

1. *How Humans Evolved* refers to therapsids (early ancestors of mammals) as “reptiles”. Which is the strongest objection to that categorization?
  - A. Therapsids were tetrapods
  - B. Therapsids were not tetrapods
  - C. Therapsids were more closely related to dinosaurs than to reptiles
  - D. Therapsids had warm blood
  - E. If therapsids were reptiles, we should be considered reptiles
2. The breaking apart of continents likely influenced primate evolution in many ways. Which of the possible influences below is the *most* likely?
  - A. Increasing the number of mutations that occurred
  - B. Making new adaptive opportunities available
  - C. Increasing the number of adaptations that occurred
  - D. Facilitating speciation
  - E. Increasing competition
3. You discover a fossil mammal with eye sockets that are conspicuously large. This likely indicates that this animal
  - A. Was active in the daytime
  - B. Was active at night
  - C. Was a predator
  - D. Was a target for predators
4. Which of these hominin skeletal elements is *least* likely to provide information about posture?
  - A. skull
  - B. rib cage
  - C. backbone
  - D. hips
  - E. knees
5. One characteristic trait that distinguishes apes from monkeys is that apes are better at:
  - A. Sitting
  - B. Swinging
  - C. Climbing
  - D. Leaping
  - E. Seeing

6. Which of these is *not* a likely explanation why we seem to observe many cycles of radiation and contraction in taxa that we study?
- A. Changing environmental conditions
  - B. Changing ecological conditions
  - C. Goal-directed evolution
  - D. Emergence of a successful competitor from the taxon
  - E. Observer bias
7. What is the best explanation of the idea that a “loop” led to humans evolving extreme characteristics?
- A. Evolution among our ancestors caused evolution in other species, which caused further evolution among our ancestors
  - B. Our ancestors evolved adaptations that made further adaptations possible
  - C. Adaptive radiations were followed by contractions and then further radiations
  - D. Random drift led to adaptive evolution evolution which led to further random drift
8. Researchers of human evolution are interested in types of teeth and diversity of tooth types in human ancestors because they are related to \_\_\_\_\_, which is relevant for understanding \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Dietary habits; complex foraging
  - B. Jaw structure; language development
  - C. Jaw structure; brain size
  - D. Sexual dimorphism; social structure
9. Scientists who made and used Oldowan tools were able to show:
- A. That the toolmakers used round stones as hammers
  - B. That the characteristic flakes were a by-product and not used as tools
  - C. That the toolmakers were mostly right-handed
  - D. That the toolmakers used tools to make more complex tools
10. Which of these is *not* a key problem in figuring out hominin evolution?
- A. Which features are derived and which are ancestral
  - B. Which features are convergent and which are homologous
  - C. Which features are adaptive and which result from random drift
  - D. Which species were present at what times