

A105 quiz 11 SPRING 2007 Circle the one best answer:

1. The tools typically attributed to *Homo habilis* are called:

- Oldowan Upper Paleolithic Acheulian Levallois Mousterian

2. Who made most of the discoveries of *Homo habilis* (including the very first one)?

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

3. Which is the FALSE statement about *Homo habilis* (as presented in this course)?

- A. They have been found so far only in Africa
B. They lived at the same time as robust *Australopithecus* (sometimes called *Paranthropus*)
C. *Homo habilis* and *Paranthropus* both had brains of 750 cc and made stone tools
D. *Homo habilis* dates to about 2 million years ago; some a bit older, some younger
E. They were scavengers of meat scraps and bone marrow from kills made by other animals

4. Which is the FALSE statement about *Homo habilis* (as presented in this course)?

- A. Some researchers claim that we have lumped two species into *Homo habilis*
B. The larger individuals of *Homo habilis* are sometimes referred to as *Homo rudolfensis*
C. Mary Leakey thought they were big game hunters, but they were not
D. They carried stones from place to place
E. They had tails like monkeys do

5. 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*

Match one to one:

Protohominids

Primitive Australopithecus

Robust Australopithecus

Gracile Australopithecus

- _____ they are the most like us in jaws and teeth, probably the immediate ancestor of Homo
_____ big jaw muscles and teeth, hard seed grinders
_____ late Miocene, near the ape-human split: Orrorin, Ardipithecus, Sahelanthropus
_____ somewhat ape like, with longer arms and fingers than later Australopithecus

8. Which of these is NOT an advantage of bipedalism over quadrupedalism?

- A. Can see over tall grass B. Stay cooler in the hot sun
C. Run faster than quadrupeds D. Locomotion is more efficient: less energy per mile walked
E. Hands can be come more delicate and precise for toolmaking

9. 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 had no choice but to walk bipedally when they needed to venture between wooded areas as the forest gradually became a savanna.
D. The first bipeds were the robust Australopithecines.
E. Miocene apes were all bipedal, so naturally all their descendants are bipedal.

Which is FALSE (based on current evidence)?

- A. Sivapithecus is an ancestral orangutan, not ancestral to African apes.
B. Genetic evidence by Vincent Sarich and others showed that humans and African apes had a common ancestor about 6 million years ago, so humans could not have split off from apes way back in the Miocene.
C. Humans are more closely related to orangutans than to gorillas
D. Ramapithecus was once thought to be a Miocene hominid, but fossils & genes now show it's not.
E. Some anthropologists want to include the African apes in the hominid family because they are so similar to humans genetically

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ Last Name _____

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