

## Key stage 2 training exercise 2

### Pupil B - Piece A: an information text

Context: this extract, from a longer piece of work about evolution, formed part of pupils' science work on how things have changed over time. Pupils were asked to select their own area of interest and produce a piece of work that could be included in a year 6 class science journal.



#### Ardipithecus ramidus:

An interesting fact is that human life started about 4 to 5 million years ago. Did you know that the first ever 'man' recorded was hunched over with a bent and curved back?

He used his arms and his legs to walk; he did not walk like we do today. Furthermore, his arms were extremely short and very, very weak. This incredible animal did not need strong arms though due to eating mainly roots and insects from the floor.



#### Homo habilis:

Life for this animal started a very long time ago (2.5 million years ago). However, the early humans had developed and adapted so they could make life easier. Surprisingly, these interesting creatures had larger brains and a larger skull than we do now. These early humans mostly ate meat-instead of vegetables-for protein, to

build up their strength.



### Homo ergaster

This primitive creature started life 1.7 million years ago; there was a gradual climate change across the world where the weather became cooler and the 'humans' that was living had to adapt to the environment it was in.

These 'humans' lived on the ground, not in the trees like the creatures that lived before them.



### Homo neanderthalensis

These thoughtful creatures lived between 1 million and 500,000 years ago. They had short and wide bodies to conserve their heat so they could keep warm when it was cold.

These 'humans' moved around a lot and built many shelters using mud, leaves, sticks, and branches that could be found in their environment.



### Homo sapiens

Homo sapiens lived about 500,000 years ago. Surprisingly, these 'humans' didn't wear any clothes at all and they had almost no excess hair either. These 'humans' have straighter backs than they used to when they were more 'ape like', which probably means that they moved in a similar way to how we do today.

It is well-known that these people were very smart and intelligent and used their understanding to hunt larger animals for food, to survive.