**True/false – richtig/falsch – vero/falso**

*Watch Frans de Waal’s TED talk (*[*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=meiU6TxysCg*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=meiU6TxysCg)*) and decide whether the following statements are true or false by ticking the right box:*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Dopo il primo esperimento gli scienziati hanno fatto uno studio simile con animali diversi.
 | vero | falso |
| 1. Frans de Waal behauptet, dass Kapuzineraffen im Allgemeinen nicht sehr gesellige Tiere sind.
 | richtig | falsch |
| 1. Se tutte e due le scimmie cappuccino ricevono cetrioli come premio per lo svolgimento del loro compito, tutte e due si arrabbiano e buttano via il cetriolo.
 | vero | falso |
| 1. Im Experiment wurden Trauben verwendet, weil Kapuzineraffen Trauben lieber haben als Gurken.
 | richtig | falsch |
| 1. Le scimmie usate nel video avevano già fatto questo esperimento svariate volte.
 | vero | falso |
| 1. In diesem Video besteht die Aufgabe der Affen darin, die Hand der Wissenschaftlerin zu berühren.
 | richtig | falsch |
| 1. La scimmia batte la pietra sul muro perché è molto arrabbiata.
 | vero | falso |
| 1. Frans de Waal sagt, dass Menschen auf Ungleichbehandlung ähnlich reagieren wie Affen.
 | richtig | falsch |

**For the teacher:**

**Transcript:**

So, the final experiment that I want to mention to you is our fairness study. And so, this became a very famous study. And there's now many more, because after we did this about ten years ago, it became very well known. And we did that originally with capuchin monkeys. And I'm going to show you the first experiment that we did. It has now been done with dogs and with birds and with chimpanzees. But with Sarah Brosnan we started out with capuchin monkeys.

So what we did is we put two capuchin monkeys side by side. Again, these animals, they live in a group, they know each other. We take them out of the group, put them in a test chamber. And there's a very simple task that they need to do. And if you give both of them cucumber for the task, the two monkeys side-by-side, they're perfectly willing to do this 25 times in a row. So cucumber, even though it's really only water in my opinion, but cucumber is perfectly fine for them. Now if you give the partner grapes – the food preferences of my capuchin monkeys correspond exactly with the prices in the supermarket – and so if you give them grapes, it's a far better food, then you create inequity between them. So that's the experiment we did.

Recently we videotaped it with new monkeys who'd never done the task, thinking that maybe they would have a stronger reaction, and that turned out to be right. The one on the left is the monkey who gets cucumber. The one on the right is the one who gets grapes. The one who gets cucumber note(s) that the first piece of cucumber is perfectly fine. The first piece she eats. Then she sees the other one getting grape, and you will see what happens. So she gives a rock to us. That's the task. And we give her a piece of cucumber and she eats it. The other one needs to give a rock to us. And that's what she does. And she gets a grape and she eats it. The other one sees that. She gives a rock to us now, gets, again, cucumber.

(audience laugh)

She tests a rock now against the wall. She needs to give it to us. And she gets cucumber again.

(audience laugh)

So this is basically the Wall Street protest that you see here.

**Solution:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1) | vero | falso |
| 2) | richtig | falsch |
| 3) | vero | falso |
| 4) | richtig | falsch |
| 5) | vero | falso |
| 6) | richtig | falsch |
| 7) | vero | falso |
| 8) | richtig | falsch |