

The ARKive Darwin education materials cover a number of science subjects, such as Darwin, evolution, natural selection, classification and variation, using Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle as the exploratory vehicle.

Included within the package are: an ARKive themed classroom presentation, classroom activities and links to additional ARKive internet multi-media resources. All the resources provided can be used alongside your existing teaching material, individually or as a complete set.

In addition, the ARKive website contains a wealth of multi-media that teachers can tailor to the specific needs of their individual teaching group. The educational material ARKive has put together is intended to give an idea of how ARKive can be used to help teach a variety of subjects.

The components of the ARKive primate evolution – family ties education materials for 14-16 year olds are detailed below:

- **Class presentation**
  - 14-16 year olds Classroom presentation - Charles Darwin and Natural Selection.ppt
  - MyARKive scrapbook of images: Charles Darwin and natural selection:  
[www.arkive.org/charles-darwin-and-natural-selection](http://www.arkive.org/charles-darwin-and-natural-selection)
- **Evolution: Primate evolution – family ties – activity**
  - 14-16 year olds Activity - Family ties - classroom activity.ppt
  - 14-16 year olds Activity - Family ties - handout.pdf
  - MyARKive scrapbook: Family ties:  
[www.arkive.org/family-ties](http://www.arkive.org/family-ties)
  - 14-16 year olds Activity - Family ties - teacher's notes: see below

### **14-16 year olds Activity – Evolution: Primate Evolution – family ties – teacher's notes**

#### **Answers**

1. Old world monkeys have a non-prehensile tail, or no tail, and downward facing nostrils. New world monkeys have outward facing nostrils and some groups have a prehensile tail.
2. Gibbons and orang-utans have long arms and legs with the ability to rotate the arm in the shoulder, allowing them to 'swing' or brachiate through the trees. All gibbons and orang-utans have grasping hands and feet and no tail.
3. Whilst on the ground gorillas and chimpanzees are generally quadrupedal, walking on the knuckles of their forelimbs and the soles of their feet.
4. Behavioural similarities between chimpanzees and humans:  
Tool use  
Meat eaters - using group cooperation to hunt  
Communication - expressions, postures and calls

Supported by:

