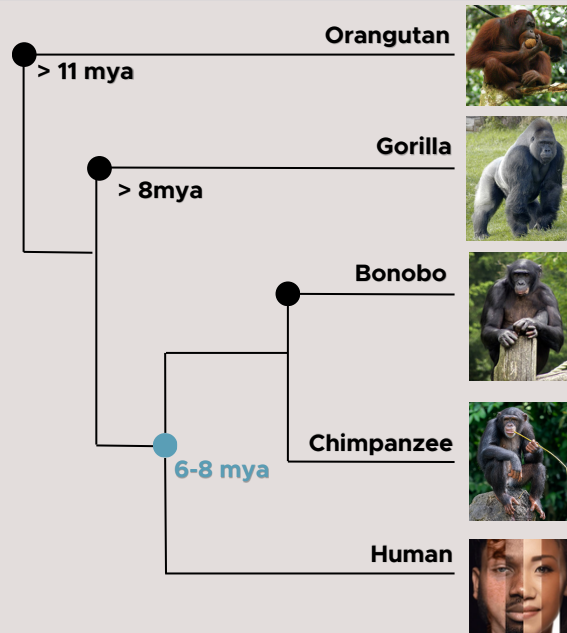


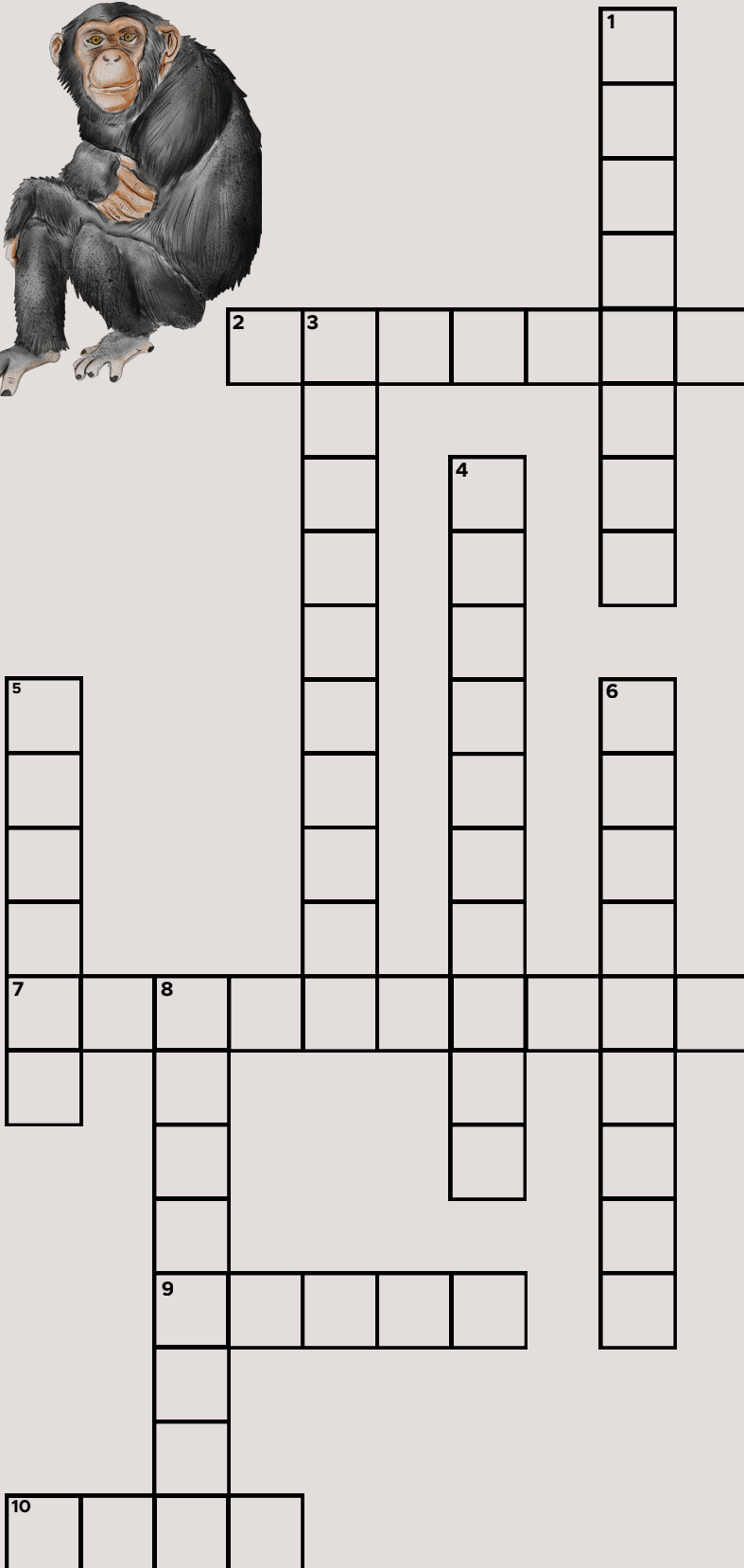
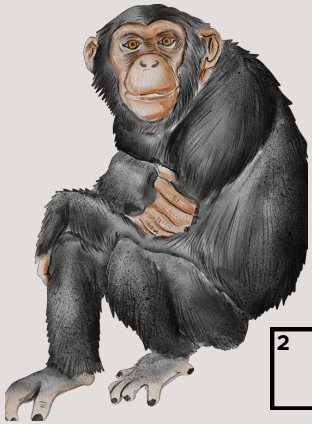
Comparing Humans & Chimpanzees

INTRODUCTION

- Humans and chimpanzees belong to the **order Primates**. This also includes the other great apes - bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans.
- Chimpanzees and bonobos are our closest living relatives. Humans and chimpanzees split from our **last common ancestor** around 6-8 million years ago (mya), resulting in different **adaptations**. Adaptations are features that offer functional advantages to an individual.
- The tree on the right shows a **phylogeny** (evolutionary history) of great apes and humans.



DIFFERENCES	HUMANS	CHIMPANZEES
HOW THEY MOVE	Bipedal (walk on two feet)	Quadrupedal (move on four feet); Occasionally bipedal
WHERE THEY LIVE	All over the globe	West, East, Central Africa
TYPICAL LIFE SPAN	79 years old	40 to 45 years old
BRAIN SIZE	1,350 grams	380 grams
SIMILARITIES	HUMANS	CHIMPANZEES
DNA	Humans & chimpanzees share about 95% to 98% of DNA.	
CHILD CARE	Parents take care of infants. This is called parental investment .	
SOCIAL LIVING	Humans and chimpanzees are highly social. They live in communities and form complex social bonds .	
BODY SIZE	Chimpanzees have a similar body size to humans.	
BRAIN STRUCTURE	Human and chimpanzee brains have many folds and valleys, called gyri and sulci . The prefrontal cortex , in charge of planning, reasoning, and many other higher cognitive functions, is similarly structured in both species, but is larger in humans.	



CLUES

ACROSS

- 2) Humans and occasionally, chimpanzees can move on two feet. They are _____.
- 7) A feature that is common in a species due to a functional advantage.
- 9) The valleys that separate the gyri.
- 10) The folds on the surface of the brain.

DOWN

- 1) Chimpanzees, humans and other species belong to this order.
- 3) Parental _____ refers to the behavior where adults take care of infants.
- 4) This cortex is responsible for reasoning and planning.
- 5) Humans and chimpanzees alike are great at creating _____ bonds.
- 6) Refers to the evolutionary history of related species.
- 8) Last common _____ refers to the most recent relative that connects two diverged species.