A Life with Chimpanzees

Jane Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. When she was a child, she loved to play with animals. She loved to read stories about Africa and wanted to go there one day.

In 1957, Goodall went on a trip to Kenya in Africa. There she met the anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey. Leakey wanted to study chimpanzees because they are like humans in many ways. Goodall was very interested. She had no college education or experience, but she was patient and had a strong desire to understand animals. So Leakey chose Goodall to study chimpanzees for him. Goodall went back to England and made plans to return to Africa.

In July 1960, Goodall arrived at the Gombe Stream Reserve in what is today Tanzania, Africa. She didn't know anything about chimpanzees. In fact, most people didn't know much about chimpanzees at that time. Goodall spent months alone in the forest with the chimpanzees. It was not easy. Every day she walked through the forest and climbed mountains looking for chimpanzees. When she found them, she sat for hours and watched them.

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Soon she discovered things people didn't know. Chimpanzees make tools and use them just like humans. Chimpanzees eat fruit and nuts, but they can also kill large animals and eat them. They even kill each other! After five years, National Geographic made a film about Jane Goodall. There were also many articles about her and the chimpanzees in the National Geographic magazine. Soon she became famous.

In 1962, Leakey arranged for Goodall to study at Cambridge University. In 1965, she received a Ph.D. in the study of animals. She returned to Tanzania and continued her work. In 1977, she started the Jane Goodall Institute to find out more about chimpanzees and the environment. After 25 years in Africa, Goodall discovered that there were fewer and fewer chimpanzees. She thought the best way to save them was to tell the world about them. She wrote books and articles. In 1991, she started Roots & Shoots, a program for children around the world to help people, animals, and the environment. Eleven years later, the United Nations named her Messenger of Peace. Today, she travels the world and talks about chimpanzees and how we can help animals, people, and our earth.

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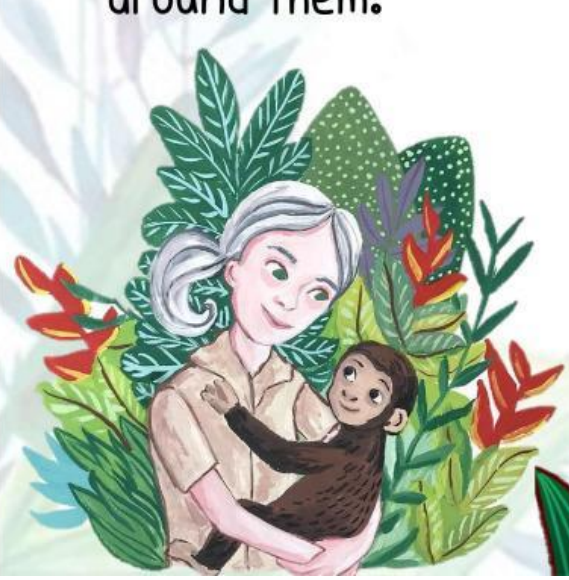
VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

articles	environment	made plans	save
desire	experience	patient	tools

1. Goodall had a great_____ to understand animals.
2. Goodall watched the chimpanzees for long hours every day. She was_____
3. Knives or hammers are_____ we use to do things.
4. Goodall wants to_____ chimpanzees, so she tells the world about them.
5. Goodall had not studied chimpanzees before; she had no_____ or college education.
6. There were_____ about Jane Goodall in the National Geographic magazine.
7. Goodall thought about her trip to Africa in the future. She_____ to go there.
8. The number of chimpanzees was getting smaller because of the_____, or the land, air, water, and people around them.



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