

Choose the one best answer:

1. Which of these is NOT an advantage to being a bipedal hominid (as opposed to a quadruped)?

- A. Can see over tall grass                      B. Stay cooler in the hot sun                      C. Can carry things  
D. Run faster than quadrupeds                      E. Hands can become more delicate for toolmaking

2. We don't know too much yet about the actual origin of hominid bipedalism, but given the current evidence, which statement is most likely to be TRUE?

- A. Humans were four-legged quadrupeds on the open treeless savanna for millions of years before they even began to walk upright.  
B. Early hominids were bipeds to some extent even before the East African forest disappeared, but preferring to use the trees as much as possible.  
C. Scientists generally agree that males became bipeds before females did, as the males carried food home to be rewarded with sex.  
D. Africa to the west of the Great Rift Valley became a desert while the area to the east is still a deep rain forest jungle.

3. Which is probably TRUE about *Homo habilis* based on current evidence?

- A. They lived in Africa, Europe, and Asia  
B. They hunted and killed big game animals – hunting made us human.  
C. We are sure they were quite furry and nocturnal, also using fire to keep warm  
D. They were scavengers of meat scraps and bone marrow from kills made by other animals,  
E. They built stick huts to live in like the Ju/'hoansi of the Kalahari desert still do today.

4. Which is probably FALSE about *Homo habilis* based on current evidence?

- A. The first few fossil finds were made by Don Johanson in the 1960's  
B. Some people think the larger individuals such as ER-1470 are not males but an entirely different species, which they call *Homo rudolfensis*  
C. The tools typically associated with *Homo habilis* are called "Oldowan"  
D. Earliest *Homo habilis*, and their stone tools, date to about 2½ million years ago

5. Which is the ancestral African ape, the common ancestor of Humans, Chimps, & Gorillas?

- A. Orangutans      B. Australopithecus.      C. Sivapithecus.      D. Ramapithecus.  
E. This missing link is still unidentified, although *Ouranopithecus* and *Sahelanthropus tchadensis* are two possible candidates

6. Microwear analysis can be used to tell:

- A. Diet, by looking at teeth                      B. Jaw movement pattern, by looking at teeth  
C. What a stone tool was used for, by looking at the cutting edge  
D. That *Homo habilis* was a scavenger, by looking at scattered animal bones  
E. All of these

7. Why is including all of the great apes in the category "Pongidae" not valid from an evolutionary viewpoint?

- A. Orangutans are really large monkeys.  
B. There were no apes in the Miocene.  
C. Bonobos do not fit because they are so small, and belong in the family of gibbons.  
D. Humans, chimps, bonobos, and gorillas are more closely related to each other than any of them are to orangutans.  
E. Chimps and orangutans are more closely related to each other than either is to humans

8. Which is the FALSE statement?

- A. We used to think that the earliest hominid was the Miocene fossil called *Ramapithecus*  
B. We used to think that the human lineage split off from the apes 15 million years ago, in the Miocene  
C. *Sivapithecus* appears to be a Miocene relative or ancestor of the modern orangutang  
D. Vincent Sarich stated over 30 years ago that humans and chimps were genetically so close that they had to have split from a common ancestor only 5 million years ago.  
E. Lucy's species, *Australopithecus afarensis*, was the only species of hominid alive 3 to 3½ million years ago, and so must be the ancestor of all later hominids.

9. Which is FALSE?

- A. Our unique human skill at throwing rocks suggests that ancient humans were good throwers too  
B. Humans can cool by sweating more effectively than any other animal  
C. If we were furry, sweating would not be as effective in cooling us  
D. Primates have to be furry in order for their babies to hang on -- unless they are bipeds  
E. All species of *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus* made stone tools.

10. Giving birth is especially difficult for humans today because:

- A. Our babies have relatively large brains  
B. We are bipeds  
C. Babies must turn as they go through the birth canal  
D. All of these are true

Print your name \_\_\_\_\_

BONUS Q Describe (even draw) the tools of *Homo habilis*