

1. 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. Their brains average 1200 cc.

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

- A. They built stick huts to live in like the Ju/'hoansi of the Kalahari desert still do today.
- B. There were larger individuals and smaller individuals, but no medium size ones
- C. People who think the fossils represent two different species call the small ones *Homo rudolfensis*
- D. They did not make stone tools, only the more recent species *Homo erectus* did
- E. Their brains were the same size as *Australopithecus*'

3. Which is FALSE about stone tools

- A. Chimpanzees in the wild make and use stone tools, holding one stone and splitting it with another
- B. The oldest known stone tools are called Oldowan
- C. The oldest stone tools are about 2½ million years old
- D. Mary Leakey distinguished flakes, core choppers, hammer stones, and manuports among Oldowan
- E. We now think the makers wanted the flakes at first
- F. Kanzi the bonobo learned to make flakes by throwing rocks at a pile of rocks
- G. Using tools for different purposes leaves different wear marks on the tools

4. 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

5. Which is probably FALSE about the origin of bipedalism?

- A. It probably began while hominids lived in the forest, not after all the forests disappeared in East Africa
- B. Your instructor thinks they were small upright arboreal brachiators that 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 about 3 million years ago.
- D. Early hominids did not become terrestrial bipeds all at once, preferring to use trees as much as possible.

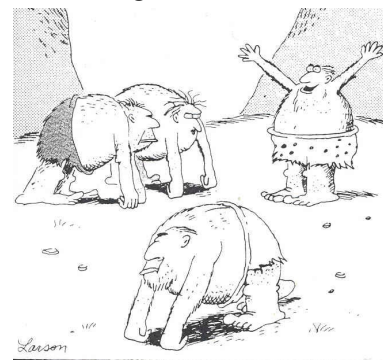
6. Match the term to the correct definition by writing it in the blank

Orrorin	obligate	ethnographic analogy	!Kung San	Ouranopithecus
Sahelanthropus	kadabba	Ramapithecus	Sivapithecus	Dikika child

- _____ a recently found *Australopithecus afarensis*
- _____ a protohominid from Chad
- _____ the Ju/'hoansi, foraging people of Africa that Mary Leakey used as models for hunting
- _____ the general term for using modern people to reconstruct the lifeways of ancient people
- _____ a Miocene ape that resembles modern orangutans in the skull
- _____ a no-longer-used name for a Miocene ape that was once thought to be a hominid
- _____ a Miocene ape that your textbook thinks may be the ancestor of the African ape lineage
- _____ a protohominid that is an older form of Ardipithecus
- _____ yet another protohominid, 6 mya
- _____ means "having no other choice"

Print first name _____ last name _____

Bonus: Why do some anthropologists want to include chimps and gorillas (but not orangutans) in the family of HOMINIDS?



"Hey! Look! . . . No hands!"