

Grade 6
Reading - Biography

"Biography of Jane Goodall"

Jane Goodall, born on April 3, 1934, in London, England, was a woman of great ambition and curiosity. From an early age, she was fascinated by animals, especially chimpanzees. This passion led her to Africa, where she would make groundbreaking discoveries that changed how we understand these incredible creatures.

When Jane was only 26, she ventured to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. Without any formal training, she began observing the chimps in their natural habitat. One of her most significant observations was that chimpanzees use tools. She watched as a chimp stripped leaves off a twig and used it to extract termites from a mound, a behavior that was previously believed to be unique to humans.

Goodall's discoveries weren't limited to tool use. She also found that chimps have complex social structures, deep emotional lives, and even the capacity for both compassion and violence. Her findings challenged the way scientists viewed the line between humans and other animals.

Despite facing criticism and skepticism from the scientific community, Jane stood firm in her beliefs and continued her research. Her dedication led to the establishment of the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977, which continues her mission of research, conservation, and education.

Goodall's work has been recognized worldwide. She has been awarded numerous honors and has written several books detailing her experiences and discoveries. Now in her 80s, she travels the world as an advocate for environmental and animal rights.

Jane Goodall's story teaches us the power of perseverance, passion, and believing in oneself. Her work has left an indelible mark on the world of science and has inspired countless others to pursue their dreams.

Multiple Choice Questions:

Where was Jane Goodall born?

- a. Tanzania
- b. London, England
- c. New York, USA
- d. Nairobi, Kenya

Which animal was Jane particularly interested in?

- a. Lions
- b. Elephants
- c. Chimpanzees
- d. Giraffes

At what age did Jane go to Gombe Stream National Park?

- a. 20
- b. 26
- c. 30
- d. 35

What significant behavior did Jane observe in the chimps?

- a. They used tools.
- b. They built shelters.
- c. They cooked food.
- d. They painted.

What was the specific tool use she observed?

- a. Breaking nuts with rocks.
- b. Using leaves to drink water.
- c. Using twigs to extract termites.
- d. Using grass to make nests.

In what year was the Jane Goodall Institute established?

- a. 1965
- b. 1970
- c. 1977
- d. 1982

Which of the following did Jane NOT observe about the chimpanzees?

- a. They have complex social structures.
- b. They can fly.
- c. They have deep emotional lives.
- d. They have the capacity for both compassion and violence.

Which of the following is NOT a focus of the Jane Goodall Institute?

- a. Research
- b. Conservation

- c. Entertainment
- d. Education

Jane Goodall is also known for being an advocate for:

- a. Fashion and beauty.
- b. Architectural design.
- c. Environmental and animal rights.
- d. Culinary arts.

What does Jane Goodall's story emphasize the most?

- a. The importance of formal training.
- b. The benefits of traveling at a young age.
- c. The power of perseverance and believing in oneself.
- d. The importance of having a lot of money.

Answers:

1. *b. London, England.* The passage states that Jane Goodall was "born on April 3, 1934, in London, England."
2. *c. Chimpanzees.* The passage says that Jane was "fascinated by animals, especially chimpanzees."
3. *b. 26.* The passage mentions, "When Jane was only 26, she ventured to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania."
4. *a. They used tools.* The text says, "One of her most significant observations was that chimpanzees use tools."
5. *c. Using twigs to extract termites.* The passage explains that she saw a chimp "stripped leaves off a twig and used it to extract termites from a mound."
6. *c. 1977.* The text states that "Her dedication led to the establishment of the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977."
7. *b. They can fly.* The passage mentions the other options but does not suggest that chimpanzees can fly.
8. *c. Entertainment.* The passage says the institute continues her mission of "research, conservation, and education."
9. *c. Environmental and animal rights.* The passage ends by noting she travels the world as an "advocate for environmental and animal rights."
10. *c. The power of perseverance and believing in oneself.* The text concludes by mentioning "Jane Goodall's story teaches us the power of perseverance, passion, and believing in oneself."