

# Jane Goodall



## Fact File

Date of birth: 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1934

Place of birth: London

Mother: Margaret Joseph

Father: Mortimer Morris-Goodall

## Chimp Talk

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move.

Jane Goodall knows a lot about chimpanzees. She has lived with them for 55 years and has found out lots of new things about them. Jane has learnt how they behave and act in the wild.

Jane loves other animals, too. As well as chimpanzees, Jane spends a lot of her time helping other animals and wildlife. In 2002, she was given an award for her efforts in helping animals around the world.

## Early Years

When she was young, Jane's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee instead of a teddy bear. Its name was Jubilee and Jane says this is what first made

her want to work with animals. Even though she is much older now, Jane still has Jubilee!

## Africa

In 1957, Jane travelled to a country in Africa called Kenya. At first, she worked on a friend's farm. Then, Jane met Louis Leakey. Louis was a scientist who knew a lot about chimpanzees. Jane agreed to work for him and began learning all about the animals.



## Jane's Special Way

Jane gave all the chimpanzees names. Other scientists at the time had just given the chimps numbers but Jane was different. She called one of the chimpanzees David Greybeard because he had such a grey chin! Some of the other chimps had funny names too. There was Gigi, Goliath, Mr McGregor, Flo and Frodo! Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.

## What Jane Learnt

Jane was so good at understanding chimpanzees that she learnt lots of new things. Here are some of them:

### Chimpanzees use tools

One day, Jane watched a chimpanzee using some grass like a spoon. He was using it to eat little insects. It was the first time anyone had seen an animal using a tool in this way.



### Chimpanzees eat meat

Jane saw how the chimps worked together to hunt other animals. Before that, people thought chimps just ate plants but now they know they eat meat, too.

### Chimpanzees are all different and can feel things

Because Jane worked so closely with the chimpanzees, she noticed that not all of them were the same. Some were loud but others were quiet. Some were mean but others were kind. Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans in this way. She even noticed them showing feelings, such as happiness, sadness and anger.



### Did You Know?...

Chimpanzees are not monkeys. They are apes. Gorillas and orangutans are also apes.



# Jane Goodall



## Fact File

Date of birth: 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1934

Place of birth: London

Mother: Margaret Joseph (an author)

Father: Mortimer Morris-Goodall  
(a businessman)

Jane Goodall is an expert on chimpanzees. For 55 years, she has been studying them and finding out how they behave and act in the wild.

Jane loves other animals, too. As well as chimpanzees, Jane spends a lot of her time supporting other animals and wildlife. She believes that animals have rights too. In April 2002, Jane was named 'Messenger of Peace' for her efforts in helping animals from around the world.

## Chimp Talk

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move!

## Early Years

When she was young, Jane's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee instead of a teddy bear. She named it Jubilee

and Jane says this is what first made her want to work with animals. Years later, after a lifetime of working with chimpanzees, Jane still has Jubilee!

## Africa

In 1957, Jane travelled to Kenya in Africa to work on a friend's farm. She met Louis Leakey, who was a scientist that studied chimpanzees. Jane agreed to work for Louis and began learning all about the animals.





## Jane's Special Way

Jane gave all the chimpanzees names. Other scientists at the time had just given the chimps numbers but Jane was different. She called one of the chimpanzees David Greybeard because he had such a grey chin! Some of the other chimps had funny names too. There was Gigi, Goliath, Mr McGregor, Flo and Frodo! Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.

## What Jane Learnt

Jane was so good at understanding chimpanzees that she learnt lots of new things. Here are some of them:

### Chimpanzees use tools

One day, Jane watched a chimpanzee using a blade of grass as a tool. He was using it like a spoon to eat little insects. It was the first time anyone had seen an animal use something as a tool.



### Chimpanzees eat meat

Jane often watched the apes work together to hunt other animals. Before that, scientists thought chimps just ate plants but now they know they eat meat, too.

### Chimpanzees are all different and can feel things

Because Jane worked so closely with the chimpanzees, she noticed that not all of them were the same. Some were loud, others were quiet. Some were mean while others were kind. Jane discovered that chimpanzees were a lot like humans – she even noticed them showing emotions, such as happiness, sadness and anger.



### Did You Know?...

Chimpanzees aren't monkeys. They are part of the ape family, which includes gorillas and orangutans.



# Jane Goodall



## Fact File

Date of birth:	3 <sup>rd</sup> April 1934
Place of birth:	Hampstead, London
Mother:	Margaret Myfanwe Joseph (an author)
Father:	Mortimer Herbert Morris- Goodall (a businessman)

Jane Goodall is an expert on chimpanzees. For 55 years, she has been studying our closest relatives, finding out how they behave and act in the wild.

