

Evolution des Menschen

Evolution of Man



Art.-Nr. 767203

Hinweise zur Entsorgung

Bitte entsorgen Sie die Verpackungsmaterialien nach dem Auspacken sofort umweltgerecht. Folien stellen eine Erstickungsgefahr für Babys und Kleinkinder dar. Entsorgen Sie Ihr ausgedientes Produkt bitte über den Hausmüll.

Garantie und Ersatzteile

Sie erhalten über die gesetzliche Gewährleistungsfrist hinaus (und ohne dass diese eingeschränkt wird) 2 Jahre volle Garantie. Das heißt, Sie müssen nicht nachweisen, dass defekte Ware schon beim Kauf schadhaft war. Wenden Sie sich im Garantiefall an Ihren Händler.

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Notes for Disposal

Please dispose of all packaging material immediately after unpacking in an environmentally-friendly fashion. Plastic wrappings represent a danger of suffocation for small children. Teaching materials can be disposed with regular household waste.

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In addition to the legal guarantee (and without reducing it) you receive 2 years of total guarantee. That means, you do not have to prove that articles were already damaged at purchase. In case of guarantee, contact place of purchase.

Fill in the Blank

Australopithecus

Australopithecus lived about (1) _____ years ago. This earliest form of man had an upright (2) _____ and was able to move on two legs. Australopithecus is thought to have had a brain volume of about 400 to 500 cubic centimetres and fed on (3) _____ and (4) _____.

Fill in: insects – 4 to 2 million – plants – posture

Homo habilis

After the Australopithecus, (5) _____ lived in Africa and western Asia about 2.4 million years ago. The name means „skilful man" and refers to his ability, to use (6) _____ – an important step in the (7) _____ of man. He had a larger brain, but still arms like an ape and a protruding (8) _____.

Fill in: lower jaw – tools – Homo habilis – evolution

Homo erectus

Between 1.9 million and 143,000 years ago, Homo erectus spread throughout (9) _____ and Asia. Homo erectus means „(10) _____ man" and refers to the species that lived on the ground rather than in the trees. Besides the known use of tools, Homo erectus had body proportions that resembled a (11) _____ much more than an ape. Some scientists believe the species may have (12) _____ for its sick and elderly.

Fill in: human – Africa – upright – cared

Homo neanderthalensis

Homo neanderthalensis is better known as the (13) _____. He lived throughout Asia and (14) _____ 200,000 to 28,000 years ago. Neanderthal man is the first species to be recognised as human because his (15) _____ was the same size as that of humans today. In addition, he could use tools and control (16) _____. The name refers to the Neander Valley in Germany, where some of the first (17) _____ were discovered.

Fill in: fire – Europe – Neanderthal – brain – fossils

Homo sapiens

Homo sapiens means „wise man" and is the name for the species to which every human being on earth belongs. Homo sapiens is thought to have evolved in Africa (18) _____ years ago. Its distinctive features include a lighter (19) _____ and the large (20) _____ that we use today.

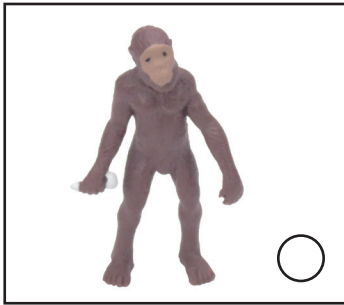
Fill in: brain – 200,000 – build

Solution: (1) 4 to 2 million, (2) posture, (3) plants, (4) insects, (5) Homo habilis, (6) tools, (7) evolution, (8) lower jaw, (9) Africa, (10) upright, (11) human, (12) cared, (13) Neanderthal, (14) Europe, (15) brain, (16) fire, (17) fossils, (18) 200,000, (19) build, (20) brain



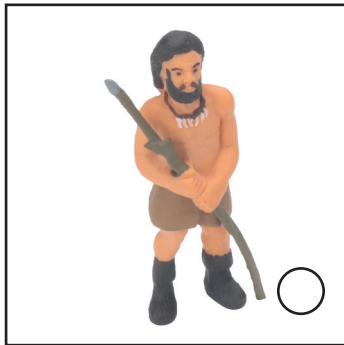
A Modern Human Being is Created

Put the pictures in the right order by writing the numbers 1 to 5 in the matching circles.
Write the correct headings for the texts.



