

1. 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

1a. The place the fossil was from: A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa

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

2. 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*

2a. The fossil consisted of three body parts of a single individual:

A. the jaw, the face and a natural endocast of the brain B. the skull and two legs

C. The jaw, the face, and several fused vertebrae D. the foramen magnum, the pelvis, and the spine

3. The finder 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.

4. The fossil was that of a:

A. Juvenile, less than five years old B. Arthritic old man C. Newborn baby D. Karst

4a. The fossil was embedded in: A. Breccia B. Monkey bones C. Soft sand D. Goopy mud

5. 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

5a. by: A. R Dart B. R Broom C. C Dawson D. V Sarich E. Sir Arthur Keith

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

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

6a. by: A. R Dart B. R Broom C. C Dawson D. V Sarich E. Sir Arthur Keith

7. This more robust kind was called: A. *Eoanthropus Dawsoni* B. *Australopithecus africanus*

C. *Afropithecus australius* D. *Paranthropus robustus* E. *Australopithecus dartus*

7a. 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

8. 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

8a. and was found in A. 1859 B. 1894 C. 1912 D. 1924 E. 1938

9. The fake was "found" at: A. Sussex, England B. Taung, South Africa

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

9a. 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

10. Which is FALSE? A. Acid removes mineral from bone

B. Bone is living tissue that can change shape

C. The age of a juvenile can be determined by its teeth

D. The jaw muscles of humans are called sagittal muscles

E. I can get a mold of a brain from the shape of the inside of the skull

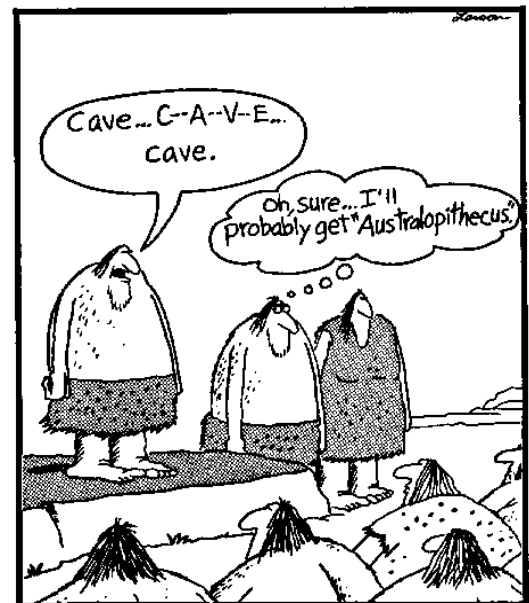
PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST _____

BONUS QUESTION: How do we know that robust and gracile

australopithecines are two different species

and not just males and females of the same species?

Give me two reasons.



Primitive spelling bees