

**Fill ins: write in either "Primitive", "Robust", or "Gracile"**

- \_\_\_\_\_ longer arms, curved fingers and toes, larger canines, 4-3 mya
- \_\_\_\_\_ includes Lucy and *A. anamensis*, 4-3 mya
- \_\_\_\_\_ the ones that look and chew more like ourselves, 3-2½ mya
- \_\_\_\_\_ only *A. africanus* 3-2½ mya
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paranthropus 3-1 mya
- \_\_\_\_\_ biggest teeth and jaw muscles 3-1 mya

**Match the fossil to the description:**

- |       |   |       |                                     |       |  |       |   |       |   |
|-------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---|-------|---|
| _____ | <b>Lucy</b>   | _____ | <b>footprints</b>                   | _____ | <b>Black Skull</b>   | _____ | <b>Taung child</b>  | _____ | <b>Zinj</b>                               |
| _____ | primitive Australopithecus, Laetoli site, Mary Leakey, 1975 | _____ | Aging it was easier than dating it. | _____ | now called Paranthropus, first hominid fossil found in East Africa | _____ | older than previously know robust fossils, hence they lived at same time as gracile Aust. | _____ | first find of a primitive Aust., Ethiopia |

**Match the species to the description: (Abbreviate A. or P.)**

- |       |  |       |  |       |                                   |
|-------|--|-------|--|-------|-----------------------------------|
| _____ | <b><i>Australopithecus africanus</i></b> | _____ | <b><i>Australopithecus afarensis</i></b> | _____ | <b><i>Paranthropus boisei</i></b> |
| _____ | <b><i>Paranthropus robustus</i></b>      | _____ | <b><i>Paranthropus aethiopicus</i></b>   | _____ |                                   |
| _____ | Dart, 1924, South Africa                 | _____ | Leakeys, 1959, Oldovai                   | _____ |                                   |
| _____ | Leakey team, 1980's, "Black Skull"       | _____ | Johanson, 1970's, Ethiopia               | _____ |                                   |
| _____ | Broom, 1938, South Africa                | _____ |  | _____ |                                   |

**Match the term to the description:**

- |       |   |       |                                       |       |                     |
|-------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| _____ | <b>Competitive exclusion</b>  | _____ | <b>Taphonomy</b>                      | _____ | <b>Chronometric</b> |
| _____ | <b>Prognathism</b>  | _____ | <b>Osteodontokeratic</b>              | _____ |                     |
| _____ | study of fossils and the living populations they represent                    | _____ | Dart's Killer Ape hypothesis          | _____ |                     |
| _____ | Potassium Argon dating, for example   | _____ | a jaw that juts forward from the face | _____ |                     |
| _____ | a struggle between species, for example between the pigeons and the sea gulls | _____ |                                       | _____ |                     |

**6. "Hominid" refers to:**

- A. Bipedal members of the human family, past and present      B. Apes and all other hominoids  
 C. Living humans, but not ancient ones      D. Ancient humans and human-like creatures, but not us.

**7. Which is TRUE about Potassium/Argon dating?**

- A. It can be used to date any kind of rock or fossil.  
 B. Dates for east African fossils are based on their being sandwiched between layers of volcanic material  
 C. It can be used for dating stuff from the present back to a million years old, no older than that  
 D. If you date the rock that a tool was made from, it will tell you exactly when the tool was made  
 E. All of these

**8. It is hard to date South African fossils because:**

- A. In the Karst topography, they are found in refilled caves      B. They are too old, beyond the range of K-Ar  
 C. There is no potassium in the region      D. The strata have been uplifted

**10. The hard question: Which statement is FALSE?**

- A. As they became less arboreal, early hominids evolved longer legs and less sexual dimorphism.  
 B. Hominids are defined by having brains twice the size of apes  
 C. Species with larger brains have to eat higher quality food  
 D. Individual humans with larger brains are much smarter

Print first name \_\_\_\_\_ last name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bonus: Match the species to the description:**

- |       |   |       |   |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| _____ | <b><i>Australopithecus garhi</i></b>              | _____ | <b><i>Australopithecus bahrelghazalia</i></b>     |
| _____ | <b><i>Kenyanthropus platyops</i></b>              | _____ | <b><i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i></b>                |
| _____ | Meave Leakey, 2001, claims this is our ancestor   | _____ | Tim White, 1994, very ape-like, maybe not hominid |
| _____ | Tim White and French, 1999, Ethiopia, stone tools | _____ | Tim White and French, 1999, Ethiopia, stone tools |
| _____ | only fossil in this list found in Chad, 1995      | _____ |   |



Rocking the anthropological world, a second "Lucy" is discovered in southern Uganda.