

# GORILLAS AND OTHER PRIMATES



# GORILLAS AND OTHER PRIMATES



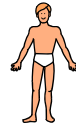




**Opposable Thumb**



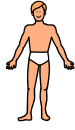
&



# Apes and Humans



&

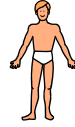


= =

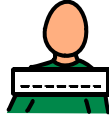
Apes and humans are alike.



&



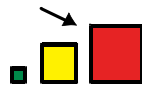
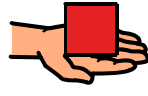
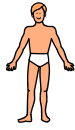
=



Apes and humans are called **HOMONOIDS.**



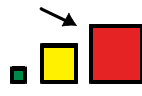
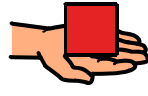
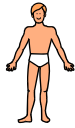
&



Apes and humans have large skulls



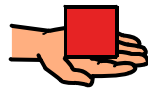
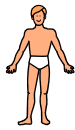
&



Apes and humans have large brains.



&

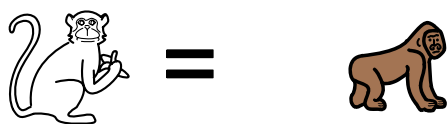


Apes and humans have an **opposable** thumb to pick up

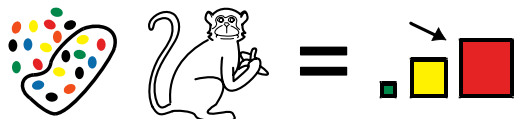


things.

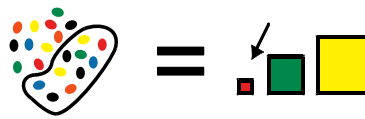
# Primates



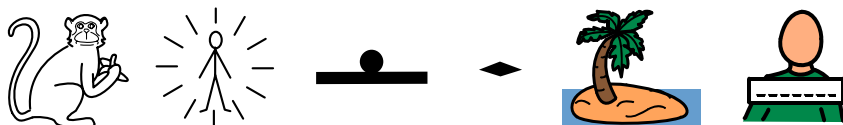
Lemurs are like gorillas.



Some lemurs are big.



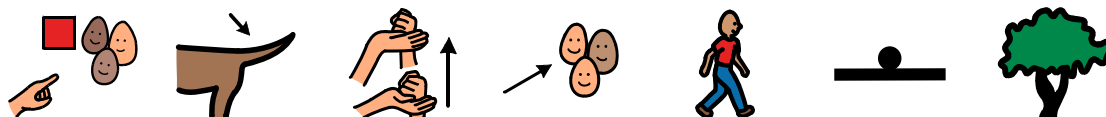
Some are small.



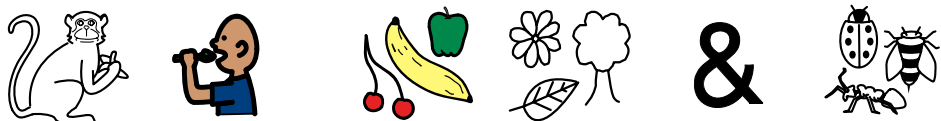
Lemurs live on an island called **MADAGASCAR.**