As well as learning about chimpanzees, Jane spends a lot of her time on **animal welfare** and **conservation** projects. She believes that animals have rights too. In April 2002, Jane's efforts to help animals around the world earned her the position of Messenger of Peace for the **United Nations**.

## Chimp Talk

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move!

## Early Years

When she was young, Jane's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee instead of a teddy bear. She named it Jubilee and Jane says this is what first inspired her to work with animals. Years later, after a lifetime of working with chimpanzees, Jane still has Jubilee!

## Africa

In 1957, Jane travelled to Kenya in Africa to work on a friend's farm. She met Louis Leakey, a scientist who studied chimpanzees and other apes. Jane agreed to work for Louis and began learning all about the animals.



## Jane's Special Way

One of Jane's ideas was to give the chimpanzees names. Other scientists at the time just gave the chimps numbers but Jane was different. She named one of the chimpanzees David Greybeard because he had such a grey chin! There were other interesting names too. There was Gigi, Goliath, Mr McGregor, Flo and Frodo. Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.

## What Jane Learnt

Jane was so good at understanding chimpanzees that she made lots of new discoveries. These are some of the things she learnt:

### Chimpanzees use tools

One day, Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a **termite** nest. When he pulled it out there were lots of termites on it, which the chimp then ate. It was the first time anyone had seen an animal – other than humans – use something as a tool.



### Chimpanzees eat meat

As well as eating plants, Jane found out chimpanzees work together to hunt other animals. Before that, scientists thought chimps were **herbivores** but they are now classed as **omnivores**.



### Chimpanzees are all different and can feel things

Because Jane worked so closely with the chimpanzees, she noticed that not all of them behaved in the same way. Some were loud, others were quiet. Some were mean while others were kind. In fact, Jane discovered that chimpanzees were a lot like humans – she even noticed them showing emotions, such as happiness, sadness and anger.

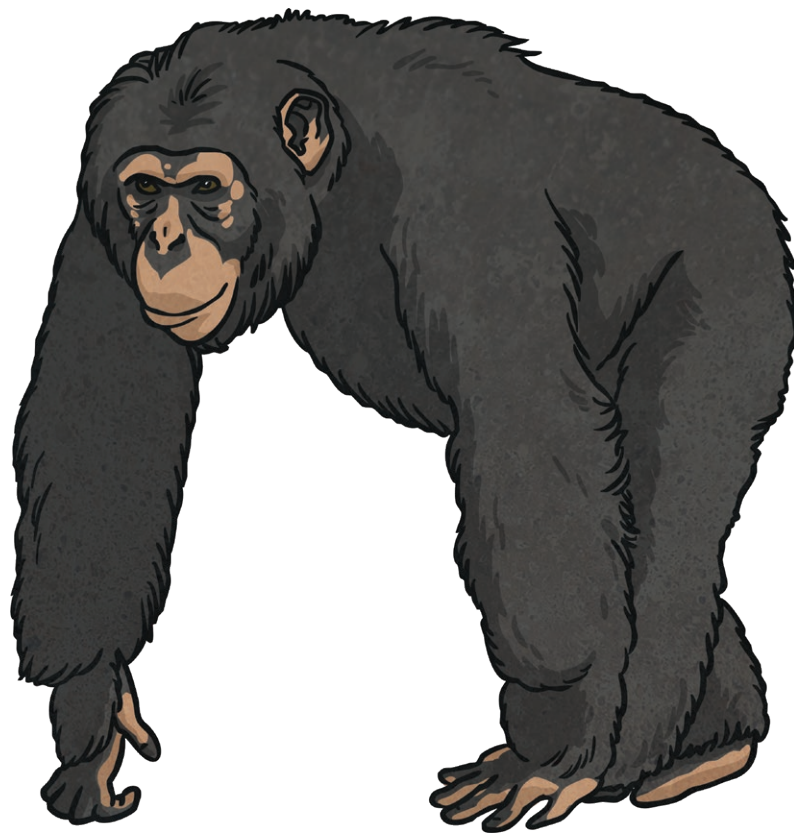
### Did You Know?...

Chimpanzees aren't monkeys. They are part of the ape family, which includes gorillas and orangutans.



## Glossary

<b>animal welfare:</b>	The protection and well-being of animals.
<b>conservation:</b>	Protecting wildlife.
<b>herbivore:</b>	An animal that eats plants.
<b>omnivore:</b>	An animal that eats both plants and meat.
<b>termite:</b>	An ant-like insect.
<b>United Nations:</b>	A large group of countries from around the world that work together.