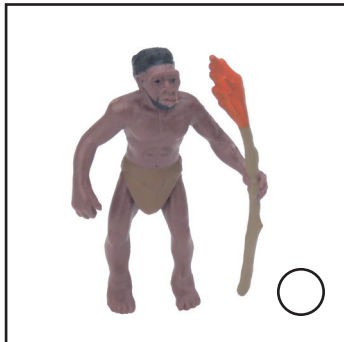
This form of human had an upright posture and was able to move on two legs.
It fed on plants and insects. It lived about 4 to 2 million years ago.

①



About 2.4 to 1.4 million years ago, there was another development. This type
of human had a larger brain volume of about 600 cubic centimetres and was
able to make and use tools from stone. It could also eat meat and hunt.

②



Between 1.9 million and 143,000 years ago, it spread throughout Africa and
Asia. It resembled a human more than an ape and no longer lived in trees but
on the ground.

③



It is the first species to be recognised as human, as its brain was the same size
as that of humans today. In addition, he could use tools and control fire. The
name refers to the Neander Valley, where some of the first fossils were disco-
vered.

④



Today's humans evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. Its special features
include a lighter build and a large brain.

⑤

Name: _____

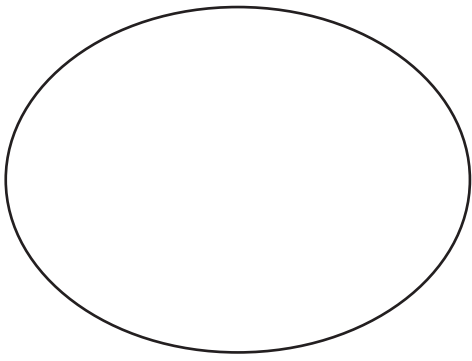
Date: _____

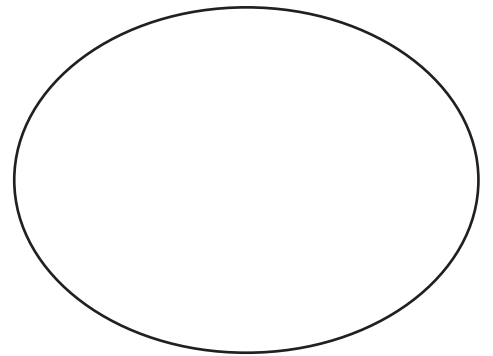


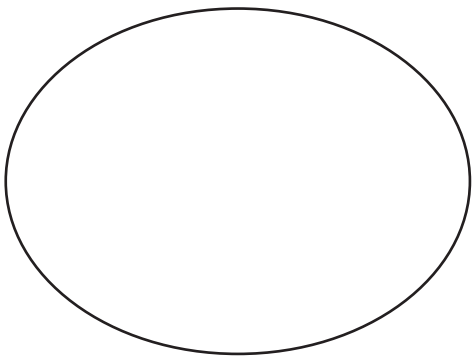
The Evolution of Man to Cut Out and Stick On

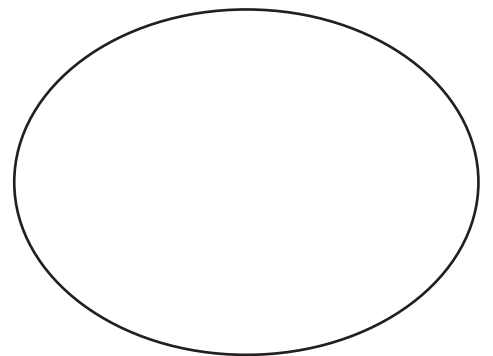
Cut out the pictures on the next page and paste them in the correct order in the time line below.
Then label the different stages of development with their names.

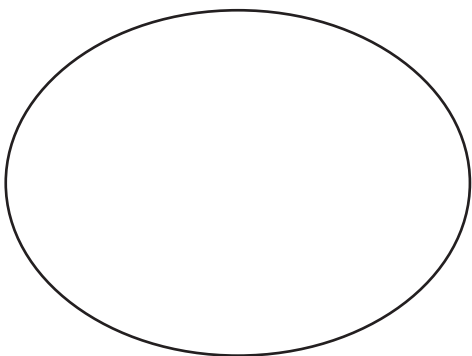
4 million years ago ...





