

**1a. In 1924 the first ever fossil was found of a pre-human hominid — a biped. The finder's name was:**

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

**1b. The place the fossil was found:**

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

**2a. 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*

**2b. 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. Two loose teeth      D. the foramen magnum and the spine      E. the pelvis

**3a. He claimed it was a hominid, not a pongid, because it walked upright and:**

- A. It had small canines and a curved dental arch      B. Its brain was twice the size of an ape's brain  
C. It lacked the fur that apes have      D. All of the above.

**3b. 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 spine was straight  
C. The brain indicated that the foramen magnum was directly under the skull  
D. The jaw was curved      E. All of the above

**4a. 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

**4b. found by:**

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

**5a. In 1938 a different, more robust, kind was found at:**

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

**5b. Found by:**

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

**6a. This more robust kind was called:**

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

**6b. and it differed from the first, more gracile, species, in the robustness of its:**

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

**7a. 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

**7b. and was found in**

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

**8a. The fake was "found" at:**

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

**8b. 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

**MATCH ONE TO ONE (EVERY ANSWER IS USED ONCE):**

**masseter & temporalis**

**sagittal**

**Neoteny**

**Taphonomy**

\_\_\_\_\_ crest on skull to anchor large jaw muscles, found in gorillas and *Paranthropus*

\_\_\_\_\_ study of relationship of fossils to ancient animal populations

\_\_\_\_\_ adults of a species resemble their own offspring

\_\_\_\_\_ jaw muscle

PRINT YOUR NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**BONUS QUESTION:** State two ways we know that robust and gracile australopithecines are not males and females of the same species.



Primitive spelling bees