# Questions

1. Jane Goodall knows a lot about which animals? Tick **one**.

- ☐ lions
- ☐ chimpanzees
- ☐ monkeys
- ☐ stuffed animals

2. What did Jane's father give her when she was young?

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3. Explain what happened in 1957 when Jane went to Africa.

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4. Draw a line to match the names to who (or what) they are.

Mortimer Morris-Goodall

Louis Leakey

David Greybeard

scientist

chimpanzee

Jane's father

5. What are chimpanzees?

- ☐ monkeys
- ☐ gorillas
- ☐ apes
- ☐ humans

6. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text.

The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ Jane gave all the chimpanzees names.
- ☐ In 2002, she was given an award.
- ☐ Jane still has Jubilee!
- ☐ Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.
- 1** She has lived with chimpanzees for 55 years.

7. Write one thing that Jane learnt about chimpanzees.

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# Questions

1. What has Jane Goodall been doing for 55 years?

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2. What was Jane named in 2002? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Messenger of Peace
- ☐ Messenger of Animals
- ☐ Chimpanzee Expert
- ☐ Animals and Wildlife Supporter

3. Explain who Jubilee is and why she is so important to Jane.

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4. When was Jane born?

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5. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ She saw how they worked together to hunt other animals.
- ☒ 1 Jane spends a lot of her time helping other animals and wildlife.
- ☐ She noticed that not all of them were the same.
- ☐ Jane travelled to a country in Africa called Kenya.
- ☐ Jane watched a chimpanzee using some grass like a spoon.

6. Link these to the correct sentence ending.

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other...	a chimpanzee.
A chimpanzee is...	through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move.
David Greybeard is...	an ape, not a monkey.

7. **Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

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8. Which **two** words best describe Jane?

- ☐ selfish
- ☐ unselfish
- ☐ caring
- ☐ funny

# Questions

1. What does the phrase '**our closest relatives**' infer about chimpanzees?

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2. Why do you think Jane spends a lot of her time on animal welfare and conservation projects?

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3. What jobs did Jane Goodall's mother and father have? Tick **two**.

- ☐ teacher
- ☐ author
- ☐ zoo keeper
- ☐ businessman

4. In what way did it help Jane to name the chimpanzees she was studying?

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5. **Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a termite nest.**  
Why was this important?

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6. What type of animal is a chimpanzee and what type of animal is it not?

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7. Join the boxes to link the name to who (or what) it is.

Louis Leakey	chimpanzee
David Greybeard	stuffed chimpanzee
Jubilee	scientist

8. **Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

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# Answers

1. Jane Goodall knows a lot about which animals? Tick **one**.

- ☐ lions  
☒ **chimpanzees**  
☐ monkeys  
☐ stuffed animals

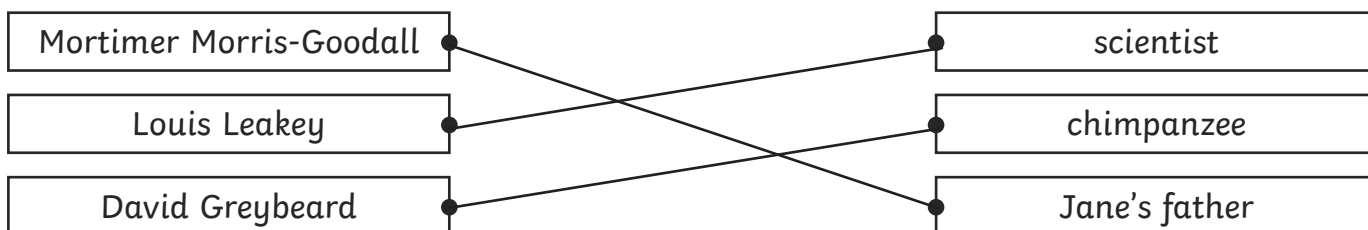
2. What did Jane's father give her when she was young?

**Jane's father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee called Jubilee when she was younger.**

3. Explain what happened in 1957 when Jane went to Africa.

**Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane went to Africa and met Louis Leakey, who was a scientist who knew a lot about chimpanzees. Jane agreed to work for him and began learning all about the animals.**

4. Draw a line to match the names to who (or what) they are.



5. What are chimpanzees?

- ☐ monkeys  
☐ gorillas  
☒ **apes**  
☐ humans

6. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text.

The first one has been done for you.

- 4** Jane gave all the chimpanzees names.  
**2** In 2002, she was given an award.  
**3** Jane still has Jubilee!  
**5** Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.  
**1** She has lived with chimpanzees for 55 years.

