

**MATCH ONE TO ONE:** (3 points)

PLIOCENE	PLEISTOCENE	MIOCENE	ACHEULIAN	OLDOWAN
PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS		SINANTHROPUS PEKINENSIS		DMANISI
JAVA	JAVA	ZHOUKOUDIAN		DUBOIS

- \_\_\_\_\_ This site was a cave site in China where partial remains of 40 hominids were found by Black, Weidenreich, Pei, and others in the 1920's and 1930's
- \_\_\_\_\_ The species name they gave to those 40 fossils (but now they are called *Homo erectus*)
- \_\_\_\_\_ he found the first of what we call *Homo erectus* in the 1890's
- \_\_\_\_\_ where the dude above found the first known erectus fossil
- \_\_\_\_\_ the species name that dude gave to erectus (suggested by Haeckel)
- \_\_\_\_\_ The place where *Homo erectus* survived until recently, 100,000 years ago or less
- \_\_\_\_\_ the geological epoch of most Australopithecus
- \_\_\_\_\_ the geological epoch of the Ice Ages and most Homo, including *Homo erectus*
- \_\_\_\_\_ the geological epoch of the great radiation of apes in Africa, over 15 million years ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ early *Homo erectus* site in Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ name Mary Leakey gave to the tools of *Homo habilis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ name for the tools of *Homo erectus*, including the bifacial hand ax

**Multiple choice: circle the letter of the ONE best answer:**

**4. 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*

**5. 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

**6. 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

**7. 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 needed to venture between wooded areas as the forest gradually thinned out
- D. The first bipeds were the robust Australopithecines.
- E. Miocene apes were all bipedal, so naturally all their descendants are bipedal.

**8. Which is FALSE about *Homo habilis*?**

- A. the tools of *Homo habilis* included flakes, hammer stones, and pebble choppers
- B. the tools of *Homo habilis* are called "Oldowan"
- C. Animal bones at habilis sites show marks from stone tools, but no marks from animals chewing on them
- D. We think that habilis was a rock throwing, sweaty scavenger
- E. *Homo habilis* lived about 2 million years ago
- F. *Homo habilis* had a larger cranial capacity (brain) than any Australopithecus

**9. Which is FALSE?**

- A. *Homo erectus* fossils average about 1000 cc in brain size
- B. The Turkana (or Nariokotome) boy is a tall young *Homo erectus* dated near the beginning of the species
- C. *Homo erectus* had thinner and more rounded upper skull bones than *Homo habilis*
- D. Some folks call early *Homo erectus* by the name *Homo ergaster*
- E. Early on *Homo erectus* was a skilled hunter
- F. Below the neck, *Homo erectus* was virtually identical to us

**10. Which is FALSE?**

- A. Per pound, brain tissue consumes more food energy than most tissues of the body do.
- B. Most of the Peking Man specimens were lost at the beginning of World War II
- C. *Homo habilis* fossils have been found all over Africa and all over Asia
- D. *Homo erectus* did not change much in biology or culture for a period of over a million years
- E. Hand axes are rare in China and southeast Asia, where hominids may have used bamboo instead

**NAME \_\_\_\_\_ BONUS: answer either A or B:**

- A. Humans are the only primates without fur; what is the anthropological evolutionary explanation?
- B. What evidence caused us to change our mind about *habilis* being a hunter?