

猩猩们也有跟我们一样的情感吗？ Do chimps have the same emotions as us?

Hello. This is 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. I'm Rob.

大家好。这里是 BBC 学习英语栏目的六分钟英语。我是罗伯。

And I'm Sam.

我是萨姆。

Having your photograph appear on the cover of a magazine makes you famous around the world.

照片出现在杂志封面上能让你闻名世界。

But imagine if that photo showed you hugging and playing with wild chimpanzees!

但是想象一下那张照片展现了你拥抱并跟野外的黑猩猩一起玩！

That's exactly what happened to Jane Goodall who shot to fame in 1965 when she appeared on the cover of National Geographic magazine.

这就是简·古德爾身上发生的事情，她1965年出现在国家地理杂志封面上，名声大噪。

Jane introduced the world to the social and emotional lives of the wild chimpanzees of Gombe, in eastern Tanzania.

简让全世界了解了东坦桑尼亚贡贝的野生黑猩猩的社会及情感生活。

Jane spent years living among families of wild chimpanzees.

简跟野生黑猩猩家族一起生活了很多年。

Her observations changed the way we view our closest animal relatives-and made us think about what it means to be human.

她的观察改变了我们看待我们最近的动物亲属的方式——并让我们思考生而为人的意义。

In this programme, we'll be hearing from the iconic environmentalist Jane Goodall.

在本期节目中，我们将听到偶像环保主义者简·古德爾的话。

She reflects on how attitudes have changed as science has uncovered the deep connections between humans and the great apes—large primates including chimpanzees, gorillas and orang-utans, who are closely related to humans.

她反思了随着科学揭露了人类和大猿猴——大型灵长类动物，例如黑猩猩，大猩猩和猩猩，它们都是人类的近亲——之间的深层联系态度是如何变化的。

And of course we'll be learning some related vocabulary along the way.

当然在此过程中我们还会学习一些相关词汇。

As well as Dr Goodall, the National Geographic photographs also made the chimpanzees of Gombe famous.

除了古德爾博士以外，国家地理杂志的照片也让贡贝的黑猩猩变得有名。

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People around the world became interested in the lives of a family of chimps living in a remote corner of Africa.

全世界的人都对这种住在非洲遥远角落的一家猩猩们变得感兴趣。

When Gombe's alpha female died in 1972, she was so well-loved that she had an obituary in The Times newspaper.

当贡贝的雌性首领于1972年去世时，人们如此喜爱她，以至于时代杂志发布了她的讣告。

But what was her name?

但是她叫什么名字呢？

That's our quiz question: which chimpanzee's obituary appeared in The Times?

这就是我们今天的问题：哪只黑猩猩的讣告出现在了时代杂志上？

Was it a) Frodo, b) Flo, or c) Freud?

是 A. 弗洛多，B. 弗洛，还是 C. 弗洛伊德？

Well, 1972 is a bit before my time, Rob-I wasn't even born then, but I think it's b) Flo.

嗯，1972年对我来说太早了，罗伯——我那时都还没出生，但是我想答案应该是 B. 弗洛。

OK, Sam, we'll find out later if you were right.

好的，萨姆，我们稍后会揭晓你是否回答正确。

Now, when Jane first visited Tanzania in the 1960s, most scientists believed the only animals capable of making and using tools were humans.

当简在20世纪60年代第一次到达坦桑尼亚的时候大部分科学家们认为人类是唯一会制作并使用工具的动物。

But what Jane witnessed about the behaviour of one chimpanzee, who she named Greybeard, turned this idea on its head.

但是简看到的一只黑猩猩，她给它命名 Greybeard，的行为彻底改变了这个想法。

Here she recalls that famous day to Jim Al Khalili, for the podcast of BBC Radio 4's Discovery programme, The Life Scientific.

以下是她在 BBC 电台 4 频道的《探索》系列节目中的《生活科学》中向金·凯利丽回忆当段出名的时光。

I could see this black hand picking grass stems and pushing them down into the termite mound and pulling them out with termites clinging on with their jaws.

我可以看到黑色的手拿起草根把它们戳进白蚁丘，然后把草根拔出来，上面爬满了白蚁。

And the following day, I saw him pick a leafy twig and strip the leaves, so not only was he using objects as tools but modifying those objects to make tools.

第二天，我看到他拿起一个有很多叶子的小树枝，然后把叶子都去掉，所以他不仅会把物体当工具，还会改造这些物体来制作工具。

Jane observed the chimpanzee, Greybeard, finding small wooden branches called twigs and modifying them-changing them slightly in order to improve them.

