



Women History Month

JANE GOODALL

Reading Comprehension



Name _____ Date _____

JANE GOODALL

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- In which year was Jane Goodall born?
 - 1934
 - 1960
 - 1977
 - 1997
- What was her journey during?
 - Becoming a primatologist and communicator
 - Living in Africa
 - Studying primatology
 - Becoming a conservationist
- In what year did she receive the Templeton Prize?
 - 1994
 - 1996
 - 1997
 - 1998
- Who supported her early work?
 - Louis Leakey
 - Jacques Cousteau
 - Dan Fosberg
 - David Attenborough
- What organization did she found?
 - Greenpeace
 - World Wildlife Fund
 - Jane Goodall Institute
 - Conservation International
- Besides chimpanzees, what else did she study?
 - Space exploration
 - Sustainable development
 - Social media
 - Political science

JANE GOODALL

EARLY LIFE

Jane Goodall, the groundbreaking primatologist and devoted conservationist, entered the world on April 3, 1934, in London, England. Her early years were characterized by a profound affection for animals and an insatiable curiosity about the wonders of the natural world. Jane's childhood unfolded with frequent outdoor explorations, fostering a deep connection to nature. During these formative years, she nurtured a dream that would later shape her life's journey: the aspiration to live among wild animals in the breathtaking landscapes of Africa.

GROUNDBREAKING RESEARCH

In 1960, Jane Goodall embarked on a trip that not only reshaped the trajectory of her own comprehension of primates, but also the world's understanding of our closest relatives. Supported by the pioneering primatologist Louis Leakey, Jane undertook the meticulous study of chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. This groundbreaking research not only offered profound insights into the intricate social lives of chimpanzees but also challenged long-held notions about the intelligence and sociality of our primate cousins.


ADVOCACY FOR CONSERVATION

Inspired by her transformative experiences in the field, Jane Goodall emerged as a fervent advocate for conservation and environmental stewardship. In 1977, she took a monumental step by founding the Jane Goodall Institute, a dedicated organization aimed at safeguarding chimpanzees and their habitats.

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READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

In addition to her impactful scientific research and commitment to conservation, Jane Goodall extends her influence as a devoted educator and communicator. Across the globe, she engages in extensive travel, delivering lectures and speaking engagements that resonate with audiences of all ages. Through a diverse array of mediums such as books, documentaries, and educational programs, Jane generously shares her wealth of experiences and insights. Her multifaceted outreach efforts have proven instrumental in inspiring countless individuals to develop a deep sense of care for the natural world and, importantly, to take meaningful actions toward its preservation.

ACHIEVEMENT

Jane Goodall's remarkable contributions to the realms of primatology and conservation have garnered her a host of prestigious awards and honors. Among these accolades are the Kyoto Prize, the Tyler Prize For Environmental Achievement, and the esteemed French Legion of Honour. Acknowledged as a global leader in conservation, Jane stands as a powerful voice for the voiceless creatures with whom she shares this planet. Through her outstanding achievements, she left an indelible mark on the fields she has dedicated to, and she has also become a beacon of inspiration for those who share her cause of environmental stewardship and wildlife preservation.

IMPACT

Jane Goodall's impact extends far beyond the realm of conservation. She has inspired generations of people to nature, pursue their passions, and make a positive difference. Through her work, Jane has shown us the power of compassion, and perseverance in the face of adversity.

LEGACY

Jane Goodall's legacy as a trailblazer in environmental science will endure for generations to come. Her pioneering research and understanding of the natural world, her commitment to protect it for future generations, and her passion for chimpanzees and Jane Goodall's legacy serves as an inspiration to create a more harmonious world. Her work has inspired a new generation of environmentalists, and her legacy serves as a reminder that we can all make a difference in the world.

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EARLY LIFE

Jane Goodall, the groundbreaking primatologist and devoted conservationist, entered the world on April 3, 1934, in London, England. Her early years were characterized by a profound affection for animals and an insatiable curiosity about the wonders of the natural world. Jane's childhood unfolded with frequent outdoor explorations, fostering a deep connection to nature. During these formative years, she nurtured a dream that would later shape her life's journey: the aspiration to live among wild animals in the captivating landscapes of Africa.

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GROUNDBREAKING RESEARCH

In 1960, Jane Goodall embarked on a transformative journey that not only reshaped the trajectory of her own life but also deepened our comprehension of primates. Supported by the eminent paleontologist Louis Leakey, Jane undertook a significant expedition to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania, where she dedicated herself to the meticulous study of chimpanzees in their natural habitat. This groundbreaking research not only challenged prevailing theories regarding the intelligence and social dynamics of primates but also offered profound insights into the intricacies of our own species.

