

Animal Skulls Which animals are our closest relatives?

BEST FOR GRADES 4-8

ESTIMATED TIME 5-10 Minutes

You Will Need

□ Access to Science-U website

Directions

- 1. Watch the video.
- 2. Examine each video in the Animal Relatedness Challenge to determine the characteristics of each animal.
- 3. Click on a checkbox to select the animal that is more closelyrelated to humans. You will be alerted if you are incorrect and congratulated when you are correct.
- 4. After successfully completing level one, complete the same task with two more levels.
- 5. What did you consider when making your decisions?











After the Online Challenge

What made you choose which animal is more closely related to humans?

After looking at the phylogenetic tree do you notice similar characteristics of animals that are nearer to each other on the chart?

Keywords

Organism

There is some disagreement on the best way to define an organism. A common way is to define it as any living, biological system that can function as an individual life form (e.g. an animal, plant, or fungus among others).

Classification

Arranging organisms in groups according to similarities.

Genetics

Relating to characteristics controlled by DNA or genes.

Phylogenetic Tree

A diagram that shows the evolutionary relationship between different organisms over a specific time period.

Mammals

Animals with hair that nourish their young with milk.

Evolutionary Relationships

Relationships based on organisms with shared ancestry.

Rodents

Small gnawing mammals such as squirrels and mice that are known for their teeth.

Carnivores

Animals with long, sharp canine teeth that only eat meat.











How do scientists classify organisms?

Scientists classify organisms by comparing their traits. We look at what characteristics they have in common and what makes them different to figure out how closely organisms are related. It's like how we share features with our family members.

Animals that look alike, such as zebras and horses, are usually closely related. Scientists compare things such as bone shapes, teeth, and eye socket size to see if organisms share similar traits and might be related.

Genetics also helps scientists understand evolutionary relationships. If animals have similar genetic sequences, they might be more closely related. However, there are still some relationships that scientists disagree on.

All of this data can be brought together on a phylogenetic tree, such as the example we have below to illustrate how organisms may be related to each other.





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Directions

After trying the Animal Relatedness Challenge, see if you can rank the animals according to how closely related they are to humans. Write 3 characteristics these animals share with humans. Characteristics can include: fur, how they walk, food they eat, shape of their teeth, or where their eyes are. You can even use behavior as a characteristic. For example, is the animal nocturnal (active at night) or diurnal (active during the day)?

Animal	Characteristics	Rank
Chimpanzee		
Mandril		
Raccoon		
Gorilla		
Muskrat		
Dog		





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After the Online Game

What made you choose which animal is more closely related to humans?

Some animals look more like us than others. They might also walk like us or eat similar foods. If you used these similar characteristics, you can infer how closely related different species are to humans.

Answers will vary based on what the scientist observes.

After looking at the phylogenetic tree, do you notice similar characteristics of animals that are nearer to each other on the chart?

The phylogenetic tree is based on evolutionary relationships. The data used to infer those relationships are physical traits, behavioral traits, genetics, as well as genetic information.

Answers will vary based on what the scientist observes.





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Animal Skulls

Evolutionary Relationships - Which animal is most closely related to humans?



@home

#1 - Chimpanzee
fur • mostly move on all fours • omnivores
live in groups • active during the day



#3 - Mandrill
fur • large head and compact body
colorful face • walk on all fours • omnivores
live in groups • active during the day



#5 - Muskrat

fur • live in wet areas such as swamps and marshes • live in large families omnivores • active at night









#2 - Gorilla fur with a hairless face • live in family groups omnivores (eat both plants and animals) active during the day



#4 - Howler Monkey fur • hooves • long slender legs • run fast herbivore • active during the day



#6 - Dog fur • long slender legs • run fast carnivore • active during the day









In collaboration with: PennState Eberly College of Science



