

## **Question Two (20points)**

**Read the following article carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.**

### **THEY NEED SAVING TOO!**

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park. How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous **they** could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools. Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.

**1. What did Jane discover about the communication of chimpanzees? 2 points**

**Answer:** They communicate by touch and sound, groom and help each other, share food, argue, and use sign language.

**Lines:** 8–12: *“Before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments...they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.”*

**2. What inspired Jane to go to Africa and study animals? 2 points**

**Answer:** Jane loved reading books about Dr Dolittle as a child.

**Lines:** 1–2: *“As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s.”*

3. **What did Jane discover about the communication of chimpanzees?2 points**

**Answer:** They communicate by touch and sound, groom and help each other, share food, argue, and use sign language.

**Lines:** 8–12: *“Before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments...they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.*

4. **How did Jane’s work benefit the scientific community?2 points**

**Answer:** Provided first evidence that animals could communicate and use tools.

**Lines:** 13–15: *“Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools.”*

5. wild animals **2 points**

6."As well as explaining chimpanzees’ highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian)" **4 points**

7.WIPE OUT **2 points**

8 sts own answer **4Points**