ADVOCACY FOR CONSERVATION

Inspired by her transformative experiences in the field, Jane Goodall emerged as a fervent advocate for conservation and environmental stewardship. In 1977, she took a monumental step by founding the Jane Goodall Institute, a dedicated organization aimed at safeguarding chimpanzees and their habitats. Beyond this vital mission, the institute actively promotes sustainable development and works towards empowering local communities. Jane's tireless advocacy and extensive outreach initiatives have played a pivotal role in raising global awareness about the critical significance of protecting species and preserving biodiversity.

Name _____ Date _____

JANE GOODALL

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

I. In which year was Jane Goodall born?

- a. 1934
- b. 1960
- c. 1977
- d. 1997

Jane Goodall's life's

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making research by the

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list?

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1. a. 1934
- 2. b. Living among wild animals in Africa
- 3. b. 1960
- 4. a. Louis Leakey
- 5. c. Jane Goodall Institute
- 6. c. Sustainable development
- 7. c. Educator and communicator
- 8. b. Kyoto Prize, Tyler Prize For Environmental Achievement, and the French Legion of Honour
- 9. b. Inspiring generations to connect with nature, pursue passions, and make a positive difference
- 10. b. The significance of empathy, respect, and stewardship in creating a harmonious relationship with the Earth.

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

- 1. Jane Goodall was born on April 3, 1934.
- 2. The aspiration to live among wild animals in Africa shaped Jane Goodall's life's journey during her childhood.
- 3. Jane Goodall embarked on her transformative research journey in 1960 to Gombe Stream National Park.
- 4. Jane Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977, focusing on safeguarding chimpanzees and their habitats.
- 5. Besides scientific research, Jane Goodall contributes to education and communication by being an educator and communicator, engaging in her experiences and insights.

READING COMPREHENSION

Name _____

Date _____

JANE GOODALL

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. In which year was Jane Goodall born?

- a. 1934
- b. 1960
- c. 1977
- d. 1997

2. What was the aspiration that shaped Jane Goodall's life's journey during her childhood?

- a. Becoming a paleontologist
- b. Living among wild animals in Africa
- c. Studying marine life
- d. Becoming a veterinarian

3. In what year did Jane Goodall embark on a transformative journey to Gombe Stream National Park?

- a. 1934
- b. 1960
- c. 1977
- d. 1997

4. Who supported Jane Goodall's groundbreaking research by the eminent paleontologist?

- a. Louis Leakey
- b. Jacques Cousteau
- c. Dian Fossey
- d. David Attenborough

5. What organization did Jane Goodall found in 1977 dedicated to safeguarding chimpanzees and their habitats?

- a. Gombe

7. In addition to her scientific research, what other roles does Jane Goodall play in the field of education?

- a. Chef
- b. Economist
- c. Educator and communicator

8. Which awards and honors has Jane Goodall received in recognition of her contributions to primatology and conservation?

- a. Nobel Prize
- b. Pulitzer Prize
- c. Turner Prize For Environmental Achievement, and the "Order of Honour" Award

9. How does Jane Goodall's impact extend beyond the realms of science and education, according to the passage?

- a. Inspiring generations to connect with nature, pursue passions, and make a difference
- b. Promoting environmental activism
- c. Inspiring a bestselling author

10. How does Jane Goodall's legacy serve as a reminder of the importance of empathy, respect, and stewardship in creating a sustainable future for our planet?

- a. Highlighting the significance of our relationship with the Earth and the need for more scientific research
- b. Emphasizing the importance of space exploration

HENSON QUESTIONS:

1. In what year was Jane Goodall born?

2. What was the aspiration that shaped Jane Goodall's life's journey during her childhood?

3. In what year did Jane Goodall embark on her transformative research journey to Gombe Stream National Park?

4. Who supported Jane Goodall's groundbreaking research by the eminent paleontologist?

5. What organization did Jane Goodall establish in 1977, and what is its purpose?

6. Besides scientific research, how does Jane Goodall contribute to education and communication?

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. d. 1997

2. b. Living among wild animals in Africa

3. d. 1997

4. a. Louis Leakey

5. c. Jane Goodall Institute

6. c. Sustainable development

7. c. Education and communication

8. c. Turner Prize For Environmental Achievement, and the "Order of Honour" Award

9. a. Inspiring generations to connect with nature, pursue passions, and make a difference

10. a. b. The importance of empathy, respect, and stewardship in creating a sustainable future for our planet

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

1. Jane Goodall was born on April 3, 1934.

2. The aspiration to live among wild animals in Africa shaped Jane Goodall's life's journey during her childhood.

3. Jane Goodall embarked on her transformative research journey in 1977 to Gombe Stream National Park.

4. Jane Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977, focusing on safeguarding chimpanzees and their habitats.

5. Besides scientific research, Jane Goodall contributes to education and communication by being an educator and communicator, engaging in lectures, speaking engagements, and various forms of media to share her experiences and insights.

What is the purpose of the Jane Goodall Institute?

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

READY TO PRINT

NO-PREP !

JUST PRINT AND GO!



EASY EDITING

EDITABLE

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