Unit 21 · Human Evolution

WORKSHEET

Full marks 35

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 35

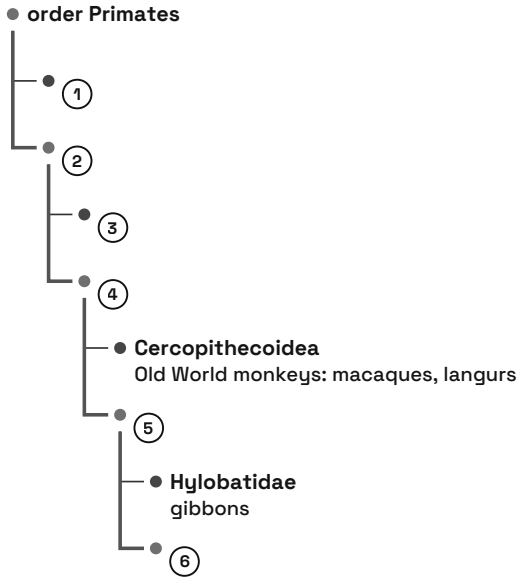
1 Key words [4]

Match each name in column A with what it is in column B. Two items in column B are not needed. Each match carries 0.5 mark.

Column A		Column B
1. *Proconsul*	☐	**a.** the “handy man” who made Oldowan tools
2. *Ramapithecus*	☐	**b.** a Miocene ape of East Africa, near the common ancestor of apes and humans
3. Lucy	☐	**c.** a gibbon of Southeast Asia
4. *Homo habilis*	☐	**d.** *Homo erectus* found by Eugène Dubois in 1891
5. Java man	☐	**e.** humans from whom Tibetans inherited a gene for high altitude
6. Heidelberg man	☐	**f.** a 3.2-million-year-old skeleton of *Australopithecus afarensis*
7. Cro-Magnon man	☐	**g.** a heavy, chinless jaw from Mauer, about 600,000 years old
8. Denisovans	☐	**h.** early modern humans of Europe, who painted Lascaux
		i. a Siwalik ape once thought a human ancestor, now part of *Sivapithecus*
		j. the oldest stone tools, from Lomekwi in Kenya

2 Label the diagram [3]

The diagram shows the classification of the primates. Write the names of the groups 1 to 6. Each carries 0.5 mark.



1. _____ **2.** _____

3. _____ **4.** _____

5. _____ **6.** _____

3 Multiple choice [5]

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

i. Which of the following primates is classified under the suborder Prosimii? [1]

a. gibbon **b.** lemur

c. baboon **d.** gorilla

ii. Which feature is a distinguishing characteristic of Platyrrhini (New World monkeys)? [1]

a. narrow noses with closely placed nostrils **b.** short, non-prehensile tails

c. long, prehensile tails **d.** dentition with 32 teeth

iii. Which of these is a character that humans share with apes, but not with monkeys? [1]

a. a dental formula of 2.1.2.3 **b.** no tail

c. nails instead of claws **d.** a menstrual cycle

iv. Which of these was the first kind of human known to have spread out of Africa? [1]

a. *Australopithecus afarensis* **b.** *Homo habilis*

c. *Homo erectus* **d.** *Homo sapiens*

v. A monkey has 36 teeth and nostrils that face sideways. It is: [1]

a. an Old World monkey from Asia **b.** a New World monkey from South America

c. an ape **d.** a prosimian from Madagascar

4 Very short answers [3]

Write very short answers to the following questions.

a. Write the scientific name of the living modern man, down to its subspecies. [1]

b. Where and in which year was the first Neanderthal fossil found? [1]

c. Why do humans and chimpanzees differ in chromosome number (46 and 48)? [1]

5 Short answers [9]

Write short answers to the following questions.

a. Work out the total number of teeth from the dental formula of a New World monkey, $\frac{2.1.3.3}{2.1.3.3}$. [2]

Why is it multiplied by 2?

b. Why is *Ramapithecus* no longer thought to be a human ancestor? [2]

c. Some books say apes cannot make or use tools. Is this right? Give evidence. [2]

d. Write any three differences between Platyrrhini and Catarrhini. [3]

6 Long answers [8]

Write long answers to the following questions.

a. Write any eight differences between apes and man. [4]

b. Compare and contrast *Homo habilis* and *H. erectus* in terms of their physical characteristics, behavior, and cultural advancements. [4]

7 Think [3]

A chimpanzee and you share about 98.8% of your DNA. A classmate says this proves humans evolved from chimpanzees. Explain why this is wrong, and say what the shared DNA does show and about when our lines split.

8 Activity: Five stages of human evolution

(not marked)

Fill in the table from the unit.

Stage	When (years ago)	Brain size	One thing it did or had
Australopithecus			
Homo habilis			
Homo erectus			
Neanderthal man			
Homo sapiens			

Which came first in human evolution, walking upright or a large brain?