7. Write one thing that Jane learnt about chimpanzees.

**Accept any one of the following: chimpanzees 'speak' to each other through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move; chimpanzees use tools; chimpanzees eat meat; chimpanzees eat both meat and plants; chimpanzees are all different and can show feelings.**

# Answers

1. What has Jane Goodall been doing for 55 years?

**For 55 years, Jane has been studying chimpanzees to find out how they behave and act in the wild.**

2. What was Jane named in 2002? Tick **one**.

- ☒ **Messenger of Peace**
- ☐ Messenger of Animals
- ☐ Chimpanzee Expert
- ☐ Animals and Wildlife Supporter

3. Explain who Jubilee is and why she is so important to Jane.

**Pupils' own responses, such as: Jubilee is a stuffed chimpanzee given to Jane by her father when she was younger. This is important as it inspired her to work with animals when she grew up.**

4. When was Jane born?

**Jane was born on 3rd April 1934.**

5. Number these to show the order that they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

- 4** She saw how they worked together to hunt other animals.
- 1** Jane spends a lot of her time helping other animals and wildlife.
- 5** She noticed that not all of them were the same.
- 2** Jane travelled to a country in Africa called Kenya.
- 3** Jane watched a chimpanzee using some grass like a spoon.

6. Link these to the correct sentence ending.

Chimpanzees 'speak' to each other...	a chimpanzee.
A chimpanzee is...	through sounds, touch, making different faces and the way they move.
David Greybeard is...	an ape, not a monkey.

**7. Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

**Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane probably thought chimpanzees were a lot like humans because a lot of what they do is like us. They eat meat and plants like us, they use tools like us, they communicate with one another and they feel feelings and emotions.**

**8. Which **two** words best describe Jane?**

- ☐ selfish
- ☒ **unselfish**
- ☒ **caring**
- ☐ funny

# Answers

1. What does the phrase 'our closest relatives' infer about chimpanzees?

**It infers that chimpanzees are more like humans than any other animal.**

2. Why do you think Jane spends a lot of her time on animal welfare and conservation projects?

**Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane loves animals. She loves learning about them and making sure they are OK. She wants to help animals and wildlife so she spends a lot of her time on these projects.**

3. What jobs did Jane Goodall's mother and father have? Tick **two**.

- ☐ teacher  
☒ **author**  
☐ zoo keeper  
☒ **businessman**

4. In what way did it help Jane to name the chimpanzees she was studying?

**Giving the chimps names helped Jane get to know and understand them better.**

5. **Jane watched a chimpanzee putting a blade of grass into a termite nest.**

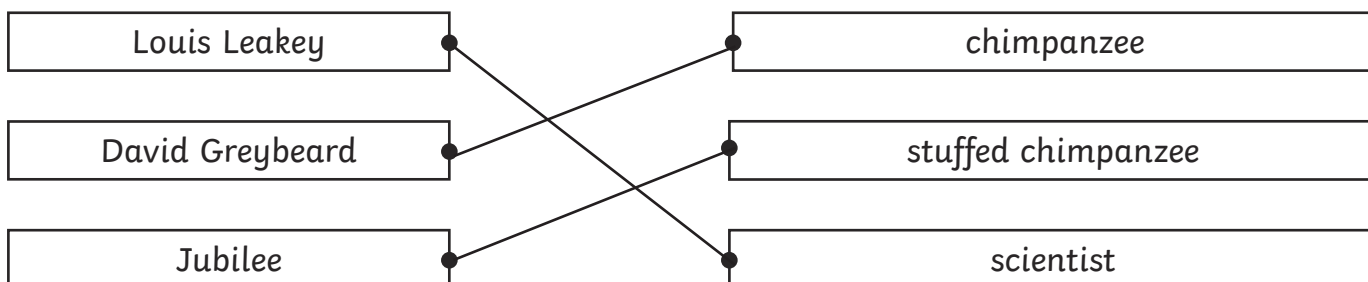
Why was this important?

**Pupils' own responses, such as: It showed Jane that chimpanzees can use tools because the animal was using the blade of grass like a spoon to eat the termites. It was an amazing discovery because before that it was thought that only humans used tools.**

6. What type of animal is a chimpanzee and what type of animal is it not?

**A chimpanzee is an ape. It isn't a monkey.**

7. Join the boxes to link the name to who (or what) it is.





8. **Jane found out that chimpanzees were a lot like humans.**

What sort of things did Jane discover that made her think this?

**Pupils' own responses, such as: Jane probably thought chimpanzees were a lot like humans because a lot of what they do is like us. They eat meat and plants like us, they use tools like us, they communicate with one another and they feel feelings and emotions.**