

Reading

- A** 🗣️ Animals use all their senses, but for many animals, one of the senses is the most important. Check (✓) one box for each animal and compare with a partner.

	By sight	By sound	By smell
1. dogs			✓
2. ants			
3. whales			
4. peacocks			
5. wolves			
6. bees			

- B** 🗣️ Read the article. With a partner, discuss these questions: Are dolphins intelligent? Do they have feelings? Do the same for the other animals listed in exercise A.

- C** Read the sentences. Are they true or false? Circle **T** for true or **F** for false.

- People are self-aware. T F
- Scientists do experiments to gain information. T F
- When two people talk, it is **interspecies** communication. T F
- When you use your brain, you are using cognition. T F
- You usually recognize people you have never seen before. T F
- Some animals whistle to communicate. T F

WORD BANK

ability what someone or something is able to do
cognition mental activities (thinking, understanding, learning, remembering)
experiment scientific test
interspecies between species
recognize to know because of previous experience
self-aware aware of oneself
whistle high, loud sound

Diana Reiss Scientist

THE INTERSPECIES INTERNET? AN IDEA IN PROGRESS

The following article is about Diana Reiss. After Unit 9, you'll have the opportunity to watch some of Reiss and her colleagues' TED Talk and learn more about their idea worth spreading.

What happens when you give a dolphin a mirror or a computer keyboard? Just ask Diana Reiss. She studies the **cognition** and communication of dolphins. Scientists believe that dolphins and other animals are **self-aware** and have emotions. They are able to think, learn, and remember.

Diana Reiss showed these **abilities** in her research with dolphins and elephants. Reiss used a mirror in her studies. The animals **recognized** themselves in the mirror. That shows that they are self-aware.

Reiss also made a special keyboard that could work underwater. The keyboard had keys that the dolphins could touch. When touched, the computer would make a whistle and the dolphins got a fun object or activity. In the **experiment**, the dolphins learned to use the keyboard all by themselves. They played with the keyboard, copied the **whistles**, and learned which keys to touch to get what they wanted.

Diana Reiss's keyboard experiment showed that dolphins have cognitive abilities and can use them to communicate. But that experiment was many years ago. Now, she is interested in what today's technology can show us about animal minds. What do you think of an orangutan using an iPad? Or other animals being connected through the Internet?