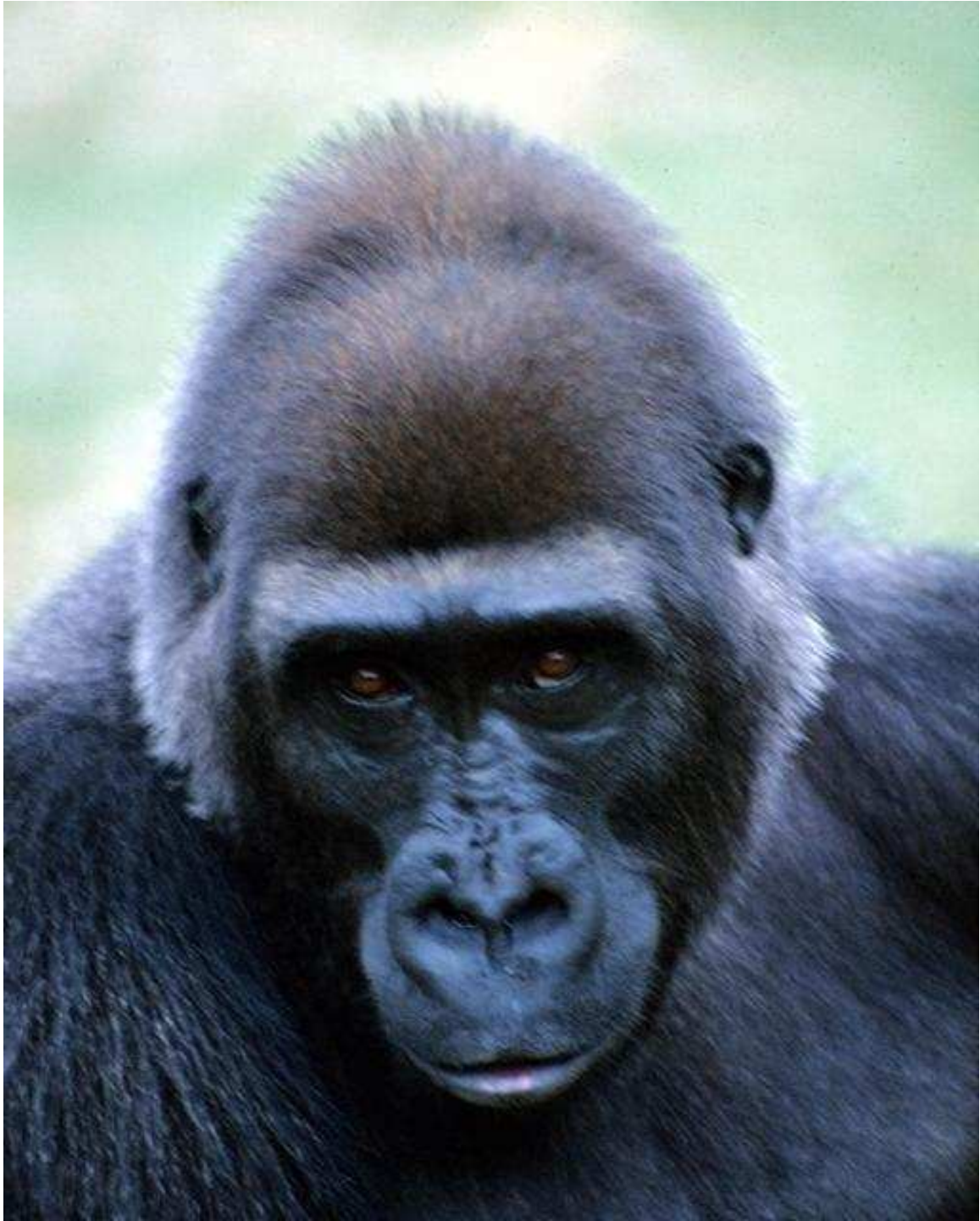
Lemurs have a long tail.

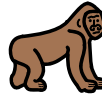


Their tail helps them walk on trees.

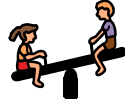


Lemurs eat fruit, plants, and insects.

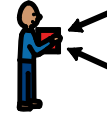
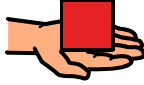




# Mountain Gorillas



Mountain gorillas like to play.



Mountain gorillas have thick fur to keep warm.



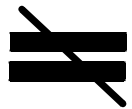
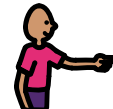
Mountain gorillas eat plants.



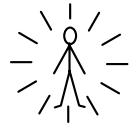
Mountain gorillas live on the ground but like to climb



trees.



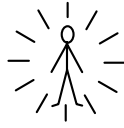
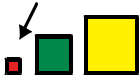
Mountain gorillas are **ENDANGERED** which means there are not



many mountain gorillas alive.



# Gorilla Swinging



Gibbons are small apes that live in the rainforest of



South Asia.



Gibbons live in the trees. Gibbons swing hand over



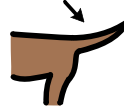
hand to move through the trees.



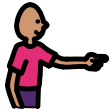
This is called a **BRACHIATOR.**



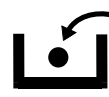




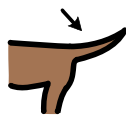
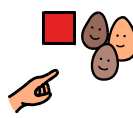
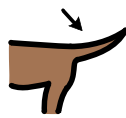
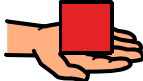
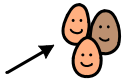
# Monkey's Tail



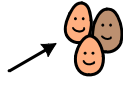
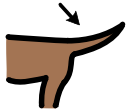
= 17



There are 17 types of monkeys that live in the forest.



They have strong tails. Their tail is like a hand.



The monkey's tail helps them swing from tree to



tree.