简观察到黑猩猩 Greybeard 发现了小树枝并改造它们——为了改进而稍微改变它们。

By stripping away the leaves from twigs and using them to collect ants and termites to eat, Greybeard had made a tool-an instruments or simple piece of equipment, for example a knife or hammer, that you hold in your hands and use for a particular job.

通过去除树枝上的树叶并用它们收集蚂蚁和白蚁来吃，Greybeard 制作了一个工具——设施或简单的装备，例如一把刀或锤子，你可以拿在手里并用于某个特定的工作。

Previously, it was believed that animals were incapable of making tools on their own.

之前，人们认为动物们无法自己制作工具。

What Jane saw was proof of the intelligence of wild animals.

简看到的景象证明了野生动物的智力。

Jane Goodall's studies convinced her that chimps experience the same range of emotions as humans, as she explains here to BBC Radio 4's The Life Scientific.

正如她在 BBC 电台 4 频道的《生活科学》中提到的那样，简·古德尔的研究让她相信猩猩有着跟人类一样的情感体验。

I wasn't surprised that chimps had these emotions.

猩猩们有这些情感并不让我意外。

It was fascinating to realise how many of their gestures are like ours...so you can watch them without knowing anything about them and when they greet with a kiss and embrace, they pat one another in reassurance, they hold hands, they seek physical contact to alleviate nervousness or stress-you know, it's so like us.

能够意识到它们的很多动作跟我们类似是很棒的.....所以你能够在完全不了解它们的情况下观察它们，而当它们用亲吻和拥抱来问候的时候，它们会互相拍打对方来安慰彼此，它们会牵手，它们会寻求肢体接触来缓解紧张或压力——你知道的，这个跟我们太相似了。

Holding hands, embracing and kissing were some of the chimpanzee's gestures-movements made with hands, arms or head, to express ideas and feelings.

牵手，拥抱和亲吻是黑猩猩的一些姿势——用手、手臂或头来表达想法和感觉的动作。

In the same way as humans, the chimpanzees would pat each other-touch someone gently and repeatedly with their hand held flat.

跟人类一样，黑猩猩也会互相拍打——轻轻地用伸直的手反复触碰它们的头。

Much of their behaviour was human-like.

它们的很多行为都很像人类。

Just as I would hug a friend to reassure them, the chimps used physical contact to alleviate stress-make pain or problems less intense or severe.

就像我会拥抱朋友来安慰他们一样，黑猩猩利用肢体接触来缓解压力——让疼痛或问题不那么剧烈或严重。

In fact, chimps are so alike us that sometimes they even get their name in the newspaper!

事实上，黑猩猩跟我们是如此相似，以至于有时候它们的名字甚至会出现新闻报纸上！

Ah, yes, Sam, you mean the quiz question I asked you earlier: which chimpanzee had their obituary published in The Times?

啊，是的，萨姆，你说的是我之前问你的问题：哪个黑猩猩的讣告发表在了《时代》周刊上？

And I guessed it was b) Flo.

我猜的是 B. 弗洛。

And that's absolutely right.

完全正确。

Well done, Sam!

干得漂亮，萨姆！

Give yourself a pat on the back!

拍拍自己的背吧！

OK. In this programme, we've been hearing about legendary zoologist and activist, Jane Goodall, and her experiences living among great apes-primates like chimpanzees who are humans' closest animal relatives.

好的。在本期节目中，我们一直在听关于传奇的动物学家和活动家简·古德尔的内容，以及她跟大猿猴——像黑猩猩这样是人类近亲的灵长类动物——一起生活的经历。

Jane witnessed the chimpanzees of Gombe modify, or slightly alter, objects like leaves and twigs to make tools-hand-held instruments used for a particular job.

简见证了贡贝的黑猩猩修改，或者说稍微改变像树叶和树枝这样的物体来制作工具——用来做某种特定工作的拿在手里的器具。

Many of the chimpanzees' gestures-body movements made to communicate and express emotions-like kissing and patting-touching someone gently and repeatedly with a flat hand-were almost human.

黑猩猩的很多姿势——用来交流和表达情感的身体动作——例如亲吻和轻拍——用摊开的手轻轻地、反复地触摸某人——几乎跟人一样。

And just like us, the chimps sought physical contact to alleviate-or reduce the severity of, nervousness and stress.

就像我们一样，猩猩们寻求肢体接触来缓解，或者说减少紧张的严重程度。

And that's all for this programme.

这就是本期节目的所有内容。

Bye for now!

再见。

Bye bye!

再见。