

1. Which of these is NOT an advantage to being a bipedal hominid (rather than quadrupedal)?

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

- A. They had large canine teeth that prevented them from chewing like we do
B. They lived at the same time as *Paranthropus*
C. *Homo habilis* had brains of 600 to 750 cc and made stone tools
D. *Homo habilis* fossils date from about 2 to 2½ million years ago
E. All of these are FALSE

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. They were scavengers of meat scraps and bone marrow from kills made by other animals
D. They were taller than modern humans
E. Their tools were mostly finely made stone handaxes

4. As time went by, both *Homo habilis* AND *Paranthropus* developed longer hind limbs; this is an example of:

- A. parallel evolution B. divergence C. speciation. D. gene flow.

5. Which is TRUE about the tools of *Homo habilis*?

- A. They are called “Oldowan” tools B. They include pebble core tools
C. They include flakes used as tools D. They were named and excavated by Mary Leakey
E. They include unmodified pebbles, some of which were used as hammerstones
F. All of these are true

6. Which is the largest primate that ever lived, a Miocene/Pliocene/Pleistocene Asian ape that a few people think may not be extinct?

- A. *Ginormanthropus* B. *Sivapithecus*
C. *Sahelanthropus* D. *Gigantopithecus* E. *Kenyanthropus*

6a. Which is probably the most DISTANTLY related to humans, genetically and by ancestry and descent?

- a. Bonobos b. Common Chimps C. Gorillas D. Orangutans

7. *Ramapithecus*; what happened to the idea?

- A. The fossils were shown to belong to the same species as the fossils of *Sivapithecus*
B. Vincent Sarich showed that the immunological differences between humans and chimps were too small for the lineages to have diverged 15 million years ago
C. New fossils of *Sivapithecus* showed them to resemble orangutans, not hominids, not African apes
D. All of these are true

7a. Which is the correct order, from geologically oldest to the most recent?

- A. *Sahelanthropus*, *Australopithecus afarensis*, *Australopithecus robustus*
B. *Australopithecus africanus*, *Sahelanthropus*, *Ardipithecus*, *Australopithecus afarensis*
C. *Ardipithecus*, *Australopithecus afarensis*, *Homo habilis*, *Australopithecus africanus*
D. *Australopithecus boisei*, *homo habilis*, *Orrorin*, *Australopithecus afarensis*

8. What is true about *Orrorin*, *Ardipithecus*, and *Sahelanthropus*?

- A. They are all considered gracile *Australopithecus*
B. They are all considered to be *Paranthropus*
C. They are all dated from about the time of the human/ape split, and may be related to humans or apes
D. We have complete skeletons of all three
E. All of these are true

8a. Which is your teacher’s opinion about the origin of bipedalism among the first hominids?

- A. Hominids were terrestrial quadrupeds on open savannas for millions of years before they stood upright.
B. Males became bipeds first as they carried food back to arboreal females—who rewarded them with sex.
C. Hominids began as small arboreal upright creatures who were obligated to walk bipedally when they ventured between wooded areas as the forest gradually thinned out – they could not walk quadrupedally
D. The first bipeds were the robust *Paranthropus*
E. Miocene apes were all bipedal, so naturally all their descendants are bipedal.

9. Microwear studies have shown:

- a. The pattern of jaw movement in different animals B. What stone tools were used for
c. The peculiar diet of *Paranthropus* d. *Homo habilis* stone tool cut marks OVER carnivore tooth marks
e. all of the above.

9a During the time period of *Homo habilis*, *Australopithecus*, & *Paranthropus*, they all had similar trends in their evolution: A. longer legs B. larger bodies C. decreased sexual dimorphism
D. More manipulative hands E. Relatively shorter arms F. all of the above

10. Some scientists use a new species name for some larger *Homo habilis* fossils:

- A. *Homo rudolfensis* B. *Homo paranthropus* C. *Homo robustus*
D. *Homo gigantopithecus* E. *Homo neandertal*

10a. Which is TRUE?

- A. Per pound, brain consumes more food energy than most tissues of the body.
B when comparing two species of primates, brain size is correlated with intelligence
C in modern humans, brain size is not correlated with intelligence
D. Brain size in humans is correlated with individual body size
E. all these are true

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ Last Name _____

BONUS QUESTION: What's the connection between throwing baseballs, sweating, and human evolution – specifically *Homo habilis*?

continue on the back