

You **MUST** copy the question if given on the board and answer it using complete sentences.



Reading Minute Monday

"Read Around the Text" Reading Strategy

Biography of _____

1. Number each section of the biography.
2. Next, highlight **one** important fact or interesting tidbit you found in **EACH** of the sections!
3. Early Life: _____

4. Famous for: _____

5. Fun fact: _____

6. I found interesting: _____

STAPLE ARTICLE TO YOUR STARTER

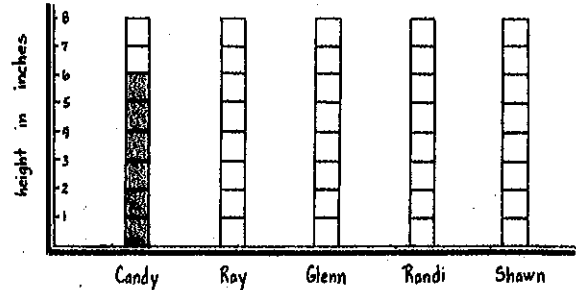


**"Chart"ering New Territory
Wednesday and Thursday**

Some children grew corn plants for their class project. They started a graph to show how tall each plant had grown. Candy's plant was 6 inches tall. Above her name, she colored one square for each inch her plant had grown. Finish the graph by coloring the correct number of squares for each child's plant. Then use the graph to help you answer the questions.



- * Ray's plant was 4 inches tall.
- * Glenn's plant was 6 inches tall.
- * Randi's plant was 7 inches tall.
- * Shawn's plant was 5 inches tall.



1. Whose plant grew the tallest?
2. Who had the shortest plant?
3. Name the two children whose plants were the same size.
4. How much taller was Glenn's plant than Ray's?
5. How many plants were taller than Shawn's?
6. How much shorter was Shawn's plant than Candy's?



Flocabulary Friday

Assembling Notecards

1. Gather Notecards (Total of 8- 7 Words, 1 w/your name on it)
2. Punch hole in upper left hand side of notecards
3. Thread ring through notecards
4. Make sure right side of notecards are highlighted in **YELLOW** highlighter.
5. Turn in notecards to teacher.
6. If they are **INCOMPLETE**- finish before your turn in your notecards!

Jane Goodall



- **Occupation:** Anthropologist
- **Born:** April 3, 1934 in London, England
- **Best known for:** Studying chimpanzees in the wild

Biography:

Early Life

Jane Goodall was born on April 3, 1934 in London, England. Her father was a businessman and her mother an author. Growing up, Jane loved animals. She dreamt of someday going to Africa in order to see some of her favorite animals in the wild. She particularly liked chimpanzees. One of her favorite toys as a child was a toy chimpanzee which she loved to play with.

Going to Africa

Jane spent her late teens and early twenties saving money to go to Africa. She worked various jobs including as a secretary and a waitress. When she was twenty-three Jane finally had enough money to visit a friend who lived on a farm in Kenya.

Jane fell in love with Africa and decided to stay. She met British archaeologist Louis Leakey who offered her a job studying chimpanzees. Jane was so excited. She moved to the Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania and began to observe the chimpanzees.

Studying Chimpanzees

When Jane began studying chimpanzees in 1960 she had no formal training or education. This may have actually helped her as she had her own unique way of observing and recording the chimp's actions and behaviors. Jane spent the next forty years of her life studying chimpanzees. She discovered many new and interesting things about the animals.

Naming the Animals

When Goodall first began studying chimpanzees she gave each chimp she observed a name. The standard scientific way of studying animals at the time was to assign each animal a number, but Jane was different. She gave the chimps unique names that reflected their appearance or personalities. For example, she named the chimpanzee which first approached her David Greybeard because he had a grey chin. Other names included Gigi, Mr. McGregor Goliath, Flo, and Frodo.

Discoveries and Accomplishments

Jane learned a lot about chimpanzees and made some important discoveries:

- **Tools** - Jane observed a chimp using a piece of grass as a tool. The chimp would put the grass into a termite hole in order to catch termites to eat. She also saw chimps remove leaves from twigs in order to make a tool. This is the first time that animals had been observed using and making tools. Prior to this it was thought that only humans used and made tools.

- Meat eaters - Jane also discovered that chimpanzees hunted for meat. They would actually hunt as packs, trap animals, and then kill them for food. Previously scientists thought that chimps only ate plants.
- Personalities - Jane observed many different personalities in the chimpanzee community. Some were kind, quiet, and generous while others were bullies and aggressive. She saw the chimps express emotions such as sadness, anger, and joy.

Over time, Jane's relationship grew closer and closer to the chimpanzees. For a period of nearly two years she became member of a chimpanzee troop, living with the chimps as part of their day to day lives. She was eventually kicked out when Frodo, a male chimp who didn't like Jane, became the leader of the troop.

Later Life

Jane wrote several articles and books about her experiences with chimpanzees including *In the Shadow of Man*, *The Chimpanzees of Gombe*, and *40 Years at Gombe*. She has spent much of her later years protecting chimpanzees and preserving the habitats of animals throughout the world.

Legacy

Jane won many awards for her environmental work including the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize, the Living Legacy Award, Disney's Eco Hero Award, and the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science.

There have been several documentaries made about Jane's work with chimpanzees including *Among the Wild Chimpanzees*, *The Life and Legend of Jane Goodall*, and *Jane's Journey*.

Interesting Facts about Jane Goodall

- There is a carving of the chimp David Greybeard on the Tree of Life at Disney World's Animal Kingdom theme park. Next to it is a plaque in honor of Goodall.
- She established the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977.
- Jane took a break from Africa in 1962 to attend Cambridge University where she earned a Ph.D. degree.
- Chimpanzees communicate through sounds, calls, touch, body language, and facial expressions.
- Jane was married twice and had a son named Hugo.

