



# TAVUA COLLEGE

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## WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE - WEEK 5 (02/08/21 – 06/08/21)

<b>Subject</b>	<b>BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Year/Level</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Strand</b>	B13.1.2 - EVOLUTION		
<b>Sub-strand</b>	B13.1.2.1 – HUMAN EVOLUTION		
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Describe the primate features and explain the evolution of modern man from ancestral primates, and the events leading to cultural, then agricultural and technological revolutions.		

### ANSWERS

- Correct Answer: **B. Baboon** (1mark)  
*[Baboon belongs to the group of old world monkeys which is **not** a hominoid. Hominoid includes modern apes (gibbon, orangutans, chimpanzees) and humans]*
- Correct Answer: **D. spider monkey.** (1mark)  
*[Prehensile tail and widely separated nostrils are the feature of new world monkeys. Spider monkey is an example of new world monkey]*
- State **two** differences between Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. (2 marks)
  - New World monkey has prehensile tail which serves as fifth hand when it curls around the branches whereas Old World Monkeys don't have any prehensile tail.**
  - New World monkey have nostrils set far apart and directed sideways whereas Old World Monkeys have nostrils which are set close together and directed forward and downward.**
  - New World monkey do not have brightly colored areas on buttocks (ischial callosities) whereas Old World Monkeys do have that.** *[Any 2, 1 mark each]*
- Name the primate group that possesses each of the following features: (2 marks)
  - Can make Vitamin C in their bodies. **Prosimians**
  - Insensitive pads of tough skin on their rump. **Old world monkeys (Catarrhines)**
  - Prehensile tail and nostrils are well separated and face outwards. **New world monkeys(Platyrrhines)**
  - Knuckle walker with no tail and rib cages and are flattened from front to the back. **Hominoids (Apes & Humans)** *[ ½ mark each]*
- Using as examples a human being and an ape, describe the **difference** in their:
  - backbone.  
**Humans have a S-shaped backbone whereas in Apes the backbone is slightly curved (or slightly arched or slightly C-shaped)** (1mark)
  - foot.  
**Human feet have an arch whereas apes are flat footed. OR**  
**In humans feet, the big toe is aligned with other toes and is non-opposable whereas, in apes the big toe is well separated from other toes and is opposable.** (1mark)

THE END