

1. The Black Skull, *Paranthropus aethiopicus*, was a surprise when found because:

- A. It was found in China B. It was a gracile type that lived only 200,000 years ago
C. It was a robust type that was older than expected, as old as the gracile types.
D. The finder put black paint on it to preserve the details of the bone E. All of these are true

2a. The original first few finds of *Homo habilis* were made in East Africa by

- A. Members of the Leakey family B. Don Johanson C. Tim White D. Raymond Dart

2b. Trying to figure out how people lived in the distant past by looking at how foragers like the Ju/'hoansi of the Kalahari Desert lived recently, and the animal bones and artifacts they leave behind, is called:

- A. Ethnocentric B. Ethnographic analogy
C. Taphonomy D. Stratigraphy E. Remote sensing

3a. At the site of Laetoli, Mary Leakey found:

- A. Australopithecine houses B. Gazelles killed by Australopithecus
C. Footprints of primitive bipedal hominids. D. The Black skull

3b. Which is true about the fossil known as "Lucy"?

- A. Was only about 3½ feet tall. B. Discovered by Don Johanson in the 1970's in Ethiopia
C. Lived about 3 million or more years ago D. Species name: *Australopithecus afarensis*
E. Teeth more ape-like than more recent australopithecines F. All of these are true

4. Which statement is probably TRUE about the origin of bipedalism?

- A. It probably began while hominids lived in the forest, not after the forests disappeared in East Africa
B. Your instructor thinks they were anatomically predisposed to be bipeds when they first tried to get from tree to tree terrestrially
C. Scientists generally agree that males became bipeds before females did, as the males carried food home to be rewarded with sex.
D. Early hominids probably did not become terrestrial bipeds all at once, preferring to use the trees as much as possible.
E. The textbook says (& contrary to what the instructor said) that there is some evidence that human ancestors were once knuckle-walking quadrupeds.

5. 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; this would mean they would not have to carry their babies, and they could not sweat either
D. Microwear analysis of their teeth and tools, and of scattered animal bones, leads us to believe 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.

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

- A. Orangutans B. Australopithecus. C. Sivapithecus. D. Ramapithecus.
E. None of these, this "missing link" has never been identified (but your book suggests Ouranopithecus and the hand out suggests Sahelanthropus).

7. Which of these is an advantage to being a bipedal hominid (as opposed to a quadruped)?

- A. Hands can become more delicate for toolmaking B. Stay cooler in the hot sun
C. Can carry babies & stuff D. Run slower than quadrupeds, but can walk much farther E. All of these

8. Some people think that what we generally call *Homo habilis* is actually two different species; they then refer to the larger ones such as ER-1470 (class, book, showcase) as:

- A. *Australopithecus habilis* B. *Homo ergaster* C. *Homo erectus*
D. *Homo rudolfensis* E. Neandertals

9a. The tools typically associated with *Homo habilis* are called:

- Oldowan Upper Paleolithic Acheulian Levallois Mousterian

9b. The oldest known stone tools date to about:

- 500,000 years ago 1 million years ago 1,500,000 years ago over 2 million years ago

10. For over two million years, *Paranthropus* lived alongside the gracile/*Homo* lineage; in that time both groups underwent a "parallel" evolution, that is they both evolved in the same direction because they were doing similar things in the same environment. They BOTH evolved:

- A. Much larger brains (a doubling of cranial capacity)
B. Larger body size, much longer legs, less sexual dimorphism
C. Smaller body size, longer arms with curved fingers
D. Huge molar teeth, large jaw muscles, a sagittal crest
E. The ability to hunt and kill large game animals

Print your name _____

BONUS Q Why do some anthropologists want to call chimps (but not oranges) 'hominids'?