

**Biology Chapter 16 Test: Primate Evolution****True/False**

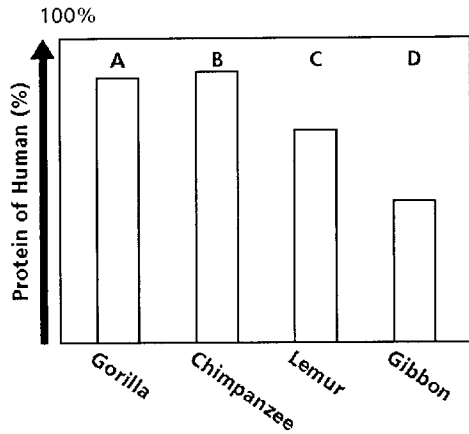
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_ 1. Nocturnal primates see only in black and white.
- \_\_\_ 2. Strepsirrhines are restricted to South and Central America.
- \_\_\_ 3. Only Old World monkeys have prehensile tails.
- \_\_\_ 4. Tarsiers are now classified as haplorhines.
- \_\_\_ 5. Anthropoids include both New World and Old World monkeys.
- \_\_\_ 6. From skeletons and associated artifacts, scientists concluded that cave drawings in Lascaux Cave in France were made by *Homo neanderthalensis*.
- \_\_\_ 7. Scientists concluded that early humans probably reached Australia by walking across a land bridge.
- \_\_\_ 8. Evidence of arthritis or healed fractures on a Neanderthal skeleton indicates that the individual had to struggle to survive.

**Multiple Choice**

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

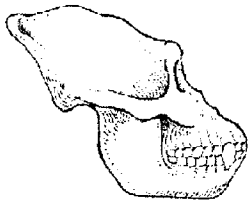
- \_\_\_ 9. The major anatomical difference between hominins and the other apes is that the foramen magnum is \_\_\_ in hominins.
  - a. less developed
  - b. located at the base of the skull
  - c. thicker
  - d. all of these
- \_\_\_ 10. Some primate skeletons were located in a cave in association 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. *A. afarensis*
  - b. *Homo habilis*
  - c. Cro-Magnon
  - d. *Homo erectus*
- \_\_\_ 11. Evidence that *Homo erectus* was more intelligent than its predecessors would include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a small cranial capacity as indicated by their skeletal remains
  - b. involved messages they wrote on cave walls
  - c. signs of agriculture and tilled fields
  - d. tools such as hand axes that have been found near their fire pits



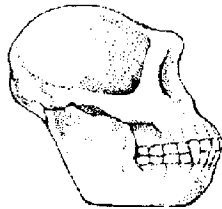
**Figure 16-1**

12. According to Figure 16-1, which species shares the closest ancestor with humans?
- a. A
  - b. B
  - c. C
  - d. D

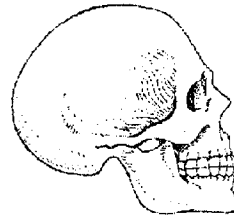
**Chimpanzee**  
*Pan Troglodytes*



**Ancient Hominid**  
*Australopithecus afarensis*



**Human**  
*Homo Sapiens*



**Figure 16-2**

13. Which characteristic of the skulls in figure 16-2 shows an increase in intelligence?
- a. increased brain cavity size
  - b. decreased teeth size
  - c. smaller eye sockets
  - d. rounder jaw
14. Primates have eyes that are situated close together on the front of the face. What is the functional result of this anatomy?
- a. acute distance vision
  - b. superior focus on nearby objects
  - c. excellent depth perception
  - d. improved night vision
15. In which group would you classify primates that are small, often (but not always) nocturnal, with large eyes and ears, and dependent on their sense of smell?
- a. haplorhines
  - b. strepsirrhines
  - c. New World monkeys
  - d. anthropoids

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. What function is a prehensile tail associated with?
- a. tool use
  - b. fruit eating
  - c. tree living
  - d. courtship behavior
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. *Altiatlasius*, an early fossil primate, most closely resembles which of the following animals?
- a. gorilla
  - b. lemur
  - c. tree shrew
  - d. bushbaby
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of these primates is native to the Americas?
- a. bonobos
  - b. gibbons
  - c. macaques
  - d. tamarins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. How do hominoids and hominins differ?
- a. Hominoids include only humans and their recent ancestors, while hominins include humans plus anthropoids.
  - b. Hominoids include monkeys and apes, while hominins include only humans.
  - c. Hominoids include all nonmonkey anthropoids, while hominins include only humans and their extinct relatives.
  - d. Hominoids include humans and their extinct ancestors, while hominins include all nonmonkey anthropoids.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. How does the fossil *Australopithecus* called “Lucy” contribute to our understanding of hominin evolution?
- a. This fossil indicates that large brains evolved before bipedalism.
  - b. This fossil supports the hypothesis that large brains evolved while our ancestors were still arboreal.
  - c. This fossil supports the hypothesis that early hominids lived on the savanna.
  - d. This fossil indicates that bipedalism evolved before large brains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Analyze the following sequences. In which list are species arranged chronologically in the order of their appearance on Earth from earliest to most recent?
- a. *Homo erectus*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo ergaster*, *Australopithecus africanus*
  - b. *Australopithecus africanus*, *Homo ergaster*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*
  - c. *Homo habilis*, *Australopithecus africanus*, *Homo ergaster*, *Homo erectus*
  - d. *Australopithecus africanus*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo ergaster*, *Homo erectus*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Mitochondrial DNA from Africans was recently discovered to be more variable than mitochondrial DNA from Europeans. Which of the following ideas is supported by this finding?
- a. the Out-of-Africa hypothesis
  - b. the multiregional theory
  - c. the hominoid biogeography hypothesis
  - d. the ancestral neanderthal theory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. A large and heavily muscled hominin with a brain larger than that of modern humans went extinct about 30,000 years ago. How was this hominin classified?
- a. *Australopithecus africanus*
  - b. *Paranthropus robustus*
  - c. *Homo neanderthalensis*
  - d. *Homo erectus*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

24. Which statement best summarizes the “mitochondrial Eve” idea?

- a. All people alive today are descended from one female *Homo sapiens* who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago.
- b. All people alive today are descended from one female *Homo erectus* who lived in Africa 400,000 years ago.
- c. All people alive today are descended from one female *Homo neanderthalensis* who lived in Europe 300,000 years ago.
- d. All people alive today are descended from one female *Homo habilis* who lived in Africa 1.4 million years ago.

25. What distinguishes fully modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) from their most recent predecessors?

- a. development of bipedalism
- b. development of culture
- c. use of tools
- d. use of shelters