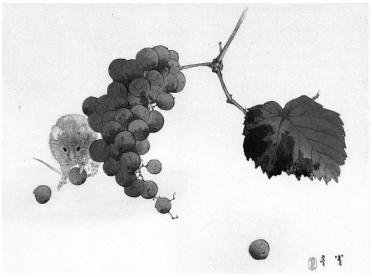
Read the text about a scientific experiment done on mice. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–L) for each gap (1–9). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Quelle: Seitei (Shotei) Watanabe 1851-1918 / Wikimedia Commons

Of mice and Manet

THE humble mouse is a doughty workhorse of science. Every day, (0) ___, the little critters are subjected to all manner of carefully controlled insults, from electric shocks to the induction of cancer, all in the name of research. But the mice in the lab of Shigeru Watanabe, a psychologist at Keio University in Japan, (1) ___. For Dr Watanabe is interested not in their bodies but in their minds. Specifically, he is exploring their taste in fine art.

As he describes in a paper published this month in the *Public Library of Science,* Dr Watanabe was curious to see whether his mice (2) ___. He put them in a chamber, one at a time, and showed each a pair of paintings by different artists. Since science lacks (as yet) a way to read mouse minds, he measured how long the animals (3) ___. His mice expressed no particular preference between a picture by Wassily Kandinsky, a Russian abstract painter, and another by Piet Mondrian, a Dutch artist famous for his simple compositions of black, grid-like lines filled with primary colours. Similar indifference greeted pictures by Pierre-Auguste Renoir, a French impressionist, and Pablo Picasso, the Spanish father of Cubism.

That is, perhaps, not a very surprising result. But things got more interesting when Dr Watanabe added morphine to the mix. The mice (4) ___, and with an inactive saline solution when viewing another. After a few repetitions, they began to associate one of the paintings with the morphine high, and (5) ___. This implies that the mice were able to tell one painting from another, when given an incentive to do so.

Nor was that the limit of their artistic abilities. Dr Watanabe found evidence that, as well as simply telling one picture from another, his mice might be able to appreciate individual style. When they (6) ___, they showed a preference for other works by the same artist that they had never seen before. A similar result was obtained with an experiment that (7) ___.

Dr Watanabe has formerly worked with animals and art. He has previously shown that Java sparrows are able to distinguish cubist paintings from impressionist and Japanese ones, and that pigeons can tell a Chagall from a Van Gogh, as well as (8) ___. The point of such experiments is that an animal's ability to discriminate between different kinds of art is a plausible proxy for how complex and sophisticated its vision is. Dr Watanabe's latest results are surprising in that, though birds (9) ___, mice are thought to rely much more heavily on smell and touch to make their way in the world. And it suggests that one way to improve the lot of laboratory mice around the world might be to brighten up their cages with a nice Manet or two.

A	had a preference for certain painters
B	were injected with the drug when viewing one picture
C	are known to have excellent eyesight
D	used milk, rather than drugs, as the reward
E	having been shown several famous paintings, need less food
F	remained near one or other of the pictures
G	expected a reward whenever they were shown any picture whatsoever
H	would spend longer standing next to it
~~I~~	in laboratories around the world
J	discriminate between the Japanese school and the impressionist
K	have a more enjoyable life than most
L	were shown a number of paintings by a single artist after being given morphine

Quelle: The Economist, *Of mice and Manet.* Verfügbar unter http://www.economist.com/news/science-and-technology/21580132-murine-appreciation-paintings-mice-and-manet [22.11.2016]

Of mice and Manet

0	1	2	3
I			
4	5	6	7
8	9		

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch
		1		2		3	
4		5		6		7	
8		9					

___ / P.