

Review Exercise for Section 33 Use correct spelling and hyphenation.

Correct any misspellings and hyphenation errors.

Recently, researchers who study chimpanzees have come to the suprising conclusion that groups of chimpanzees have their own traditions that can be past on to new generations of chimps. The chimps do not aquire these traditions by instinct; instead, they learn them from other chimps. When a scientific journal published analyses of chimpanzee behavior, the author revealed that the every day actions of chimpanzees in seperate areas differ in significant ways, even when the groups belong to the same subspecies. For instance, in one West African group, the chimps are often seen puting a nut on a stone and using another peice of stone to crack the nut open, a kind of behavior never observed in other groups of chimpanzees. Sceintists have also observed the chimps teaching there young the nut opening method, and chimps in other places that crack nuts differentally teach their young they're own way. Researchers have therefor concluded that chimpanzees have local traditions.

Frans de Waal, who has been studing primates, wrote a book makeing the arguement that these learned behaviors should be considered kinds of culture. The word culture has traditionly been used to describe human behavie, but may be, he says, a new definition is needed. Considering this startlingly-new theory of chimpanzee "culture," some researchers think that humans now have an un-deniable obligation to protect the lives of all remaining wild chimpanzees rather than zeroeing in on just a few of the threatenned animals. The lost of a single group of wild chimpanzees would, they say, destroy something irreplaceable, a unique culture with its own traditions and way of life.