

Quiz #11

**Chapter 7 – Early Hominin Evolution**

1. The fundamental adaptation that defines hominins is  
a. tool use b. complex social interaction c. increased cranial capacity d. upright posture
2. Hominins split from the apes \_\_\_\_\_ million years ago.  
a. 55 b. 23 c. 12- 15 d. 5-7 e. 3.5
3. Bipedals have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ spine.  
a. elongated b. s-shaped curved c. c-shaped curved d. straight
4. Quadrupedal primates have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ spine.  
a. straight b. s-shaped curved c. inflexible d. c-shaped curved
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the hole in the occipital bone through which the spinal cord connects to the brain.  
a. ischium b. foramen magnum c. coccyx d. nuchal cavity
6. The earliest hominin fossils found thus far are:  
a. Ardipithecus ramidus b. Sahelanthropus tchadensis c. Ardipithecus kedabba d. Orrorin tugenensis e. Australopithecus anamensis
7. T/F The very first discovery of an australopithecine fossil occurred in South Africa in the 1920s.
8. Why was Raymond Dart's Taung Baby given so little attention?
9. T/F Peking Man received more attention than the Taung Baby.
10. T/F Piltdown man was appealing because he was designed to match 1920s ideas of what early humans looked like.
11. Where was Australopithecus anamensis found?
12. Who discovered Lucy? Where was she discovered? Why was her find significant?

13. Who found the earliest child (Dikika baby)?
14. How long ago did the Dikika baby live?
15. T/F The baby did not have an opposable halux.
16. How was the Dikika baby different from other apes?
17. How did Dikika's differences affect the mother-infant bond?
18. T/F The chimpanzee femur (leg bone) lacks the slant that facilitates bipedal locomotion.
19. Hominin footprints preserved in volcanic ash approximately 3.5 million years old were found at:  
a. Olduvai b. Sterkfontein c. Hadar d. Laetoli e. Lake Turkana
20. How many hominids were imprinted in these footprints? \_\_\_\_ What do they tell us about bipedalism at that time?
21. T/F A. Africanus was less primitive than A. afarensis.
22. T/F The australopithecine matured at the same rate as humans.
23. What is robust about the robust early hominids?  
a. body size b. brain size c. features related to chewing d. muscle attachments on their arms and legs e. foot size
24. What characterized the diets of the robust australopithecine? What were their teeth like?
25. T/F For three decades the Leakeys were the only scientists who considered Africa the birthplace of early man.
26. Where did Louis Leakey grow up?
27. T/F Louis Leakey did not have an easy time establishing himself as a credible scientist.
28. Where did Louis and Mary Leakey conduct their search for hominid fossils?
29. What fossil did the Leakeys uncover in 1948?

30. What fossil did the Leakeys uncover in 1959?
31. Why did Leakey call H. Habilis, “handyman?”
32. What were the earliest hominid tools probably made from?
33. The earliest stone tools are associated with:  
a. Homo habilis b. Homo erectus c. Australopithecus afarensis  
d. Australopithecus africanus e. Ardipithecus ramidus
34. The earliest stone tools, dated to 2.6 million years ago, are referred to as:  
a. Acheulian b. Hominid c. Oldowan d. Australopithecine e. Robustine
35. In what three regions have Australopithecine material remains been uncovered?
36. Who came up with the name *Australopithecus* and what did it mean?
37. How did the skull size of Homo habilis differ from that of the various australopithecine?
38. Why are hominins capable of being more active in the heat of the day than other savanna mammals?
39. What is the range for the cranial capacities of the australopithecine?  
a. 220 – 350 cc. b. 400 – 530 cc. c. 510 – 620 cc. d. 1350 – 1400 cc.
40. What did the Savanna Hypothesis attempt to explain? What did it imply about early hominid evolution?
41. T/F The Laetoli, Tanzania environment challenged the Savanna Hypothesis.
42. Where was Australopithecus anamensis found? How did this find fit in with the Savanna Hypothesis?
43. T/F It’s likely that our ancestors walked upright before they left the woodland forests.
44. Write the approximate age of each...  
Ardipithecus ramidus \_\_\_\_\_ Australopithecus afarensis \_\_\_\_\_ Australopithecus anamensis \_\_\_\_\_
45. T/F Bipedalism evolved as an adaptation to the savanna.

46. T/F Bipedal walking is less energetically efficient than quadrupedal walking.
47. Which of the following has NOT been suggested as a reason for the development of bipedalism?  
a. energy efficiency b. sexual selection c. diet d. tool making
48. Why was “**man the hunter**” a more appealing prehistorical image than “**man the scavenger**?”
49. What are the costs and benefits of hunting (predation) vs. scavenging?

### ***Hunting the First Hominid***

1. What is a hominid?
2. When do we believe the first hominid emerged?
3. Why did the first hominid live in Africa?
4. T/F All known hominids are bipedal.
5. T/F Sexual dimorphism was very pronounced amongst the earliest hominids.
6. T/F Like hominids, apes are foot graspers.
7. In what respect do Orrorin and Ardipithecus differ?  
a. sexual dimorphism b. bipedalism c. tree climber d. dental enamel

### ***Made in Savannahstan***

1. T/F Homo erectus lived simultaneously in Africa, east Asia and in points in between.
2. T/F Increased intelligence (re: brain size) was not a prerequisite for migration.
3. T/F The fossils found in Dmanisi, Georgia reveal hominins with brains as small as H. habilis left African as far back as 1.7 million years ago.
4. T/F H. erectus may have first emerged in Dmanisi.