

ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTER

General Foundation Program – Level 2

Learning Outcome(s)	LO 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
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Name		Group:	Date:
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Jane Goodall is an English primatologist and anthropologist. She is one of the world's most famous experts on chimpanzees. Goodall is best known for her 60-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees since she first went to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania in 1960, where she saw human-like behaviors amongst chimpanzees, including armed conflict.

Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall was born in 1934 in Hampstead, London. Her father was businessman Mortimer Herbert Morris-Goodall (1907–2001) and her mother Margaret Myfanwe Joseph (1906–2000), a novelist from Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire.

As a child, Goodall's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee named Jubilee. Goodall has said this figure started her early love of animals. Today, Jubilee still sits on Goodall's dresser in London.

Goodall has always loved animals. She visited a friend's farm in Kenya, Africa, in 1957. She started working as a secretary for a Kenyan archaeologist, Louis Leakey.

In 1962 Leakey sent Goodall, who had no degree, to the University of Cambridge. She went to Newnham College, Cambridge, where she received a PhD in ethology.

Goodall is best known for her study of chimpanzee social and family life. She started studying the Kasakela chimpanzee community in Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania, in 1960. She found that "it isn't only human beings who have personality, who are capable of rational thought and emotions like joy." She also saw behaviors such as hugs, kisses, and pats on the back, what we consider "human" actions. This research shows similarities between humans and chimpanzees expressing emotion, intelligence, and family and social relationships.

Goodall's research at Gombe Stream is best known to the scientific community for challenging two long-standing beliefs: only humans could use tools, and chimpanzees were vegetarians. Goodall found that chimpanzees were peaceful, but she also found an aggressive side of chimpanzees at Gombe Stream. She discovered that chimpanzees hunt and eat smaller monkeys.

Goodall also saw an aggressive and violent behavior within chimpanzee troops. Goodall observed dominant females killing the young of other females in the troop, sometimes going as far as cannibalism. She says of this, "During the first ten years of the study I had believed that the Gombe chimpanzees were mostly nicer than human beings. Then we found that chimpanzees could be brutal—that they, like us, had a darker side to their nature." She described the 1974–1978 Gombe Chimpanzee War in her 1990 memoir, *Through a Window: My Thirty Years with the Chimpanzees of Gombe*. Her findings helped our knowledge of chimpanzee behavior.

Goodall also has been different in naming the animals in her studies and not giving each a number. She gave the chimpanzees names. Numbering was a practice everybody used. Researchers thought this to be important because they

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didn't want any emotional attachment to the animals. But Goodall has always developed a close relationship with the chimpanzees.

In 1977, Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), which supports the Gombe research, and she is a global leader in protecting chimpanzees and their habitats. JGI has nineteen offices around the world and it is widely recognized for community-centered conservation and development programs in Africa.

In 1992, Goodall founded the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre in the Republic of Congo to care for chimpanzees orphaned due to illegal trade.

Goodall had an incredible amount of notes, photographs, and data in her home in Dar es Salaam from the 1990s, which the University of Minnesota has organized into an online database.

Today, Goodall devotes all of her time to draw attention to chimpanzees and the environment, travelling nearly 300 days a year.

Source (modified from): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Goodall

Vocabulary:

primatologist - a person who studies primates

anthropologist - someone who studies humans and their customs, beliefs, and relationships

expert - a person with a high level of knowledge or skill relating to a particular subject or activity

armed conflict - disagreement between people with opposing opinions, carrying guns/firearms

novelist - a writer of novels

stuffed - made of fabric stuffed with a soft filling

archaeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory

ethology - the science of animal behavior

be capable of – be able to/can

hunt - pursue and kill (a wild animal) for sport or food

troops – groups

dominant - having power and influence over others

cannibalism - the practice of eating the flesh of one's own species

emotional attachment – having strong feelings towards somebody/something

habitat - the natural home or environment of an animal, plant

conservation - the protection of plants and animals, natural areas

orphaned - having no parents because they have died

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Comprehension questions:

I. *TRUE* or *FALSE*?

Jane Goodall was born in Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. ____

When Jane was young, her father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee. ____

According to Goodall's studies, chimpanzees are vegetarians. ____

She did not number the animals like everyone else. ____

Goodall says chimpanzees are not only nice but can be violent. ____

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Goodall's father was a ____.
a. businessman b. novelist c. primatologist d. anthropologist
2. She visited a friend's farm in Kenya, in ____.
a. 1934 b. 1957 c. 1960 d. 1990
3. She discovered that chimpanzees eat ____.
a. small birds b. plants c. bugs d. smaller monkeys
4. Goodall founded the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre in 1992, in ____.
a. Kenya b. the Republic of Congo c. Tanzania d. England
5. Her research shows similarities between humans and chimpanzees expressing emotion, intelligence, and ____.
a. the way we eat b. the way we fight c. family and social relationships d. how playful we are