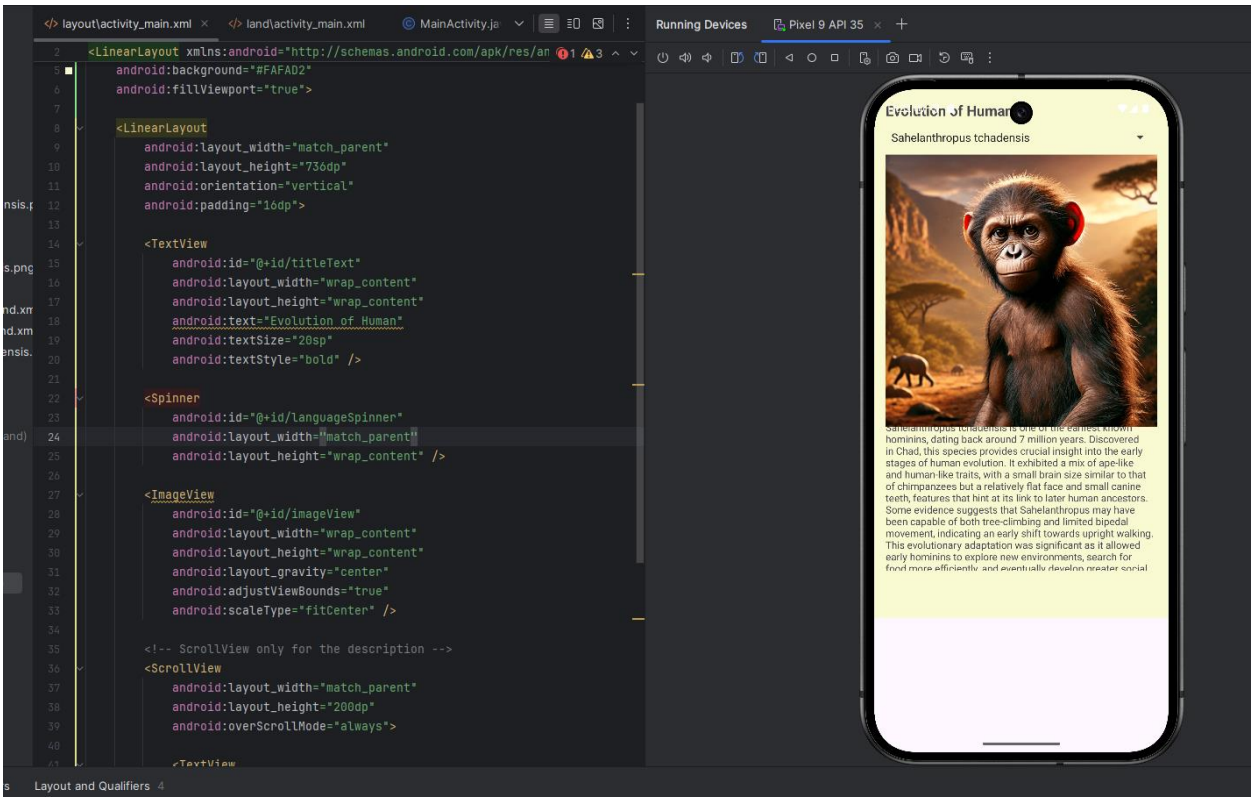
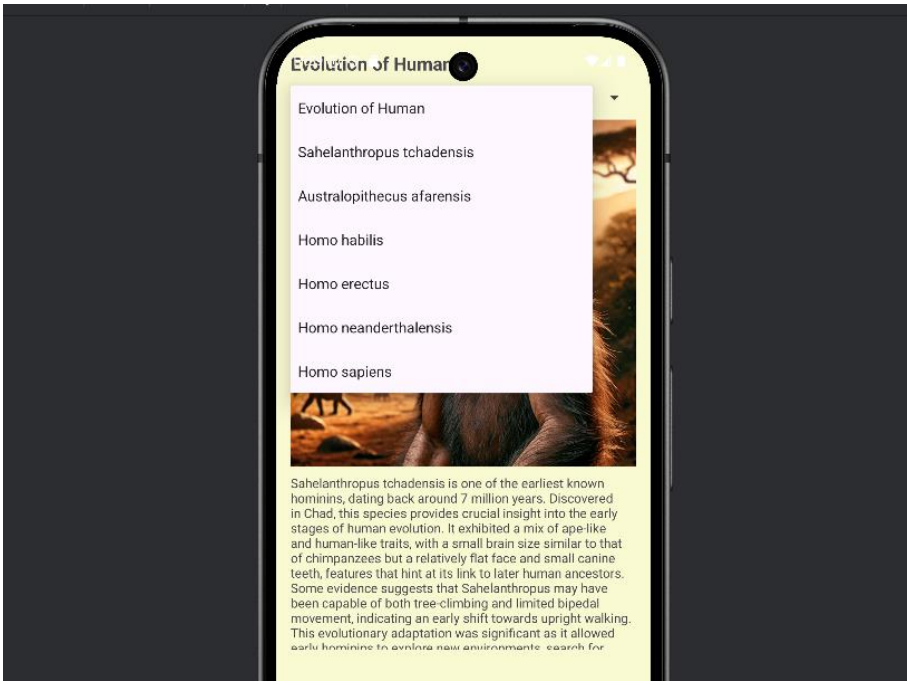
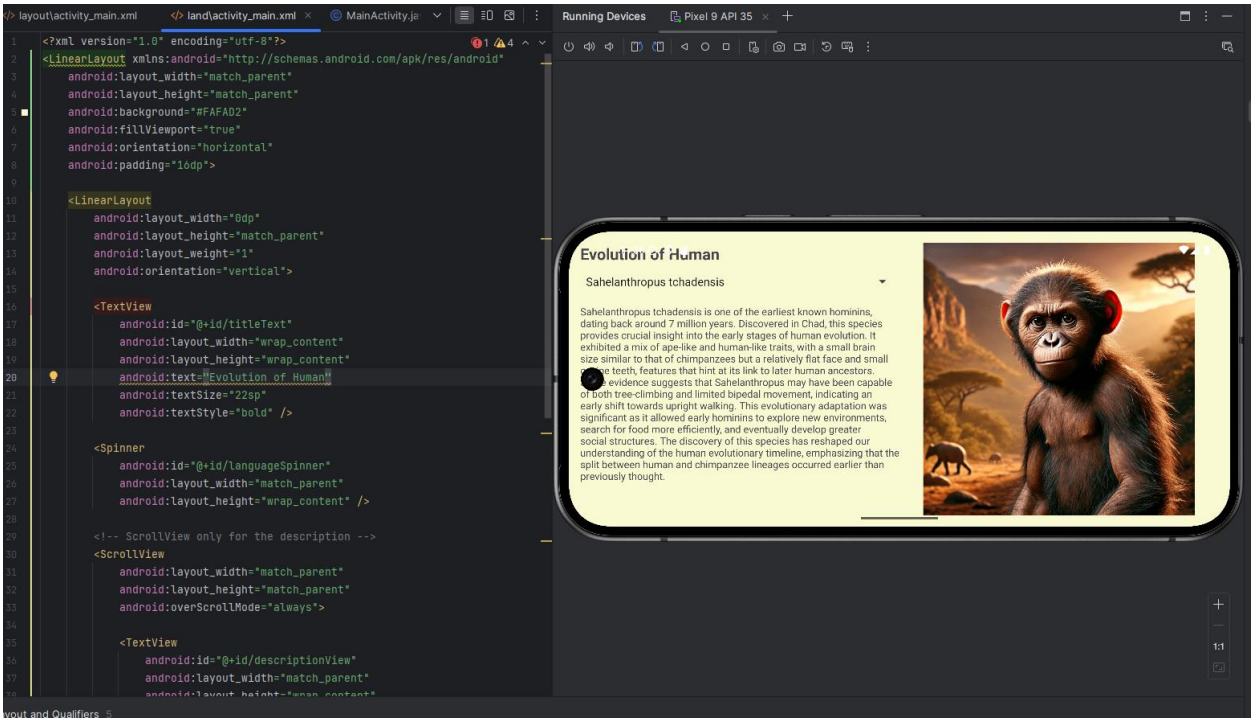
Guevarra, John Michael APP DEV
BSIT - 2B

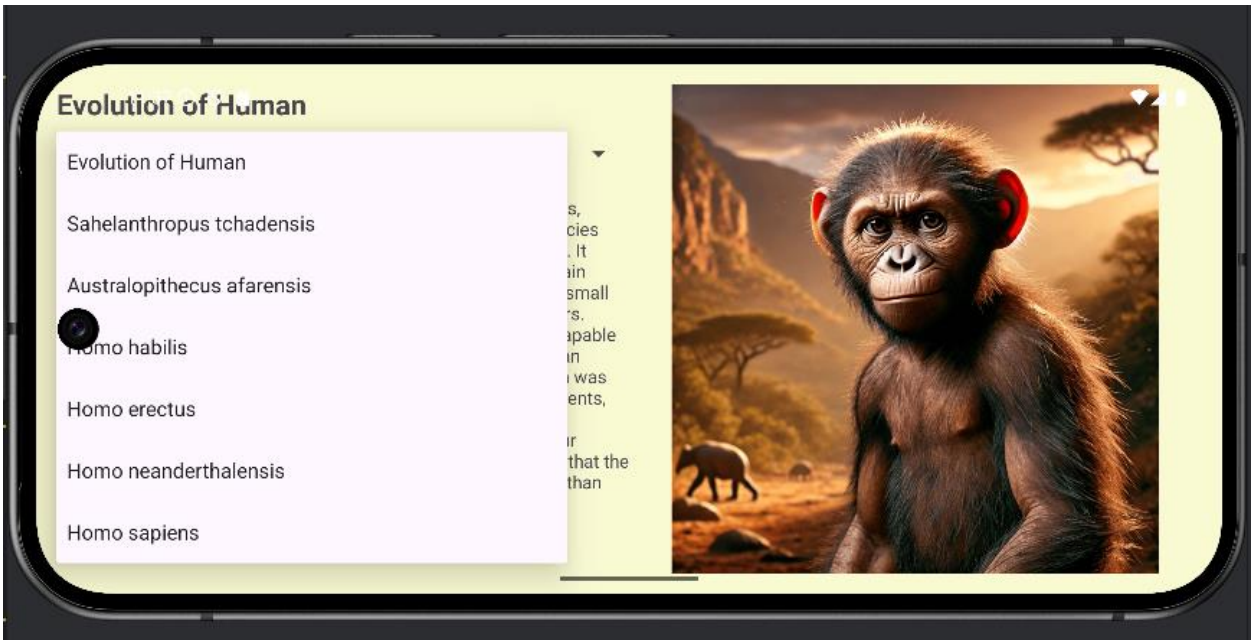
Portrait





Landscape


layout\activity_main.xml
land\activity_main.xml
MainActivity.ja
Running Devices
Pixel 9 API 35
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:background="#FAFAD2"
android:fillViewport="true"
android:orientation="horizontal"
android:padding="16dp">
<LinearLayout
android:layout_width="0dp"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:layout_weight="1"
android:orientation="vertical">
<TextView
android:id="@+id/titleText"
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="Evolution of Human"
android:textSize="22sp"
android:textStyle="bold" />
<Spinner
android:id="@+id/languageSpinner"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
<!-- ScrollView only for the description -->
<ScrollView
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:overScrollMode="always">
<TextView
android:id="@+id/descriptionView"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
Evolution of Human
Sahelanthropus tchadensis
Sahelanthropus tchadensis is one of the earliest known hominins, dating back around 7 million years. Discovered in Chad, this species provides crucial insight into the early stages of human evolution. It exhibited a mix of ape-like and human-like traits, with a small brain size similar to that of chimpanzees but a relatively flat face and small
e teeth, features that hint at its link to later human ancestors.
evidence suggests that Sahelanthropus may have been capable
of both tree-climbing and limited bipedal movement, indicating an early shift towards upright walking. This evolutionary adaptation was significant as it allowed early hominins to explore new environments, search for food more efficiently, and eventually develop greater social structures. The discovery of this species has reshaped our understanding of the human evolutionary timeline, emphasizing that the split between human and chimpanzee lineages occurred earlier than previously thought.
1:1


Evolution of Human
Evolution of Human
Sahelanthropus tchadensis
Australopithecus afarensis
Homo habilis
Homo erectus
Homo neanderthalensis
Homo sapiens