

cECIL ANDREWS College

ATAR Human Biological Science Unit 4

Extended Response 4 : Cultural Evolution

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part A: At home**

Prepare notes to the two questions on the next page and you may use any available resource available to you. You will have one week to prepare notes to these questions.

**Part B: In-Class**

You need to study your notes to enable you to complete the in-class validation test that will include TWO extended response questions. These questions will be based on your take-home questions. You will have 20 min to write your answer.

***IMPORTANT: NO NOTES will be allowed during the in-class validation test.***

Structure of the paper

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Section | Marks allocated | Your Marks |
| Part A | 20 |  |
| Part B | 20 |  |
| Total | 40 |  |

**Prepare notes to BOTH of the following questions.**

1. AT HOME/Cultural evolution: During the biological evolution of hominins from the earliest australopithecines to early *Homo sapiens*, there were also significant cultural advances, including tool cultures and changing lifestyles.   
     
   Describe these advances with reference to the particular hominin groups of australopithecines, *Homo habilis, Homo erectus* and early *Homo sapiens*.
2. Tool cultures, including manufacture and uses. Tool culture names not necessary. (8 marks)
3. Changing lifestyles. (8 marks)
4. The evolution of the Australopithecines into Homo can be related to certain physical advances that improved their survival chances. Describe four physical changes that have characterized hominin evolution, and explain how these advances aided survival. (4 marks)

**In class validation**

**Answer all questions**

1. A near-complete fossil skeleton was recently discovered in the Olduvai region of East Africa. Initial anatomical analyses suggest that the fossilised skeleton is that of a *Homo habilis*. This identification is further supported by its dating to 1.8 million year before present.
   1. Describe the likely anatomical features of the fossilised skeleton is that lead to the conclusion it was *Homo habilis* and not some other species. (5 marks)
   2. Tools consistent with Homo habilis were also found in the vicinity of the fossilized skeleton. Describe the tool culture associated with *Homo habilis*; include in your answer what these tools may have looked like and how their use reflected the lifestyle assumed for *Homo habilis*. (5 marks)
2. Discuss how tools subsequently changed with the emergence of *Homo erectus* and *Homo neaderthalensis*. (10 marks)