

1. In 1924 the first ever fossil was found of a pre-human hominid — a biped.

The finder's name was:

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

The place the fossil was from:

- A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa C. Perth, Australia
D. Kenya, east Africa E. Hadar, Ethiopia

2. 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 dartus*

The fossil consisted of three body parts of a juvenile: the jaw and:

- A. the face and a natural endocast of the brain B. the skull and legs
C. nothing else but the jaw D. the foramen magnum and the spine E. the pelvis

3. 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.

From the 3 pieces, he knew it was bipedal since it lived on the savanna and:

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

4. It was a decade later before any more fossils of these Pliocene hominids were discovered. In 1936 an adult of this species was found at:

- A. Sussex B. Sterkfontein C. Taung D. Kromdraai E. Ethiopia
by: A. R Dart B. R Broom C. C Dawson D. V Sarich E. Sir Arthur Keith

5. In 1938 a different, more robust, kind was found at:

- A. Sussex B. Sterkfontein C. Taung D. Kromdraai E. Ethiopia
by: A. R Dart B. R Broom C. C Dawson D. V Sarich E. Sir Arthur Keith

6. This more robust kind was called:

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

and it differed from the first, more gracile, species, in the robustness of its:

- A. Body size B. Brain size C. neck and shoulder muscles D. teeth and jaws

7. The robust ones also had a sagittal crest; tell me what that is, and what it is for:

8. Another famous fossil had been discovered by Charles Dawson 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
and was found in A. 1859 B. 1894 C. 1912 D. 1924 E. 1938

9. The fake was “found” at: A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa
C. Perth, Australia D. Kenya, east Africa E. Hadar, Ethiopia

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

10. What was the Osteodontokeratic culture and what did it supposedly say about human nature?

PRINT YOUR NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: State two ways we know that robust and gracile australopithecines are not males and females of the same species.