

CHAPTER 16

Study Guide

Section 1: Primates

In your textbook, read about the characteristics of primates.

Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

Column A

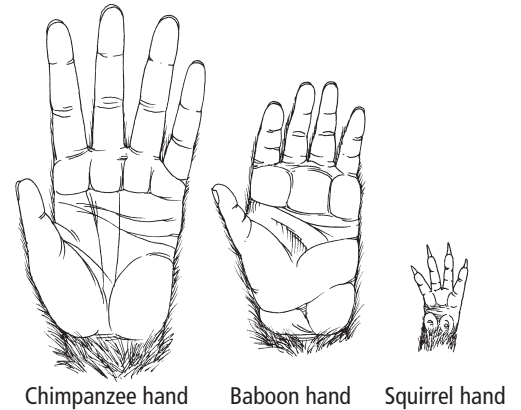
- _____ 1. subfamily that includes only humans and human ancestors
- _____ 2. active during the day
- _____ 3. order of animals characterized by flexible hands and feet
- _____ 4. finger that can be brought opposite the other fingers
- _____ 5. humanlike primate
- _____ 6. “fifth limb” used for grasping and support
- _____ 7. active during the night
- _____ 8. forward-looking eyes with overlapping fields of vision that provide greater depth perception

Column B

- A. primate
- B. binocular vision
- C. opposable first digit
- D. diurnal
- E. nocturnal
- F. hominin
- G. anthropoid
- H. prehensile tail

Refer to the diagram of animal hands below. Respond to each question and statement.

9. Cite a task that the chimpanzee’s hand would enable it to do that the hand of the squirrel would not.



10. Describe Look at the chimpanzee hand and the squirrel hand. How do they differ? How are the chimpanzee hand and the baboon hand similar?

Study Guide, Section 1: Primates continued

In your textbook, read about primate groups.

Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.

Description	Strepsirrhines	Haplorhines
11. Include tarsiers, monkeys, and apes		
12. Include lemurs		
13. Generally have more complex social systems		
14. Include anthropoids		
15. Categorized based on characteristics of nose, eyes, and teeth		
16. Have a range that is restricted to tropical Africa and Asia		
17. Tend to have large eyes and ears		
18. Include the great apes and humans		

In your textbook, read about primate evolution.

For each statement below, write true or false.

- _____ 19. The primate flexible hand might have evolved to catch insects.
- _____ 20. Arboreal adaptations allowed primitive primates to escape predators.
- _____ 21. The earliest primate fossil might have resembled the modern tree shrew.
- _____ 22. According to the fossil record, strepsirrhines were widespread by about 50 mya.
- _____ 23. Early anthropoids had small brains.
- _____ 24. When anthropoids emerged, many strepsirrhines became extinct.
- _____ 25. *Aegyptopithecus*, the dawn ape, evolved in Egypt about 31 mya.
- _____ 26. *Aegyptopithecus* fossils show neither haplorhine nor strepsirrhine features.

Respond to the following statement.

27. Describe how Old World monkeys might have arrived in the New World.

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Section 2: Hominoids to Hominins

In your textbook, read about hominoids.

Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

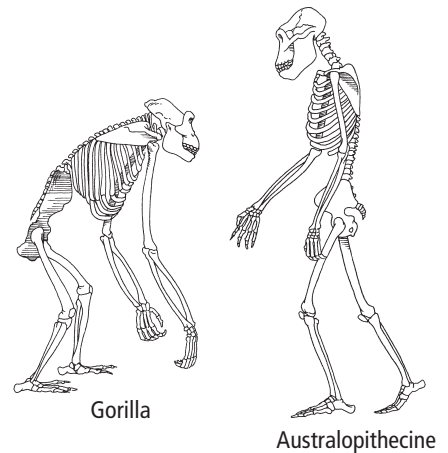
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| anthropoids | bonobos | brachiation | chimpanzees | grasslands |
| hominoids | large brain | primate | <i>Proconsul</i> | upright |

Hominoids are all nonmonkey (1) _____. Hominoids retain some ancestral (2) _____ features. Most, for example, have body types adapted for (3) _____. But hominoids have other characteristics, such as a relatively large body size, (4) _____, and high limb mobility. There is evidence that the lineage that led to humans emerged from (5) _____. The (6) _____ and (7) _____ are the closest living relatives to humans. During the Miocene, tropical dry forests and (8) _____ began appearing in Africa. New hominoids evolved in response to the new environments. The best-known hominoid fossils are those from the genus (9) _____. This species might have been able to walk (10) _____.

In your textbook, read about hominins.

Refer to the diagrams below. In the space at the left, write the letter of the term or phrase that best answers each question.

- _____ 11. Which of the hominins in the illustration is bipedal?
A. australopithecine
B. gorilla
- _____ 12. Which position of the spine as it enters the skull indicates bipedalism?
A. back of the skull
B. base of the skull
- _____ 13. Which bipedal hominin species was Lucy?
A. *Ardipithecus ramidus*
B. *Australopithecus afarensis*
- _____ 14. Which came first in the evolution of hominins?
A. big brains
B. bipedalism



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Section 3: Human Ancestry

In your textbook, read about the *Homo* genus.

In the space at the left, write the letter(s) of the term that best answers each question.

Homo habilis → *Homo ergaster* → *Homo erectus* → *Homo sapiens* → *Homo neanderthalensis*

A **B** **C** **D** **E**

- _____ 1. In the time-line sequence above, several *Homo* species are named. Which is the first one that is out of order in the sequence in which it first appears in the fossil record?
- _____ 2. Of the *Homo* species named above, which one had the largest brain?
- _____ 3. Which two of the species above might have been a single species but are morphologically different?
- _____ 4. Which species is known as “handy man” because of its association with primitive stone tools?

In your textbook, read about the emergence of modern humans.

Label the diagrams of skulls. Each skull will have two labels. Use these choices:

Homo erectus

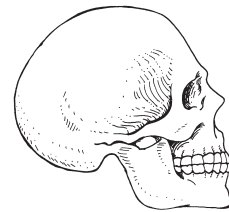
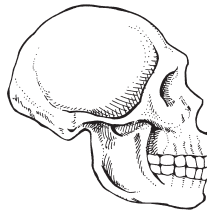
1.8 mya–400,000 years ago

Homo habilis

195,000 years ago to present

Homo sapiens

2.4–1.4 mya



- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

For each statement below, write true or false.

- _____ 11. Of all the hominin species that ever existed, only *Homo sapiens* remained 30,000 years ago.
- _____ 12. Most scientists think that humans evolved in several places around the world.
- _____ 13. Neanderthals were the first to produce decorative artifacts and clothing.
- _____ 14. Our species, fully modern humans, is called *Homo sapiens sapiens*.