

## Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall redefined what it means to be human and set the standard for how behavioral studies are conducted through her work with wild chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania.

Jane Goodall, was born in Bournemouth, England, on April 3, 1934. As a child, she had a natural love for the outdoors and animals. When Jane was about eight she read the Tarzan and Dr. Dolittle series and, in love with Africa, dreamed of traveling to work with the animals featured in her favorite books.

At age 23, she left for Africa to visit a friend, whose family lived on a farm outside Nairobi, Kenya. In March 1957 Jane boarded a ship called the Kenya Castle to visit her friend and her family. In December 1958, Jane returned home to England where she spent her spare time studying the behavior of primates.

On July 14, 1960, Jane arrived by boat at the Gombe Stream Game Reserve on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika with her mother—local officials would not allow Jane to stay herself at Gombe.

During the years she studied at Gombe Stream National Park, she made three observations that challenged conventional scientific ideas: (1) chimps are omnivores, not herbivores and even hunt for meat; (2) chimps use tools; and (3) chimps make their tools (a trait previously used to define humans). Beyond the significance of her discoveries, it was Jane's high standard for methods and ethics in behavioral studies may have had the greatest impact in the scientific community.

Jane continued to work in the field and, with Leakey's help, began her doctoral program without an undergraduate degree in 1962. At Cambridge University, she found herself at odds with senior scientists over the methods she used—how she had named the chimpanzees rather than using the more common numbering system, and for suggesting that the chimps have emotions and personalities. She further upset those in power at the university when she wrote her first book, 'My Friends, the Wild Chimpanzees,' published by National Geographic, aimed at the general public rather than an academic audience. The book was wildly popular. Dr. Jane Goodall continued to work at Gombe for the next twenty years.

Jane is still hard at work today raising awareness and money to protect the chimpanzees, their habitats, and the planet we all share. She travels about 300 days a year giving speeches, talking to government officials and business people around the world encouraging them to support wildlife conservation and protect critical habitats.

## Критерии защиты:

### Объем высказывания:

\*10 предложений – 3 балла, 9 предложений – 2 балла, 8-7 предложений - 1 балл;

### Решение коммуникативной задачи:

\* задача решена – 2 балла, решена частично – 1 балл, не решена - 0 баллов;

### Логика высказывания, средства связи:

\* присутствуют, высказывание логично – 2 балла, частично присутствуют – 1 балл, отсутствуют – 0 баллов;

### Лексико-грамматическая сторона речи:

\*отсутствие лексико-грамматических ошибок – 3 балла, 1-2 ошибки – 2 балла, 3-4 ошибки – 1 балл, более 4 ошибок – 0 баллов;

### Восприятие текста:

\*беглая речь – 2 балла, небольшие затруднения, необоснованные паузы – 1 балл, речь плохо воспринимается – 0 баллов

### Представлены интересные факты о животном:

\*представлены 2 факта – 2 балла, 1 факт – 1 балл

### Оформление работы:

\*красочное и аккуратное оформление – 1 балл

7-10=«3», 11-13= «4», 14-15=«5»