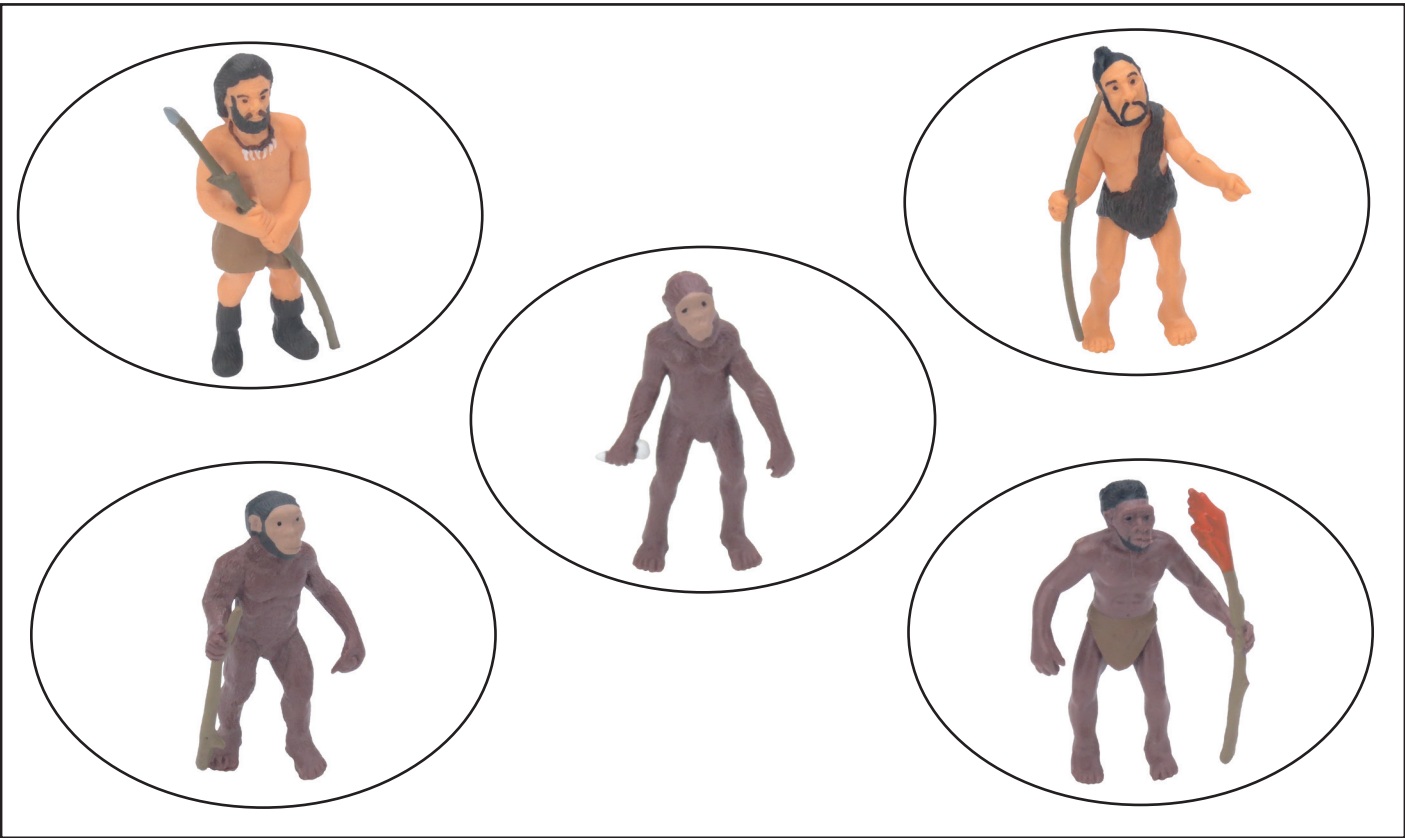
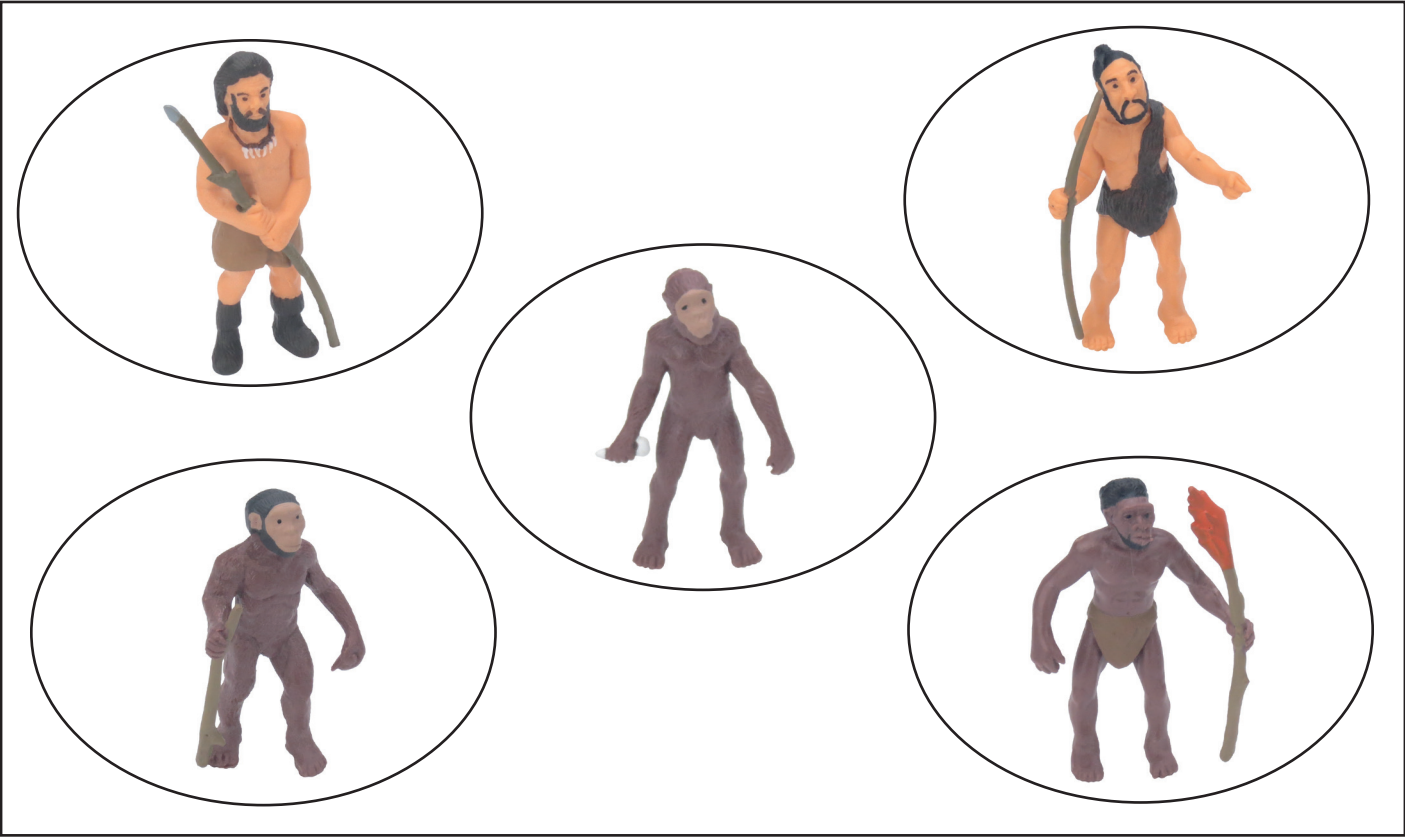






... until today

Pictures to Cut Out



Name:

Date:



Stone Age Man Fact Sheet

Research the Stone Age man and fill in the profile:

Name:

Features/Appearance:

Life expectancy:

Food:

Habitat:

Tools:

Size:

Clothes:

Weight:

Oldest natural mummy known today:

Draw a Homo erectus in its natural habitat:

