

Bio12-Q3W3-Primate evolution H.W

Completion

Complete each statement.

- A. Bipedal
- B. hominids
- C. opposable thumb
- D. Cro-Magnons
- E. Australopithecine
- F. Haplorhines
- G. Neanderthals

1. Modern humans and humanlike fossils are classified as _____.
2. The ability to touch the thumb to the forefinger, permitting objects to be tightly grasped, is called _____.
3. A group of people called the _____ lived from 40 000 to 35 000 years ago, when they disappeared from the fossil record.
4. A distinctive characteristic of humans is _____ locomotion, the ability to walk on two legs in an upright position.
5. *Homo sapiens* may have first evolved by 400 000 years ago, and evidence from burial sites around 100 000 years ago indicates the use of communication by one group of people called the _____.
6. Anthropologists propose that modern primates have evolved from two groups, the strepsirrhines and the _____.
7. African skulls that show both humanlike and apelike characteristics are thought to be derived from early African primates and are collectively referred to as _____.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 8. *A. afarensis* is the earliest known hominid species.
- _____ 9. Australopithecines are alive today and can be found in southern Africa and Asia.
- _____ 10. *A. afarensis* walked on all four legs and had a humanlike brain.
- _____ 11. Strepsirrhines include lemurs and tarsiers.
- _____ 12. Strepsirrhines can be found in the tropical forests of South America.
- _____ 13. "Lucy" is classified as *A. africanus*.
- _____ 14. Australopithecines probably played a role in the evolution of modern hominids.
- _____ 15. Anthropoids are a group of small-bodied primates.
- _____ 16. Scientists believe that primates evolved about 66,000 years ago.
- _____ 17. "Lucy" is 3.5 billion years old.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 18. The hominid that had the most advanced toolmaking abilities and spoken language was ____.
- a. Neanderthal
 - b. *Homo habilis*
 - c. Cro-Magnon
 - d. *Purgatorius*

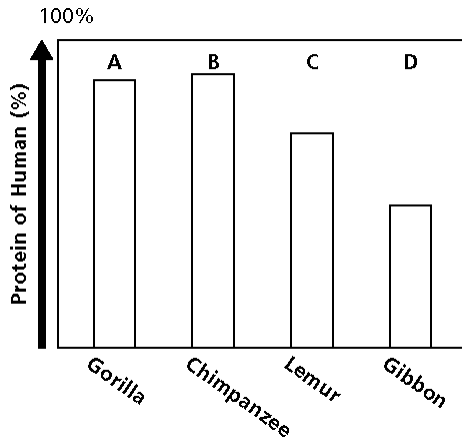


Figure 16-3

- ____ 19. Where would orangatans fall in Figure 16-3?
- a. between lemurs and gibbons
 - b. between gorillas and chimpanzees
 - c. above chimpanzees
 - d. between gorillas and lemurs
- ____ 20. According to Figure 16-3, which species shares the closest ancestor with humans?
- a. D
 - b. C
 - c. B
 - d. A
- ____ 21. According to Figure 16-3, which was the first primate to evolve?
- a. D
 - b. C
 - c. B
 - d. A
- ____ 22. Predict where homo habilis would fall in Figure 16-3.
- a. between lemurs and gibbons
 - b. between gorillas and lemurs
 - c. above chimpanzees
 - d. between gorillas and chimpanzees
- ____ 23. Most early hominid fossils have been found in ____.
- a. France
 - b. North America
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Africa
- ____ 24. As primates evolved, they developed ____.
- a. a good sense of smell and large lower vertebrae
 - b. good vision and large teeth
 - c. large teeth and a well-developed collar bone
 - d. more complex brains and upright posture
- ____ 25. The first skull of *Homo habilis* was discovered by
- a. Raymond Dart.
 - b. Louis and Mary Leakey.
 - c. Donald Johanson.
 - d. Gert Terblance.
- ____ 26. The skulls and pelvic bones of australopithecines have structures that appear ____ those of apes and modern humans.
- a. vestigial to
 - b. nothing like
 - c. identical to
 - d. intermediate between

- ____ 27. Which of the following is *not* true about *Homo erectus*?
- They probably hunted.
 - They may have given rise to hominids that resemble modern humans.
 - They were found only in Africa.
 - They were the first hominids to use fire.
- ____ 28. When compared to an australopithecine skull, the *Homo habilis* skull is
- less humanlike.
 - exactly the same.
 - more humanlike.
 - more apelike.
- ____ 29. Which is the oldest hominid species to be unearthed?
- Australopithecus africanus*
 - Australopithecus afarensis*
 - Homo habilis*
 - Homo erectus*
- ____ 30. Some primate skeletons were located in a cave in association with these things: a variety of tools, the charred bones of some animals they had cooked and eaten, and numerous paintings on the walls. Carbon-14 dating techniques determined that the bones and other artifacts were about 35 000 years old. The skeletal remains probably belonged to ____.
- afarensis*
 - Homo erectus*
 - Cro-Magnons
 - Homo habilis*
- ____ 31. Of the primates below, which has the largest brain?
- Homo erectus*
 - Homo habilis*
 - an ape
 - an australopithecine

