

1. Human adults resemble human children much more than adult apes resemble their young; this is

- A. Taphonomy B. Neoteny C. Allometry D. Osteodontokeratic

2a. The crest on the top of a gorilla skull in the midline is called a _____ crest

- A. Petomic B. Sagittal C. Masseter D. Foramen E. Magnum

2b. That crest is there to:

- A. Signal to females about sex
B. Anchor the temporalis muscles C. Show dominance to other males D. Protect the eyes

3a. In 1924 the first ever find was made of a fossil Pliocene hominid — a biped. The finder's name was:

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

3b. The place the fossil was from:

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

4a. 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. *Ardipithecus africanus*

4b. 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

5a. He claimed it was a hominid, not a pongid, because it:

- 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. It was a terrestrial biped E. All of the above.

5b. He knew it was upright and not a quadruped because of the position of the:

- A. Sagittal crest B. Foramen magnum C. Legs D. Pelvis E. Jaw

6a. 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

6b. by:

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

7a. In 1938 a different, more robust, kind was found at:

- A. Sussex B. Sterkfontein C. Taung D. Kromdraai E. Ethiopia

7b. by:

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

8a. This more robust kind was called:

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

8b. and it differed from the first, more gracile, species, mostly in the robustness of its:

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

9a. 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

9b. and was found in

- A. 1859 B. 1894 C. 1912 D. 1924 E. 1938

10a. The fake was "found" at:

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

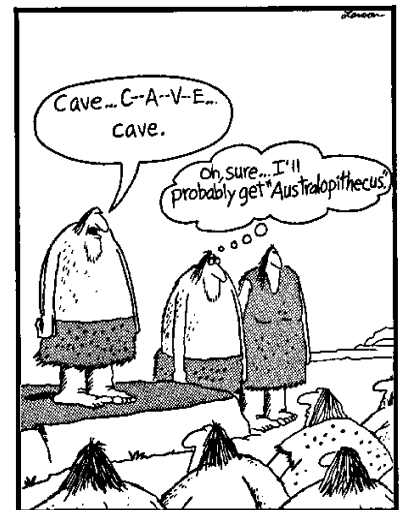
10b. and the fake fossil differed from the real ones in that only the fake:

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

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST _____

BONUS QUESTION: How do we know that robust and gracile australopithecines are not males and females of the same species?

Give two lines of evidence.



Primitive spelling bees