

Trivia Crack

? ? ?

do you know the world?

Weekday News

Homo-Naledi's brain shows Human-like Features

Page 2



Credit: Mark Thiessen/National Geographic Magazine

This image shows a wax figure of a Homo Naledi. As you can see, they look somewhat similar to humans.

Preview:

"It looks like Homo Naledi's brain evolved a huge amount of shape change that supported social emotions and advanced communication of some type," He also states "We can't say for sure whether that included language." ...

**US Students Need
More Exposure To
Arts And Music,
According To Test**

Page 3

**Motionless In
White's New
Album is set to be
Released Soon**

Page 4

STORY #4

Page 6

**WANT YOUR AD TO BE
HERE? CONTACT US:**

1(000)-000-0000


Homo-Naledi's brain shows Human-like Features

By: Matthew Murillo

Did you ever wonder if there were any communication from any human-like species hundreds of thousands of years ago? Well now scientists have now more evidence from a brain of a specie called Homo Naledi. Even though the brain is smaller than the average human brain, there is evidence of humanlike features in the brain structure based on reports from two anthropologist at the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at August 20. The brain shows some characteristics of a human that also connects with the Broca's area. Broca's area is the area of a hominid brain, in the frontal lobe of the dominant side. It is lined with speech production and connects with language processing. Shawn Hurst, who discovered the findings said "It looks like Homo Naledi's brain evolved a huge amount of shape change that supported social emotions and advanced communication of some type,"

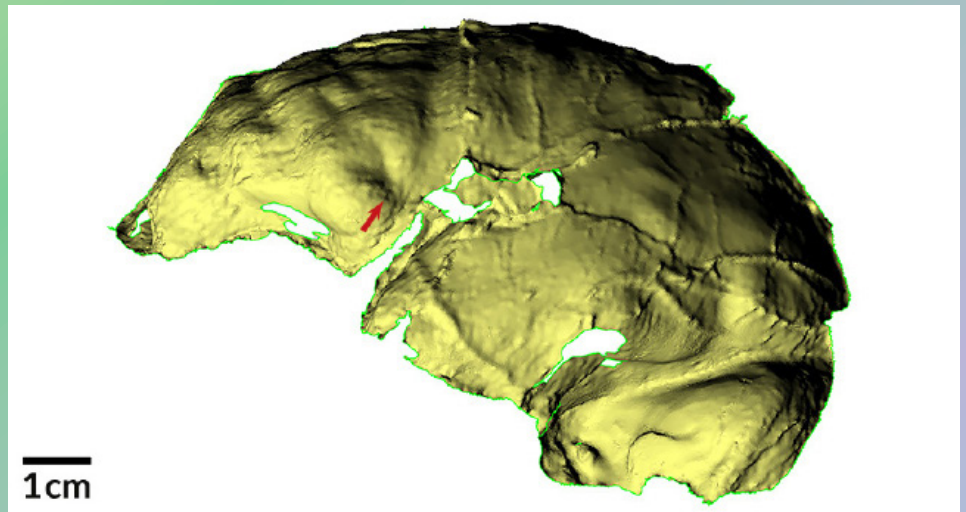
He also states "We can't say for sure whether that included language." Hurst suspects that as interactions within groups becomes complex to the Homo species, the capabilities of experiencing emotions and communicating shows up. Scientists have stated that the Homo Naledi have inhabited Africa in the southern tip of it. Researchers have suggested that the Homo Naledi lived for around 2 million to almost 900,000 years ago. Some say that if humanlike communication happened during the time that the Homo Naledi lived, it would really shocked them. Researchers have always thought that communications have emerged in the Homo species over the last few hundred thousand years ago. Hurst states that an anthropologist named Lee Berger

"We can't say for sure whether that included language"



of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg will announce the estimated age of the new fossil that was used in the research on the Homo Naledi's brain. In order to do this, Hurst led a team with the help of Ralph Holloway of Columbia University to laser scan the inside surfaces of several partial Homo Naledi skulls. This created an endocast, or a virtual cast of the brain. In one of the endocast, Hurst saw two grooves that is relatable to the language-related section on the Broca's area in humans today. Hurst also states that the Homo Naledi's brain also possessed folds of tissue that largely covered a surface section where the grooves converged, which is similar to modern humans. The brains of the Homo Naledi also have very similar pattern of surface features on the back of the brain like humans. Though Hurst's research was very astounding, there are other anthropologists that are skeptical with the research. One person for example is Dean

Falk of Florida State University in Tallahassee, and she disagree on the research. She expressed doubt on the Homo Naledi's brain being closely related to modern human brains. "I'm skeptical that two frontal [grooves] frame an area that corresponds to Broca's area," Falk said. Now she is planning to conduct her own research to study on the endocasts of the skulls. What are your opinion on the research? We'll just have to see in the future whether Hurth's research was valid.

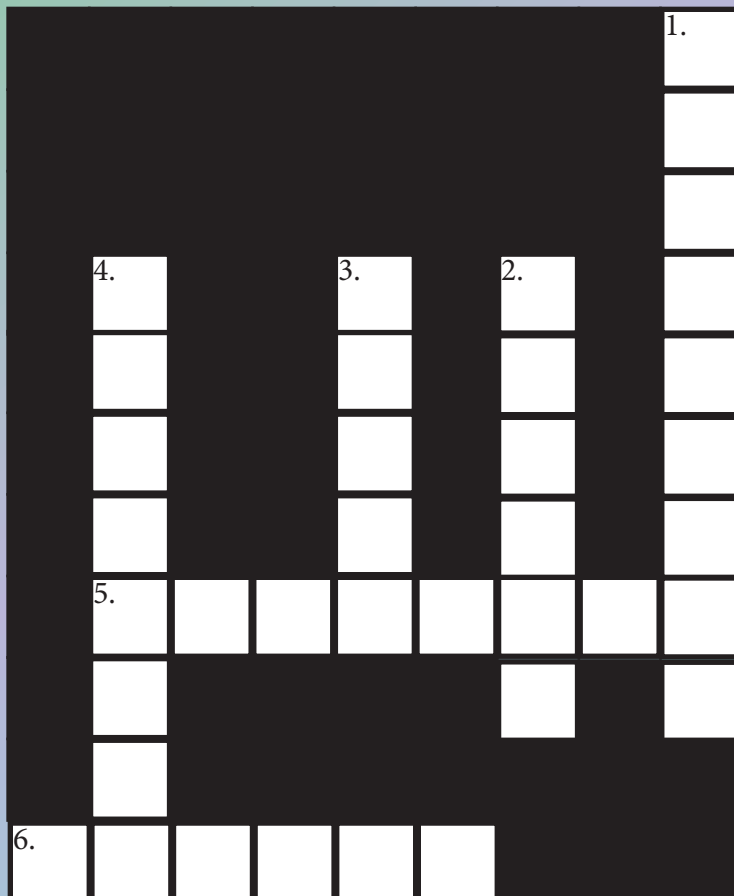


Credit: Heather Garvin

This image represents one of the endocast that was used in Hurth's research. The side of the skull that is showing is closely identical to a modern human skull, based on Hurth's results.

Source: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/homo-naledis-brain-shows-humanlike-features?tgt=nr>

CROSSWORD PUZZLE THEME: TRIVIA



DOWN:

1. facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education
2. details, considerations, or pieces of information of little importance or value
3. an organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals

4. a small, precise detail of something and its another way of saying trivia

ACROSS:

5. using thought or rational judgment
6. a difficult or tricky question or task

