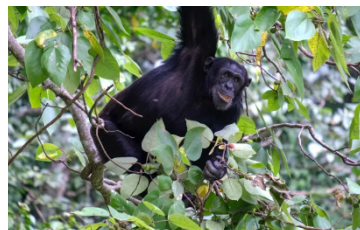


LISTENING – Chimpanzees & Medical Plants

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TUPow5VWvKyTk21W3Yw38zSGJ7L47a5p/view?usp=sharing>

Listen to a BBC interview with Dr. Elodie Freymann, an Oxford University scientist, for the programme *Today*. As you listen, complete the blanks in the sentences below with ONE or TWO words. 0 is the example.



0. *Example:*

Researchers have been observing how chimpanzees seek out certain plants when they are ill and **self-medicate**.

1. Dr. Freymann lived in the Budongo forest for a total of around _____.
2. Dr. Freymann collected chimpanzee's health data to see if they were suffering from any bacterial infection, _____, or if they had any injuries or wounds.
3. Dr. Freymann's research vastly expands what we think we know about chimpanzee _____.
4. Chimpanzees will _____ or _____ if they have a respiratory infection.
5. Normally, chimps avoid eating _____ foods or plants.
6. Further research can look more at the specific pharmacological _____ that these plants have, to discover new drugs.
7. Every chimp showed a _____ after eating these plants.

DISCUSSION

After doing the listening comprehension task, you can discuss these questions with your partner:

- What are some other examples of intelligent behaviour in animals?
- Are some animal species more intelligent than others?
- How do humans compare to other animals in terms of intelligence?
- Do you believe that animals have emotions and consciousness in the same way that humans do?
- Do you have a pet? How intelligent is your pet?
- Do you think that animals should be kept in captivity, or should they be allowed to roam free in the wild?
- Do you think that animals should be used for scientific research and testing? Why or why not?
- Do you think that humans have the right to exploit animals for their own purposes, such as food, clothing, and entertainment?

ANSWER KEY

1) Eight months. 2) parasite load. 3) medicinal repertoire. 4) sneeze or cough. 5) unusual/ new. 6) compounds. 7) fast recovery.