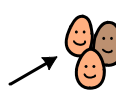
The monkey's



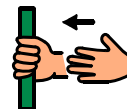
tail



helps



them









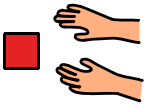

grab












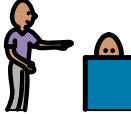







food.

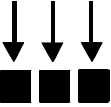









   
**An Ape Family**

       
Some apes work hard to get food.

         
An ape family wakes up early and walks far

          
to find fruit. The ape family eats a lot of fruit!

         
Each night, the ape family builds a nest to sleep.





# Night Apes



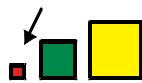
=



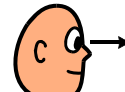
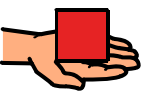
Some apes are awake at night.



=



Night apes are small.



Night apes have big eyes to see at night.



=



&



=

Some night apes are slow, and some night apes are


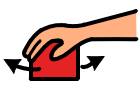



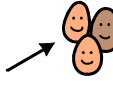




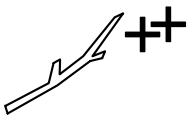

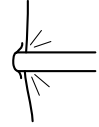



fast. Night apes hunt for food in the night.


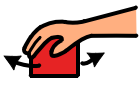










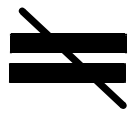










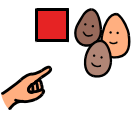
# Chimpanzee Tools







 Chimpanzees use tools to help them.









 Chimpanzees use sticks to poke and touch things.









 Chimpanzees use stones to open things and hit

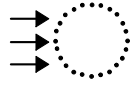




 things that are not safe.









 Chimpanzees use leaves to wipe and clean their


 hands.



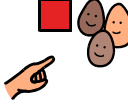
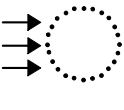




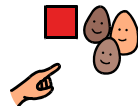
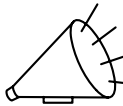
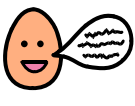
# Ape Protection



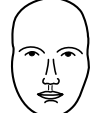
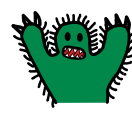
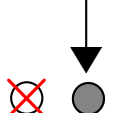
Apes are attacked by other animals.



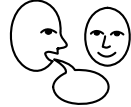
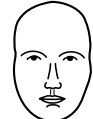
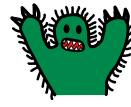
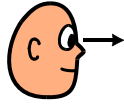
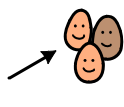
Apes must protect their ape family.



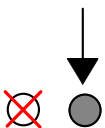
Gibbons make loud noises to protect their home and



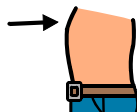
food from other animals. Chimpanzees make scary faces



when they see bad animals. The scary face tells

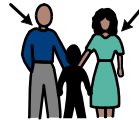


other chimpanzees that danger is near.



Gorillas pound their chest to scare away other animals.

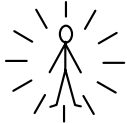




# Good Parents



Gorillas



live



in



a family.



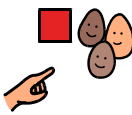
Mother



gorillas



care for



their



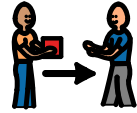
babies.



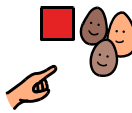
Mother



gorillas



give



their



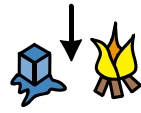
babies



food



and



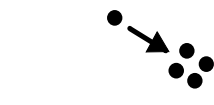
warmth.



Baby

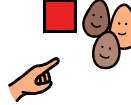


gorillas



live

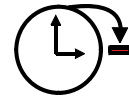
with



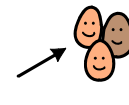
their



mother



until



they



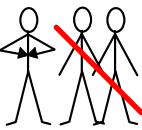
can



live



INDEPENDENTLY.



INDEPENDENT



means

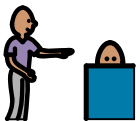
the



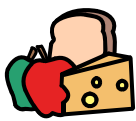
baby



can



find



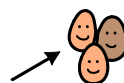
food



and



care for themselves.



## **Disclaimer**

This Adapted Literature resource is available through the Sherlock Center Resource Library. The text and graphics are adapted from the original source. These resources are provided for teachers to help students with severe disabilities participate in the general curriculum. Please limit the use and distribution of these materials accordingly.

**Paul V. Sherlock Center on Disabilities / RI College**  
600 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Providence RI 02908  
[www.sherlockcenter.org](http://www.sherlockcenter.org)