

1. At the site of Laetoli, Mary Leakey found:

- A. Australopithecine houses      B. Gazelles killed by Australopithecus  
 C. Footprints of primitive bipedal hominids.      D. The Black skull

2. Which is FALSE about the fossil known as "Lucy"?

- A. Was only about 3½ feet tall.      B. Lived about 3 million or more years ago      C. Find was only a skull  
 D. Discovered by Don Johanson in the 1970's in Ethiopia      E. Species name: *Australopithecus afarensis*

3. Which is FALSE about the fossil known as "Zinj"?

- A. It was the first ever discovery of an australopithecine in East Africa  
 B. Found by the Leakeys, Olduvai Gorge, 1959      C. Now called *Paranthropus boisei*  
 D. It is a very robust type, with huge teeth and jaws      E. The Zinj species lived before the Lucy species

4. Which is TRUE about Potassium/Argon dating?

- A. It can be used to date any kind of rock or bone.  
 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. It is a "relative" (or "stratigraphy") dating method, not a chronometric (or "absolute") method.

5. The hard question: Which statement is FALSE?

- A. Meave Leakey found a skull she called Kenyanthropus, but it may be just a Lucy type  
 B. From the past to the more recent, Australopithecines got shorter legs and more sexual dimorphism.  
 C. Tim White found an Australopithecus he claims made stone tools; not everyone agrees.  
 D. The Black Skull was found in the 1980's, and is now called *Paranthropus aethiopicus*  
 E. The black skull was unexpectedly old, and caused us to realize the gracile and robust forms lived at the same time.  
 F. The fossil Ardipithecus was originally called Australopithecus, but was changed as it may not be a biped.

6. 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 two held only one kind, and two the other  
 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

7. What do we call the study of the relationship between living animals of the past and the fossils we discover and interpret, including death and decay, mineralization, biases of preservation, etc?

- A. Endocasting      B. Taphonomy      C. Forensics      D. Chronometrics      E. Archaeology

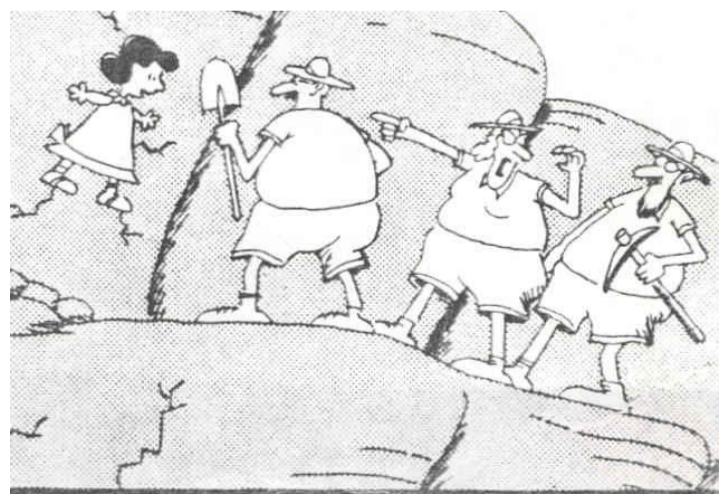
Fill in each blank with one of the three basic groups of australopithecines:

Primitive                      Robust                      Gracile

- \_\_\_\_\_ most recent      \_\_\_\_\_ oldest      \_\_\_\_\_ smallest in body size  
 \_\_\_\_\_ includes the species: A. afarensis, A. anamensis, and perhaps Ardipithecus  
 \_\_\_\_\_ includes the species: boisei, aethiopicus, and robustus  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the first to be found, in 1924      \_\_\_\_\_ only one species, A. africanus  
 \_\_\_\_\_ long fingers and arms suggest they were partly arboreal  
 \_\_\_\_\_ genus *Paranthropus*      \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy was the first find of these  
 \_\_\_\_\_ biggest teeth and jaw muscles      \_\_\_\_\_ most likely direct ancestor of genus *Homo*

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

**Bonus:** Explain why can we get good dates for east African fossils but not South African ones; hint, it has to do with the geology.



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