional act of deceiving and admits the raven to an **exclusive** group of sociable liars that in the past has included only humans and our close primate relatives,” Savage writes in her book. “There’s a lot more going on in a bird brain than people ten years ago would have imagined,” she said.

Words to learn	1. captive	adj.	被猎获的
	2. spontaneously	adv.	本能地
	3. intense	adj.	认真的
	4. genetic	adj.	遗传学的
	5. manipulate	vt.	控制；熟练地使用
	6. highlight	vt.	强调
	7. engage	vt.	使参加
	8. raid	vt.	(发动突然的) 袭击
	9. exclusive	adj.	排外的

I Tackling difficult sentences 长句难句过关

1. No other animal—not even a chimp—has ever spontaneously solved a problem like this, a fact that puts crows in a class with us as toolmakers. (Line 3, Para. 2)

点拨：句中 a fact 连同所引导的定语从句所指的是逗号之前的全部内容；此外，class 在该句中的意思应取“类别”。

- Your translation of the sentence:

2. This behavior satisfies the definition of intentional act of deceiving and admits the raven to an exclusive group of sociable liars that in the past has included only humans and our close primate relatives. (Line 1, Para. 11)

点拨：该句较长，句中有并列的谓语动词 *satisfies* 和 *admits*；*that in the past...* 是定语从句，所修饰的是前文 *an exclusive group of sociable liars*。此外，句中 *admit... to...* 的意思是“允许……进入……”。

- Your translation of the sentence:

II Accumulating your lexical chunks 词块学习日积月累

Do you know how to translate the following chunks? You can find out your translation right in the passage you have just read.

1. 先进的智慧 _____
2. 被限制在…… _____
3. 社会活动 _____
4. 实际上 _____
5. 基因组成 _____

III Reading for understanding 阅读理解

Directions: After reading the passage carefully, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. What are the suggested traits of crows in common with humans?
 - A. Tool use.
 - B. Tool use and sophisticated social behavior.
 - C. Tool making and sound use.
 - D. Tool use and trickery.
2. Which statement is true as for the difference between young and adult ravens when feeding on a dead animal?
 - A. The young make noise to have more partners to face competition.
 - B. The adult make noise to have more partners to face competition.
 - C. The young prefer safety to competition.
 - D. The adult want to compete with other adult crows.
3. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
 - A. crows have advanced intelligence
 - B. if necessary, crows are able to invent new tools
 - C. crows have always been social liars as human
 - D. much more in a bird brain can be studied in the future

IV Translation 翻译

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

1. He said study of the birds _____ (增进了对高智商进化方式的了解).
2. Speed _____ (每小时不得超过 20 公里) on campus.

Part Two Fast Reading

Passage C

Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage;

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with information given in the passage.

Top Ten Most Intelligent Animals in the World

Animals can be as shrewd, cunning, and mentally amplified as you. Below is a list of the top 10 animals that could pass the MENSA exam.

10. Holy Cow!

Cows produce milk, that's true. Did you know that cows can produce more milk if they listen to the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon and Garfunkel? The cognitive abilities of cows are now being studied. Experts say that cows, like us, worry about the future. If farmers care for them very well, cows feel immense happiness. Cows, like humans, can also bear unfriendly feelings for months—even years.

9. Dr. Octopus

Do you know that *octopus* (章鱼) can stare and watch you intently from inside an *aquarium* (水族馆)? One notable experiment at Naples Zoological Station revealed that octopuses can demonstrate "observational learning".

According to scientists, many *vertebrates* (脊椎动物) don't have this ability. The slow-moving octopus has the ability to recognize and remember different shapes, sizes and brightness of objects. In another experiment, an octopus moved at a red ball instead of a white one after observing another octopus do the same thing. Some experiments also revealed that octopuses can be taught to open soda cans.

8. One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest

Did you know that of all bird species in the world today, *cuckoos* (布谷鸟, 杜鹃) are the

trickiest ones? Female European cuckoos secretly lay their eggs on other birds' nests. It is called "Brood Parasitism" when unsuspecting adults take care of a deceiver's baby-bird. The young cuckoo is born with a spoon-like facility on its back. When the cuckoo baby hatches from its egg, it instinctively gets rid of the competition by using its back to push other eggs off the nest. Evil yet effective, cuckoos have successfully bred with this kind of lifestyle.

