

Human Evolution Key words

Print out these sheets, then fold the page over on the dotted line to hide the answers, fill in your answers and then open it up to mark your work. Good luck.

Definition	Word	Answer
Tool culture of <i>Homo erectus</i> and archaic <i>H. sapiens</i> . Tear-dropped shaped tools used as hand axes and choppers.		Acheulian
Buttress of bone on the base of the femur. Humans have this on the <i>outer</i> base and apes on the <i>inner</i> . It prevents collapse of the knee inwards.		Condyle
Tribe (below subfamily) that includes humans and bipedal fossils like <i>Australopithecus</i> and <i>Paranthropus</i> . Also called hominid .		Hominin
Attachment at the back of the skull for attachment of neck muscles.		Nuchal crest
Opening in the skull for attachment of the spinal cord.		Foramen magnum
Bony projection on top of the cranium for attachment of chewing muscles.		Sagittal crest
Dispersal hypothesis that states that modern is evolved from African populations which left Africa about 200,000 years ago, as they moved out of Africa they replaced regional populations of <i>H. Erectus</i> as they went. This is supported by mtDNA.		Replacement hypothesis or Out-of-Africa
Family that includes apes and humans.		Hominid
Where the male is larger and has structural differences from the female.		Sexual dimorphism
Carrying angle; the angle, less than 180°, between the femur and tibia. It indicates bipedalism .		Valgus angle
Pebbles with flakes knocked off one side, simple choppers, hammers and diggers		Olduwan
Includes gorilla, orang-utan, gibbon and chimpanzee. No tail, large brain; brachiating knuckle walkers.		Ape
First crops to be grown		Grains, nuts & fruits
Evolution of bone, muscle, physiology and inherited behaviour. To be distinguished from cultural evolution.		Biological evolution
Tool culture of Neanderthals and early <i>H. sapiens</i> . More sophisticated and finely worked scrapers, spear tips and axe heads. Edges re-shaped and attached to other materials. Required skill to make and techniques taught and learned.		Mousterian
Area in the brain concerned with recognition of speech.		Wernicke's area

First animal to be domesticated, around 12,000 years ago		Dog
Bony projection protecting eyes. Prominent in early hominins		Brow ridge
Walking on 2 legs. Only <i>Australopithecus</i> , <i>Paranthropus</i> and <i>Homo</i> genus's.		Bipedalism
First to use & maintain a fire from a natural source which they used to cook food, exploit new habitats, avoid predators & provide light		H. erectus
Swinging by arms as apes do.		Brachiating
Gap between incisors and canines to allow for space for the large canines.		Diastema
Tools used by H. Neanderthalensis and H. Sapiens. Tools much more refined and large variety of specialised tools with range of uses such as spears, arrow heads and scrapers. Also made from bone or wood.		Upper Palaeolithic
First to build huts for shelter and use primitive speech		H. erectus
The ability of the body to keep cool		Thermoregulation
Bone structure on side of cheek through which the chewing muscles go.		Zygomatic arch
Tool culture of <i>Homo habilis</i> .		Olduwan
Area of brain that produces speech.		Broca's area
The environmental factors that favour certain phenotypes over others.		Selection pressures
Cared for injured and aged. Buried dead and wore clothing		H. Neanderthalensis
Dispersal hypothesis which states that populations largely evolved isolated, with some interbreeding, so evolved in parallel to become the species we are today with different regional races.		Multiregional hypothesis
Group of extinct omnivorous bipedal hominins . Includes <i>A. anamensis</i> , <i>afarensis</i> , <i>africanus</i> and some others.		<i>Australopithecus</i>
Raised back of skull holding brain.		Cranium
Evolution of culture (weapons, tools, art, music, ritual, etc.).		Cultural evolution
Used upper Palaeolithic tools. Produced art forms and had spiritual awareness		H. sapiens