

Chapter 2 – Human Origins: 7 Million to 1.9 Million Years Ago

In this revision of the Test Bank, all of the questions have been updated to reflect changes in *People of the Earth, 14e*. There is also a new system for identifying the difficulty of the questions. In this revision, the questions are now tagged according to four levels of learning that help organize the text. Think of these four levels as moving from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The four levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material

UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas

APPLY: a question applying anthropological knowledge to some new situation

ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

The **27 questions** in this chapter's Test Bank are divided into two types of questions. **Multiple-choice questions** span a broad range of skills (more than half are "Remember" questions and the remainder are divided among higher levels). **Essay questions** are the most demanding because they include all four levels of cognitive reasoning.

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	Multiple Choice	Essay	Total Questions
Remember	18		18
Understand	6		6
Apply		2	2
Analyze		1	1
	24	3	27

Multiple Choice Questions

1. _____ was the first to question the nature of the relationship between humans and their relatives, the chimpanzees and gorillas.

- A. Stephen Jay Gould
- B. Louis Leakey
- C. Charles Darwin
- D. Thomas Huxley

REMEMBER Answer: D (pg 25)

2. _____ are periods during the Pleistocene where the climate was as warm or warmer than that of today.

- A. Heat waves

- B. Interglacials
- C. Glaciers
- D. Global Warmings

REMEMBER Answer: B (pg 25)

3. Fluctuations in the earth's climate during the Pleistocene are thought to be due to _____.

- A. astronomical changes
- B. methane gases
- C. chlorofluorocarbons
- D. volcanic eruptions

UNDERSTAND Answer: A (pg 26)

4. Which of the following primates are included in the anthropoid suborder?

- A. tarsiers
- B. humans, apes, and monkeys
- C. lemurs
- D. indris

REMEMBER Answer: B (pgs 26-27)

5. *Aegyptopithecus* dates to the _____ epoch.

- A. Oligocene
- B. Pleistocene
- C. Holocene
- D. Miocene

REMEMBER Answer: A (pg 27)

6. *Proconsul* and *Kenyapithecus* date to the _____ epoch.

- A. Oligocene
- B. Pleistocene
- C. Holocene
- D. Miocene

REMEMBER Answer: D (pg 28)

7. It has been shown that chimpanzees share _____ percent of their genetic makeup with humans.

- A. 25
- B. 50
- C. 75
- D. 99

REMEMBER Answer: D (pg 30)

8. Adaptive problems faced by early hominids include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. competition from predators
- B. being large mammals
- C. being terrestrial primates
- D. living in a savanna environment

UNDERSTAND Answer: A (pg 32)

9. The hominid found dating between 6 and 7 mya with a mix of ape-like and human-like characteristics is _____.

- A. *Sahelanthropus tchadensis* (Toumai)
- B. *Australopithecus afarensis* (Lucy)
- C. *Ardipithecus ramidus*
- D. *Australopithecus anamensis*

REMEMBER Answer: A (pgs 34-35)

10. The important fossil nicknamed Lucy is a(n) _____ dating to 3.18 mya.

- A. *Australopithecus anamensis*
- B. *Homo erectus*
- C. *Australopithecus afarensis*
- D. *Homo habilis*

REMEMBER Answer: C (pg 37)

11. At the site of _____ in northern Tanzania, there is evidence of bipedalism preserved in volcanic ash dating to 3.75 – 3.9 mya.

- A. Olduvai
- B. Koto Toro
- C. Laetoli
- D. Hadar

REMEMBER Answer: C (pg 38)

12. Around 3 million years ago, the *Australopithecus* line split into two distinct lineages. The _____ australopithecines had small, delicate features and were found only in South Africa.

- A. female
- B. gracile
- C. robust
- D. garhi

UNDERSTAND Answer: B (pg 38)

13. Around 3 million years ago, the *Australopithecus* line split into two distinct lineages. The _____ australopithecines were found in both East and South Africa and had a heavy build with specialized teeth.

- A. gracile
- B. male
- C. robust
- D. anamensis

UNDERSTAND Answer: C (pg 38)

14. The find associated with bones displaying cut marks suggests meat eating by the _____ may have occurred earlier than previously thought.

- A. *Sahelanthropus tchadensis*
- B. *Australopithecus afarensis*
- C. *Homo erectus*
- D. *Australopithecus garhi*

REMEMBER Answer: D (pg 39)

15. The first member of the *Homo* lineage was _____.

- A. *Homo erectus*

- B. *Homo sapiens*
- C. *Homo neanderthalensis*
- D. *Homo habilis*

REMEMBER Answer: D (pg 40)

16. Which of the following is an explanation for concentrations of bones and stone tools dating to the time of *Homo habilis*?

- A. central places where hominids would return to eat, sleep, make tools, and socialize
- B. formation of elaborate hunting parties
- C. all of the bones are found in animal dens or caves
- D. reduction in brain size leading to less social intelligence

REMEMBER Answer: A (pg 50)

17. The stone tool industry associated with early *Homo* is _____.

- A. Mousterian
- B. Acheulian
- C. Upper Paleolithic
- D. Oldowan

REMEMBER Answer: D (pgs 52-53)

18. According to _____, the flakes were more important in Oldowan technology than the cores.

- A. Leakey
- B. Toth
- C. Roche
- D. Walker

REMEMBER Answer: B (pgs 52-53)

19. By examining living primates, Robin Dunbar was able to determine that _____ was related to brain size.

- A. group size
- B. climate
- C. tool use
- D. degree of sexual dimorphism

REMEMBER Answer: A (pg 56)

20. Most archaeological evidence for *Homo habilis* indicates they lived near _____.

- A. permanent water sources
- B. mountains
- C. ice sheets
- D. rain forests

REMEMBER Answer: A (pg 56)

21. Advantages of large group size in *Homo habilis* include _____.

- A. protection against carnivores and the ability to cover a larger area in searching for food
- B. the ability to provide physical defense against carnivores while searching for food
- C. more individuals to babysit while females hunted
- D. better protection by some group members sitting watch in trees

UNDERSTAND Answer: A (pg 56)

22. In the 1960s, the Gardeners taught a chimpanzee named _____ how to communicate via American Sign Language (ASL).

- A. Kanzi
- B. Washoe
- C. Nim Chimpski
- D. Koko

REMEMBER Answer: B (pg 56)

23. One way to determine the position of the larynx in fossils is by the _____.

- A. length of the neck
- B. size of the hyoid bone
- C. shape of the base of the skull
- D. shape of the lower jaw

REMEMBER Answer: C (pg 57)

24. Due to a longer period of brain growth, infant dependency of *Homo habilis* would have been

_____ that of chimpanzees.

- A. the same as
- B. greater than
- C. shorter than
- D. less than

UNDERSTAND Answer: B (pg 58)

Essay Questions

25. Discuss the skeletal and archaeological lines of evidence that suggest that *Australopithecus afarensis* (Lucy) was bipedal. APPLY (pg 37)
26. List the four criteria used to assign a fossil into the genus *Homo*. Are any of these criteria controversial? Why? ANALYZE (pgs 40-42)
27. Discuss the differences in tool use between chimpanzees and *Homo habilis*. APPLY (pg 52)