

- ____ 5. Which adaptation shown in Figure 16-2 was lost as monkeys evolved into homonoids?
- a. C
 - b. A
 - c. B
 - d. D
- ____ 6. *Purgatorius* is thought to be the earliest of primate fossils. It lived about ____.
- a. 66 million years ago
 - b. 8 million years ago
 - c. 2 million years ago
 - d. 200 000 years ago
- ____ 7. The first hominids to make and use simple stone tools were ____.
- a. *Homo habilis*
 - b. *Australopithecus afarensis*
 - c. *Australopithecus africanus*
 - d. *Homo sapiens*
- ____ 8. Which of the following is not true about *Homo habilis*?
- a. They were probably scavengers of their food.
 - b. They existed between 1.5 and 2 million years ago.
 - c. They gave rise to *A. africanus*.
 - d. They were the first hominids to make and use tools.
- ____ 9. Evidence that *Homo erectus* was more intelligent than its predecessors would include ____.
- a. involved messages they wrote on cave walls
 - b. signs of agriculture and tilled fields
 - c. a small cranial capacity as indicated by their skeletal remains
 - d. tools such as hand axes that have been found near their fire pits
- ____ 10. Lemurs and lorises are members of the primate group called ____.
- a. Haplorhines
 - b. Strepsirrhines
 - c. Anthropoids
 - d. Huminoids
- ____ 11. When compared to an australopithecine skull, the *Homo habilis* skull is
- a. more apelike.
 - b. more humanlike.
 - c. less humanlike.
 - d. exactly the same.
- ____ 12. The first skull of *Homo habilis* was discovered by
- a. Louis and Mary Leakey.
 - b. Donald Johanson.
 - c. Gert Terblance.
 - d. Raymond Dart.
- ____ 13. Primates are adapted to live in trees because their eyes ____.
- a. see in stereovision
 - b. detect color
 - c. are in the front of their heads
 - d. all of these
- ____ 14. *Homo sapiens* includes
- a. *A. africanus*.
 - b. *A. afarensis*.
 - c. australopithecines.
 - d. Neandertals
- ____ 15. As primates evolved, they developed ____.
- a. good vision and large teeth
 - b. more complex brains and upright posture
 - c. a good sense of smell and large lower vertebrae
 - d. large teeth and a well-developed collar bone

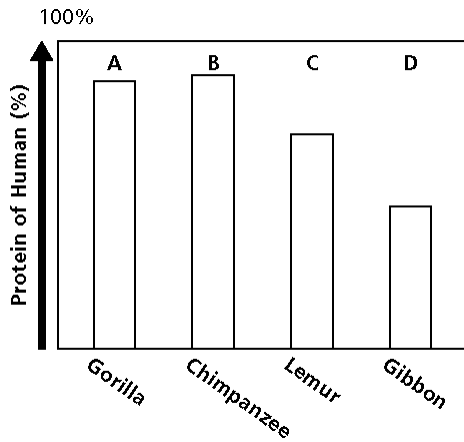


Figure 16-3

- ___ 16. According to Figure 16-3, which was the first primate to evolve?
- B
 - C
 - A
 - D
- ___ 17. Where would orangatans fall in Figure 16-3?
- above chimpanzees
 - between lemurs and gibbons
 - between gorillas and lemurs
 - between gorillas and chimpanzees
- ___ 18. According to Figure 16-3, which species shares the closest ancestor with humans?
- B
 - D
 - A
 - C
- ___ 19. Predict where homo habilis would fall in Figure 16-3.
- above chimpanzees
 - between lemurs and gibbons
 - between gorillas and lemurs
 - between gorillas and chimpanzees
- ___ 20. Which of the following is *not* true about *Homo erectus*?
- They may have given rise to hominids that resemble modern humans.
 - They probably hunted.
 - They were the first hominids to use fire.
 - They were found only in Africa.
- ___ 21. The skeleton of the hominid nicknamed "Lucy" gave anthropologists evidence that ____.
- cavemen coexisted with dinosaurs
 - upright walking evolved after large brains
 - upright walking evolved before large brains
 - Neanderthals coexisted with *Homo habilis*
- ___ 22. The earliest primate identifiable from the fossil record is ____.
- Neanderthalus*
 - Afarensis*
 - Australopithecus*
 - Purgatorius*
- ___ 23. 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 ____.
- Cro-Magnons
 - Homo habilis*
 - Homo erectus*
 - afarensis*
- ___ 24. Of the primates below, which has the largest brain?
- an australopithecine
 - Homo habilis*
 - an ape
 - Homo erectus*

- _____ 25. *Homo habilis* means
- a. "talking human."
 - b. "upright human."
 - c. "tool-using human."
 - d. "handy human."
- _____ 26. Most early hominid fossils have been found in _____.
- a. Egypt
 - b. France
 - c. North America
 - d. Africa
- _____ 27. It has been determined that the earliest primates probably lived in the _____.
- a. mountains
 - b. grasslands
 - c. deserts
 - d. forests
- _____ 28. Tailless primates that are most like humans are the _____.
- a. New World monkeys
 - b. apes
 - c. Old World monkeys
 - d. lemurs
- _____ 29. The major anatomical difference between hominids and the apes is that the foramen magnum is _____ in hominids.
- a. located at the bottom of the skull
 - b. less developed
 - c. thicker
 - d. all of these
- _____ 30. Evidence for the determination of bipedal locomotion in an animal could be found by an examination of the _____.
- a. pelvis
 - b. jaw
 - c. finger (carpal)
 - d. upper arm (humerus)

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