Korrekturhinweise

Of mice and Manet

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Begründungen

0
The first part of the first paragraph is about the general, daily use of mice in scientific research. The text says: "Every day, in laboratories around the world, 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."

1
The second part of the first paragraph indicates that conditions for Dr Watanabe's experimental mice differ from the norm previously described. The text says: "But the mice in the lab of Shigeru Watanabe, a psychologist at Keio University in Japan, have a more enjoyable life than most."

2
The second paragraph describes the details of Dr Watanabe's experiment, in which he investigated whether mice could distinguish paintings by different artists. The text says: "As he describes in a paper published this month in the *Public Library of Science,* Dr Watanabe was curious to see whether his mice had a preference for certain painters."

3
This passage is about how Dr. Watanabe measured the effect of the paintings on mice. The text says: "Since science lacks (as yet) a way to read mouse minds, he measured how long the animals remained near one or other of the pictures."

4
This paragraph describes what happened when morphine and an inactive saline solution were given to the mice. The text says: "But things got more interesting when Dr Watanabe added morphine to the mix. The mice were injected with the drug when viewing one picture, and with an inactive saline solution when viewing another."

5
The passage continues with the effect of the morphine high, which the mice eventually associated with one painting and remained close to this painting for a longer time. The text says: "After a few repetitions, they began to associate one of the paintings with the morphine high, and would spend longer standing next to it."

6
This paragraph gives details of Dr Watanabe's second finding, that mice are able to appreciate the individual style of artists. The text says: "When they were shown a number of paintings by a single artist after being given morphine, they showed a preference for other works by the same artist that they had never seen before."

7
This sentence refers to another experiment producing a similar result with a different incentive. The text says: "A similar result was obtained with an experiment that used milk, rather than drugs, as the reward."

8
This paragraph gives examples of birds being able to distinguish between different painting styles. The text says: "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 discriminate between the Japanese school and the impressionist."

9

This passage compares the respective roles of the senses in birds and mice. Dr Watanbe's results are surprising for mice, which are thought to depend on smell and touch, but not surprising for birds. The text says: "Dr Watanabe's latest results are surprising in that, though birds are known to have excellent eyesight, mice are thought to rely much more heavily on smell and touch to make their way in the world."

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]