

1. In 1924 Raymond Dart made the first ever find of a fossil Pliocene hominid — a biped.

- The place the fossil was from: A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa
C. Perth, Australia D. Kenya, east Africa E. Hadar, Ethiopia

1a. 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*

2. 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.

2a. 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 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

3. 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

4. In 1938 a different, more robust, kind was found; this more robust kind was called:

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

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

- A. A diet of hard food B. A wider face C. Larger teeth and jaws
D. A sagittal crest D. All of these

5. 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. Paranthropus C. Ramapithecus D. Sivapithecus E. Gigantopithecus

5a. and was found in A. 1859 B. 1894 C. 1912 D. 1924 E. 1938

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

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

6a. 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

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

- A. They were all found in four different caves, but only robust in two and gracile in the other two
B. We can distinguish males and females of each among them
C. They were anatomically adapted to chew differently and hence eat different foods
D. Each kind was associated with different kinds of fossil pigs and baboons, suggesting they lived at different times.
E. All of these are evidence they were different species

8. When adults of one species resemble the juveniles of their own species or of another (as human adults resemble young chimps), the relationship is called:

- A. Paleontology B. Aging C. Neoteny D. Punctuated Equilibrium E. Osteodontokeratic

9/10. Match one to one:

ENDOCAST

SAGITTAL CREST

DRIMOLEN

ZYGOMATIC

_____ solid impression of the inside of the skull

_____ cheekbone

_____ ridge of bone on top of the skull

_____ another cave in South Africa

FIRST NAME _____ Last Name _____

BONUS QUESTION: what does the reading mean by “Cooperative Breeding” and “Allomothering”?