7. This Little Piggy

You'll be shocked to learn that pigs are proven to be very insightful animals. Scientists say that pigs have complex cognitive abilities. In laboratories, pigs play video games better than *primates* (灵长目动物). Pigs can also dream and recognize their own names. In some studies, researchers identified more than 20 different sounds that pigs objectively respond to. Pigs listen to music. Mother pigs are known to sing for their young and newborn piglets can identify their mother's voice upon birth. Researchers were also able to teach several pigs to jump over *dumbbells* (哑铃) and fetch plastic discs.

6. "Buzz" Bees

Bees exhibit complex cognitive processes many insects don't show. They can use the sun as a compass. They can learn sounds, colors, and locations. Bees have a strange sense of time. Bees have a language often referred to as the honeybee dance. This dance is their form of language. They dance to communicate distance, elevation and quality of the food source.

5. Dolphins

There is no way dolphins wouldn't make this list. They are so intelligent; their brains are bigger than humans. Aside from being obedient animal entertainers, dolphins have the ability to pull off practical jokes on other animals. Dolphins have been spotted taking a bird's feather from behind and throwing plastic discs.

4. Speechless Elephants

The elephant brain is very heavy. It weighs in at about five kilos or more. Other large mammals don't have that kind of brain size. Scientific research has proven that elephants have the ability to use different objects in creative ways without being taught firsthand. Roman naturalist, Pliny, was the first to record the elephant's remarkable intelligence. When an elephant and a *rhino* (犀牛) fought, the elephant grab a metal-like and hard hair-like brush lying on the ground and used it to stick into the eyes of the rhino. There are a lot of elephant intelligence stories like using palm leaves as fans.

3. Heckyl and Jeckyl

Do you remember the two *magpies* (鹊) from the "Woody Woodpecker Show"? Heckyl and Jeckyl are two birds full of clever behaviors. Reality tells us that the behaviors of Heckyl and Jeckyl are, in fact, real. Blackbirds, such as crows, ravens, and magpies are the most intelligent among all bird species. Blackbirds have the ability to count objects and make complex decisions. These birds are very manipulative as they let other creatures do the work and afterwards, seize the opportunity

for themselves.

Ravens can call wolves so they can tear apart flesh of dead animals and make it an easier meal for birds. When a crow is eating its meal in front of a man, the crow will not directly go to the nest of the female. Instead, it hides the food first so that the man cannot trace the location of its nest.

2. Emotional Whales

Like dolphins, whales are very intelligent. In many instances, scientists have observed that whales are very emotional animals. Whales can experience feelings of mental suffering, joy, and parental love.

This was the case when an older dead whale was swept ashore during the 1990s. Spectators saw two young whales constantly visiting the site where the dead whale, believed to be their mother, was located. Every other day, these two whales would swim together and visit the beach site again and again as if paying their respects to their mother.

1. King Kong

Apes and humans have something in common. Aside playing on monkey bars, humans and apes are both primates. What differs is that apes are classified as “non-human primates”. Since humans and apes belong in the same class, it is not surprising that they are almost as bright as humans.

Apes are “thinking animals”. They are one of the few animals who know how to use and make their own tools. Some of the well-known apes are *gorillas* (大猩猩), *chimpanzees* (黑猩猩), and *orangutans* (红毛猩猩). Just recently, “Koko the Gorilla” made headlines by learning over 1,000 words of American Sign Language.

These are just some of the most intelligent animals on the face of the planet. This only goes to show that the gift of life is unique and diverse at the same time.

1. Cows show hatred to human beings for quite a long time. ()
2. While enjoying ourselves in an aquarium, we may fall under the observation of an octopus. ()
3. Cuckoo birds never hatch their babies on their own. ()
4. Pigs show keen sense to many kinds of sounds. ()
5. Bees have their own verbal language to communicate. ()
6. Dolphins are able to have fun by playing jokes on other animals. ()
7. Elephants can be taught to use different objects in creative ways. ()
8. In front of dead animals, ravens will call wolves to help them _____.
9. The example of the two young whales swimming constantly to the site where an older dead whale was swept ashore shows that whales are _____.
10. The only difference between humans and apes is that _____.