

# MAKING NEW WORDS YOUR OWN

## Lesson 11 CONTEXT: People and Places

### Checking Out the Chimps with Jane Goodall

From the time she was a little girl, Jane Goodall (b. 1934) wanted to work with animals. When she grew up, she became an ethologist—someone who studies animal behavior. She worked with Louis Leakey, who was studying animals and early humans. In 1960, Jane Goodall began studying chimpanzees in Gombe, Tanzania. She became very close to several individual chimpanzees and was able to correct many misunderstandings about the animals.

In the following exercises, you will have the opportunity to expand your vocabulary by reading about Jane Goodall. These ten Vocabulary Words will be used.

analyze	debate	essential	offspring	reaction
career	document	identical	publicity	thorough

### EXERCISE 1 Wordbusting

**Directions.** Follow these instructions for this word and the nine words on the next page.

- Figure out the word's meaning by looking at its **context**, its **structure**, and its **sound**. Fill in at least one of the three CSS boxes. Alternate which boxes you complete.
- Then, look up the word in a dictionary, read all of its meanings, and write the meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence.
- Follow this same process for each of the Vocabulary Words on the next page. You will need to draw your own map for each word. Use a separate sheet of paper.

1.

analyze

In order to analyze the behavior of chimpanzees, Jane Goodall decided to live with them. This allowed her to examine their actions in detail.

Context:

Structure:

Sound:

Dictionary:

2. **career** → Jane Goodall began her **career** working as a secretary. Soon she was able to begin working with animals, something she had always wanted to do.
3. **thorough** → Louis Leakey supported Goodall because he knew she was **thorough**. He believed that only someone who was very exact and who paid close attention to details should do the study.
4. **debate** → Jane Goodall **debated** with scientists who did not believe that chimps would eat meat. She argued her case by showing them evidence.
5. **document** → Every night, Goodall wrote in her journal about her experiences with the chimpanzees. She wanted to **document** everything she had seen during the day.
6. **essential** → An **essential** for Goodall was a good pair of binoculars. Without them, she would have had trouble with her research.
7. **identical** → Humans and chimpanzees have some **identical** features. For instance, chimpanzees have thumbs that are almost exactly like human thumbs.
8. **offspring** → Goodall realized that most chimps travel in small groups. She also noticed that mothers usually carry their young **offspring** under their bodies.
9. **publicity** → Goodall received a lot of **publicity** because of her work with chimpanzees. This public attention helped her raise money for her research.
10. **reaction** → When Goodall first began to study chimpanzees, they were afraid of her. She was not concerned about their **reaction** because she believed they would soon respond with trust.

## EXERCISE 2 *Context Clues*

**Directions.** Scan the definitions in Column A. Then, think about how the boldface words are used in the sentences in Column B. To complete the exercise, match each definition in Column A with the correct Vocabulary Word from Column B. Write the letter of your choice on the line provided. Finally, write the Vocabulary Word on the line before the definition.

### COLUMN A

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*adj.* necessary; *n.* something that is necessary; a necessary element

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*adj.* done from beginning to end; complete; painstakingly accurate

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*n.* any material which makes something known to the public; public attention

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*v.* to argue; to take part in a formal discussion; *n.* the discussion of a question

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*adj.* exactly alike; duplicate

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*n.* a response to something

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*n.* a written record; *v.* to provide as proof or support

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*n.* the work one does all one's life; a job; rapid progress; *v.* to move at full speed; to rush; *adj.* pursuing an activity as a life's work

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*n.* a child or a young animal; a result; descendant

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. word: \_\_\_\_\_:

*v.* to examine in detail; to study the nature of something

### COLUMN B

- (A) Money was **essential** to Goodall's research. Without funding, she would not have been able to continue her research.
- (B) Although people may think that all chimps are **identical**, individual chimps are quite different in their appearances and actions.
- (C) Jane Goodall was interested in **analyzing**, or looking closely at, the relationships between male and female chimpanzees.
- (D) Once, Goodall was startled by three chimpanzees **careering** through the forest. As they raced by, they bared their teeth at her.
- (E) How did the chimps respond when Jane Goodall's son was born? Their **reaction** was one of curiosity.
- (F) Jane Goodall discovered that female chimps have only one baby, or **offspring**, every five or six years.
- (G) Jane Goodall is **thorough** when she studies the chimpanzees. She records every detail about them.
- (H) Written **documents** by Jane Goodall and her assistants in Africa are studied by students of animal behavior.
- (I) Jane Goodall often speaks in the United States. Advance **publicity** lets people know when and where she will speak.
- (J) The **debate** about how to protect the chimpanzees continues. It is a good sign, though, that people care enough to discuss the question.

**EXERCISE 3***Like Meanings and Opposite Meanings* 

**Directions.** For each item below, circle the letter of the choice that means the same, or about the same, as the boldface word.

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|--|--|
| <p><b>21.</b> to analyze animal communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) listen to</li><li>(B) examine</li><li>(C) understand</li><li>(D) be a part of</li></ul> <p><b>22.</b> Louis Leakey's document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) degree</li><li>(B) written record</li><li>(C) life story</li><li>(D) spoken word</li></ul> <p><b>23.</b> the offspring of a discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) parents</li><li>(B) topic</li><li>(C) result</li><li>(D) wish</li></ul> | <p><b>24.</b> publicity about Jane Goodall's research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) public attention</li><li>(B) funding for</li><li>(C) magazines</li><li>(D) tough questions</li></ul> <p><b>25.</b> the chimp's reaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) call</li><li>(B) curiosity</li><li>(C) fear</li><li>(D) response</li></ul> |
|--|--|

**Directions.** For each item below, circle the letter of the choice that means the opposite, or about the opposite, of the boldface word.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>26.</b> a career animal expert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) angry</li><li>(B) lonely</li><li>(C) occasional</li><li>(D) responsible</li></ul> <p><b>27.</b> to debate environmental issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) agree on</li><li>(B) argue about</li><li>(C) outline</li><li>(D) explain</li></ul> <p><b>28.</b> an identical response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) the same</li><li>(B) unusual</li><li>(C) opposite</li><li>(D) poor</li></ul> | <p><b>29.</b> essential for health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) required</li><li>(B) unnecessary</li><li>(C) meaningful</li><li>(D) prescribed</li></ul> <p><b>30.</b> a thorough study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) expensive</li><li>(B) correct</li><li>(C) humorous</li><li>(D) incomplete</li></ul> |
|---|--|