

1. Consider the fossil called "Lucy", which is FALSE about Lucy?

- A. She was a rather complete skeleton, discovered by Don Johanson in the 1970's
- B. She was found in Ethiopia and was less than 4 feet tall
- C. She was assigned to the species *Australopithecus afarensis*
- D. She was aged at over 8 million years
- E. She walked bipedally, but had long arms and fingers for climbing trees.

2. Which is FALSE about "Primitive" Australopithecines like Lucy and *Australopithecus anamensis*?

- A. They had long and curved toes
- B. They had shorter legs than we do
- C. They had canine teeth that were longer than more recent hominids
- D. They are dated at 3 to 5 mya.
- E. They are the ancestors of chimps and gorillas.

3. Which is (probably) FALSE as best as we can tell in 2006?

- A. Most anthropologists today agree that the fossil and the genetic evidence both suggest that the human (hominid) lineage split off from the African apes roughly about 6 or 7 million years ago (not 3 nor 15 mya).
- B. *Ardipithecus*, *Orrorin*, (and *Sahelanthropus*) are all from the time period close to the ape/human split.
- C. Hominids have thick molar enamel; apes have thinner enamel on their molars
- D. The hominid fossils from Chad are the only ones found to the west of the Great Rift Valley
- E. We now think that there was only one kind of hominid alive at any time in the past: a 'ladder' not a 'bush'

4. Which is FALSE about bipedalism?

- A. Bipeds absorb less heat from the sun than quadrupeds do.
- B. Bipeds can carry things like food and babies.
- C. Bipeds have freed the hands from locomotion, so the hands can be more manipulative
- D. Bipeds can run faster than quadrupeds of the same body weight.
- E. Bipedal walking uses less energy than quadrupedal locomotion.

5. Which is your teacher's opinion about the origin of bipedalism among the first hominids?

- A. Hominids were terrestrial quadrupeds on open savannas for millions of years before they stood upright.
- B. Males became bipeds first as they carried food back to arboreal females—who rewarded them with sex.
- C. Hominids began as small arboreal upright creatures who had no choice but to walk bipedally when they needed to venture between wooded areas as the forest gradually became a savanna.
- D. The first bipeds were the robust Australopithecines.
- E. Miocene apes were all bipedal, so naturally all their descendants are bipedal.

Match one to one:

Don Johanson	Meave Leakey	Louis Leakey	Mary Leakey
Tim White	Owen Lovejoy		
_____	discovered the 'First Family' in Ethiopia in the 1970's		
_____	said that humans became bipedal because males traded food for sex		
_____	found the 3 ½ million year old footprints		
_____	named the species <i>Homo habilis</i> before there were fossils of it		
_____	discovered <i>Kenyanthropus</i>		
_____	discovered <i>Australopithecus</i> with stone tools (?), and <i>Ardipithecus</i>		

Match one to one:

Kenyanthropus	A. aethiopicus	A. boisei	Ardipithecus
	A. gahri	A. africanus	
_____	as old as Lucy; but the discoverer says it is different and more human-like		
_____	the most recent to become extinct, about one million years ago		
_____	the species of the "Black Skull"; a robust species that lived at the same time as the graciles		
_____	maybe not a hominid, maybe not a biped		
_____	was found with stone tools; the finder claims that they made them.		
_____	the species the most like the genus <i>Homo</i>		

Match one to one:

Parallel	Turkana	Laetoli	Mosaic	Cooperative breeding
_____	subject of article in 06/07 by Sarah Hrdy			
_____	site of 3 ½ million year old footprints			
_____	example: first bipedalism, then brain enlargement			
_____	example: <i>Homo</i> & <i>Australopithecus</i> both get taller			
_____	local name for Lake Rudolf			