Humans VS Animals

The evolution of humans is almost the same as animals. Although, several characteristics of humans separate us from the rest of the animals on this planet but there are several similarities between humans and animals.

**Humans:**

Human is member of the mammalian species Homo sapiens, a group of ground-dwelling, tailless primates found all over the world have the ability to speak and communicate, and an erect body carriage that frees the hands for manipulating items. Humans create monogamous pair bonds and provide significant parental care to their children, raising them in households where both parents teach them.

**Animals:**

Any of a group of multicellular eukaryotic organisms that belongs to the kingdom Animalia is called Animal. They are assumed to have developed separately from unicellular eukaryotes. Animals have essential morphological and physiological differences from the two other kingdoms of multicellular. This is largely due to the development of muscles and, as a result, mobility in animals, a trait that has aided the development of tissues and organ systems.

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| **Humans** | **Animals** |
| Humans belong to the species*“Homo sapiens”* | Animals cover a number of species. |
| Humans are omnivores. | Most animals are either herbivores or carnivores. Animals like bears are omnivores. |
| The average human brain weighs 1.2 kgs | Brain size varies across species – with the largest ones weighing in at 6.92 kgs (blue whales) and the smallest ever belonging to the ragworm, measuring just under 180 micrometres across (equal to the width of a human hair) |
| Just like animals, humans are also driven by instincts. However, we can also reason. | Animals are primarily driven by instincts. |
| Modern humans are bipedal. | Most vertebrates are quadrupedal, i.e., they walk on four legs. Few animals such as snakes crawl. The aquatic organisms have fins to swim. |
| Humans have “true language” to express themselves. | Animals communicate with each other; however, none have the complexity nor  the expressiveness of the human language. |