Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. d
8. incisors, canines, premolars, molars (in any order)
9. diaphragm
10. gestation period
11. monotremes
12. marsupials
13. *habilis*, larger
14. australopithecine, bipedalism
15. upright, 15 million
16. *ergaster*, *erectus* (in either order)
17. Africa, 160,000, Asia
18. e
19. d
20. a
21. b
22. f
23. c
24. g
25. Monotremes hatch from eggs, and the mother nurses the young for several months. The young lap up milk that oozes from their mother's nippleless mammary glands. Marsupial young are born only days or weeks after fertilization. They crawl into their mother's pouch, attach to a nipple, and remain there while they continue to grow and develop. Placental young develop within their mother's uterus, where they are nourished by nutrients in the mother's blood.
26. Marsupials moved into Australia from South America before the breakup of Pangaea. When Pangaea broke up, marsupials were able to evolve and diversify in isolation from placental mammals.
27. insulation, camouflage, defensive warning, and sensory function
28. Brains became larger; the shape of arms and legs became more adapted to walking than to climbing trees—arms became shorter, and legs became positioned more directly beneath the pelvis; height increased; jaws became smaller.
29. tool use, abstract thought, ability to plan for future events, and language

Quiz

SECTION: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAMMALS

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. d
6. c
7. e
8. a
9. b
10. d

SECTION: GROUPS OF MAMMALS

1. e
2. b
3. c
4. f
5. a
6. g
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. c

SECTION: EVOLUTION OF PRIMATES

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. g
5. f
6. b
7. e
8. a
9. a
10. d

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. e
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. c
14. a
15. hair
16. temperature
17. echolocation
18. marsupials
19. four
20. F
21. T
22. *Australopithecus*
23. binocular vision
24. ape
25. bipedalism
26. Neanderthal
27. *Homo erectus*

Chapter Test (General)

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. b

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5. f
6. e
7. a
8. b
9. a
10. b
15. a
16. c
17. b
18. c
19. d
20. d

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. a
11. g
12. f
13. d
14. h
15. e
16. b
17. a
18. c
19. j
20. i
21. insulation, camouflage, defensive warning, and sensory function
22. Monotremes, like reptiles, lay eggs and have a cloaca.
23. During summer, the grizzly bear's metabolism is at the normally high levels found in mammals. Its primary diet is vegetation, but it eats some animal matter. During winter, the grizzly bear hibernates. Its metabolism slows, and its body temperature falls. It does not eat or drink for months. Energy is obtained from a thick layer of fat developed over the summer.
24. An opposable thumb allowed primates to hold objects, greatly increasing their ability to manipulate objects, such as tools.
25. Australopithecines walked upright, as shown by their S-shaped spine, spinal cord that exited from the bottom of the skull, arms that were shorter than their legs, bowl-shaped pelvis, and femurs that were angled inward. However, these early hominids had brains that were only about as large as those of modern chimpanzees.

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