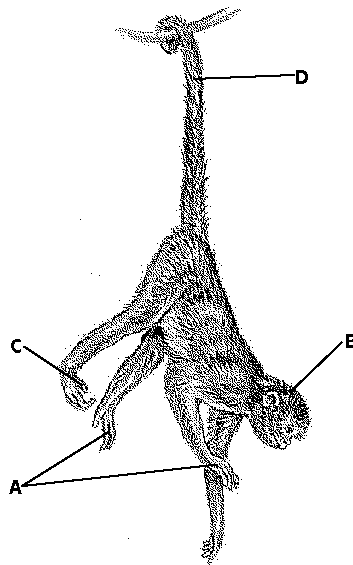


Figure 16-2

- ____ 32. Which adaptation shown in Figure 16-2 was lost as monkeys evolved into homonoids?
- B
 - D
 - A
 - C
- ____ 33. Which adaptation shown in Figure 16-2 is not used for climbing?
- C
 - A
 - D
 - B

- ____ 34. Which factor may have played a large role in human evolution?
- a geologic event that released much radiation into the environment, which in time resulted in an increased mutation rate
 - flooding due to melting glaciers causing primates to seek refuge in the trees
 - climatic changes that caused existing primates to search for new food sources
 - massive grassland fires that caused existing primates to flee to the mountains
- ____ 35. The major anatomical difference between hominids and the apes is that the foramen magnum is ____ in hominids.
- less developed
 - located at the bottom of the skull
 - thicker
 - all of these
- ____ 36. Tailless primates that are most like humans are the ____.
- New World monkeys
 - Old World monkeys
 - lemurs
 - apes
- ____ 37. Lemurs and lorises are members of the primate group called ____.
- Hominoids
 - Strepsirrhines
 - Anthropoids
 - Haplorhines
- ____ 38. *Homo habilis* means
- “upright human.”
 - “tool-using human.”
 - “handy human.”
 - “talking human.”
- ____ 39. The skeleton of the hominid nicknamed "Lucy" gave anthropologists evidence that ____.
- Neanderthals coexisted with *Homo habilis*
 - upright walking evolved before large brains
 - upright walking evolved after large brains
 - cavemen coexisted with dinosaurs
- ____ 40. New World monkeys are said to have an extra hand, the ____.
- opposable thumb
 - nails on toes
 - prehensile tail
 - flexible fingers and toes
- ____ 41. The first hominids to make and use simple stone tools were ____.
- Homo habilis*
 - Homo sapiens*
 - Australopithecus afarensis*
 - Australopithecus africanus*

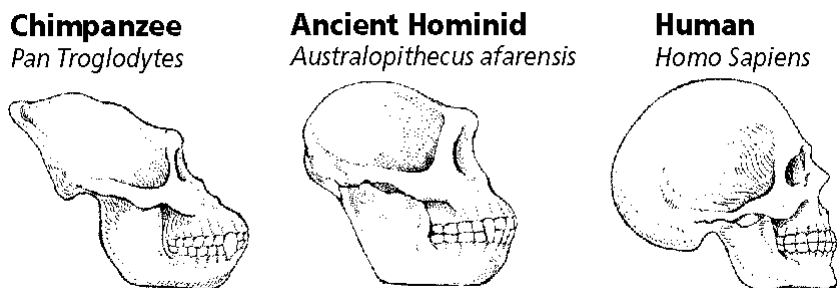


Figure 16-4

- ____ 42. Which characteristic of the skulls in figure 16-4 shows an increase in intelligence?
- smaller eye sockets
 - increased brain cavity size
 - rounder jaw
 - decreased teeth size
- ____ 43. Evidence that Homo erectus was more intelligent than its predecessors would include ____.
- tools such as hand axes that have been found near their fire pits
 - signs of agriculture and tilled fields
 - involved messages they wrote on cave walls
 - a small cranial capacity as indicated by their skeletal remains

- ____ 44. *Homo sapiens* includes
a. *A. africanus*. c. Neandertals
b. australopithecines. d. *A. afarensis*.
- ____ 45. Evidence for the determination of bipedal locomotion in an animal could be found by an examination of the _____.
a. upper arm (humerus) c. pelvis
b. finger (carpal) d. jaw
- ____ 46. It has been determined that the earliest primates probably lived in the _____.
a. mountains c. forests
b. grasslands d. deserts
- ____ 47. Primates are adapted to live in trees because their eyes _____.
a. are in the front of their heads c. detect color
b. see in stereovision d. all of these
- ____ 48. Which of the following is not true about *Homo habilis*?
a. They gave rise to *A. africanus*.
b. They existed between 1.5 and 2 million years ago.
c. They were the first hominids to make and use tools.
d. They were probably scavengers of their food.
- ____ 49. *Purgatorius* is thought to be the earliest of primate fossils. It lived about _____.
a. 2 million years ago c. 8 million years ago
b. 66 million years ago d. 200 000 years ago
- ____ 50. The earliest primate identifiable from the fossil record is _____.
a. *Purgatorius* c. *Afarensis*
b. *Australopithecus* d. *Neanderthalus*

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