

A105 quiz # 8 Winter 2004 Circle the letter of the one best answer:

1a. In 1924 the first ever find was made of an ancient fossil hominid — a australopithecine called the Taung child. It was found in South Africa, and the finder's name was:

- A. Raymond Dart B. Vincent Sarich C. Robert Broom D. Charles Dawson

1b. The finder declared it was a hominid and gave it the species name:

- A. *Eoanthropus Dawsoni* B. *Australopithecus africanus*
C. *Afropithecus australius* D. *Paranthropus robustus* E. *Australopithecus afarensis*

2a. The finder was sure that the Taung fossil was bipedal, since it lived on the savanna and:

- A. Its legs were adapted to bipedalism B. Its ribs were curved
C. The brain indicated that the foramen magnum was directly under the skull
D. The jaw was curved E. All of the above

2b. He claimed it was a hominid, not a pongid, because it walked upright and:

- A. It had small canines B. It had a curved dental arch
C. Its brain had convolutions and relative proportions not found in apes
D. All of the above.

3a. In 1938 a different, more robust, kind of hominid was found at Kromdraai by

- A. R Dart B. R Broom C. C Dawson D. V Sarich E. Sir Arthur Keith

3b This more robust kind was called: A. *Eoanthropus Dawsoni* B. *Australopithecus africanus*

- C. *Afropithecus robustus* D. *Paranthropus robustus* E. *Australopithecus dartus*

4a. and it differed from the first, more gracile, species, in that the robust kind had:

- A. Much larger Body size B. Much larger Brain size C. Much smaller teeth and jaws
D. A sagittal crest, large teeth and jaw muscles D. Much larger neck and shoulder muscles

4b. Another famous fossil had been discovered by Charles Dawson in 1912 and described by Sir Arthur Keith — but it turned out to be a deliberate fraud, a hoax. It is commonly known as:

- A. Piltdown B. Australopithecus C. Ramapithecus D. Sivapithecus

5a. The fake was “found” at: A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa

- C. Perth, Australia D. Kenya, east Africa E. Hadar, Ethiopia

5b. and the fake fossil differed from the real ones in that ONLY the fake:

- A. Was found in Africa B. Was found in Asia C. Had a large brain
D. Was a biped E. Had a foramen magnum

6a. When adults of a species resemble their juveniles (as humans do), the relationship is:

- A. Paleontology B. Aging C. Neoteny D. Taphonomy E. Osteodontokeratic

6b, the study of the relationship between fossila and the ancient fauna that actually lived is:

- A. Paleontology B. Aging C. Neoteny D. Taphonomy E. Osteodontokeratic

7. How do we know that robust and gracile australopithecines in South Africa are not males and females of the same species?

- A. They ate different foods
B. In South Africa at least, they lived during different time periods
C. They are not found in the same cave deposits together
D. We can identify males and females within each kind
E. All of these are legitimate arguments

8. The only sure way to identify the sex of a skeleton is by looking at the:

- A. Skull B. Leg bones C. Ribs D. Pelvic bones E. Spine

9. The first ever discovery of an australopithecine in East Africa was:

- A. Found by the Leakeys, Olduvai Gorge, 1959 B. Now called *Paranthropus boisei*
C. a very robust type, with huge teeth and jaws D. Originally called “Zinjanthropus”
E. All of these are true

10. Which is FALSE about Potassium/Argon dating?

- A. It cannot be used to date bone fossils, but can tell the date of tuff layers above and below.
B. It can be used to date volcanic materials, but not sedimentary rock like limestone
C. It can be used for dating from the present back to a million years old, no older than that
D. Potassium 40 decays into Argon 40, so the more Ar 40 the longer the time since the rock was molten
E. It is a chronometric (or “absolute”) method, not a “relative” (or “stratigraphy”) dating method

NAME _____

BONUS: How do we know the Taung child was a juvenile not an adult? Be specific.

Hint: “size” is not the answer

