

1. The order Primates includes all of the following except:
 - a. tarsiers.
 - b. marsupials.
 - c. monkeys.
 - d. humans.
 - e. prosimians.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Introduction

2. Which statement is not true of human culture?
 - a. It includes such things as technology, language, religion, and gender roles.
 - b. It is genetically determined.
 - c. It plays a critical role in human evolution.
 - d. All people are products of human culture.
 - e. It is learned.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

3. What is a relativistic view of culture and why is it important in anthropology?

ANSWER: It is an approach that allows anthropology to view other cultures from a broader perspective, by viewing them as they relate to something else. It is very important because our world is increasingly interdependent.

REFERENCES: The Anthropological Perspective

4. Which subdiscipline of anthropology is concerned with various aspects of human language?
 - a. Ethnology
 - b. Applied anthropology
 - c. Primatology
 - d. Anthropometry
 - e. Linguistic anthropology

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

5. Define the term biocultural evolution.

ANSWER: It is the mutual, interactive evolution of human biology and culture.

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

6. Which of the following includes genetic alterations within populations?

- a. Anatomy
- b. Macroevolution
- c. Microevolution
- d. Osteology
- e. Paleopathology

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Introduction

7. The anthropological perspective proposes to broaden our viewpoint though time and space.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Anthropological Perspective

8. Which specialty focuses specifically on the study of skeletal material?

- a. Osteology
- b. Paleoanthropology
- c. Paleopathology
- d. Forensic anthropology
- e. Molecular anthropology

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What is Anthropology?

9. What is meant by the term biocultural evolution?

- a. Changes in human culture from generation to generation
- b. Biological evolution in all species except humans
- c. Biological changes in a species over time
- d. The influence of genetic engineering on culture
- e. The interaction between biology and culture in human evolution

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

10. _____ is the study of human anatomical and behavioral evolution as evidenced by the fossil record.

- a. Osteology
- b. Paleopathology
- c. Anthropometry
- d. Primatology
- e. Paleoanthropology

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

11. Forensic anthropology is an applied subfield which benefits from a background in physical anthropology.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

12. What are the primary steps involved in the scientific method?

ANSWER: It involves formulating a question, doing background research on what others have done on the subject, determining a hypothesis, developing a research design or methodology, collecting data and doing very precise analysis to test the hypothesis.

REFERENCES: Physical Anthropology and the Scientific Method

13. Which of the following is not an important reason why primatology has become increasingly important since the late 1950s?

- a. Nonhuman primates are our closest living relatives.
- b. Through primatology we can better address the needs of primitive humans.
- c. The behavioral studies of any species provide a wealth of data on adaptation.
- d. Many nonhuman primates are threatened or seriously endangered.
- e. Behavioral studies have implications for understanding natural forces that have shaped human behavior.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

14. Which is not true about paleoanthropology?

- a. Its goal is to identify the various human ancestors.
- b. It is a valid way to conduct anthropology.
- c. It is the study of human evolution.
- d. It includes the fossils of ancient reptiles and amphibians.
- e. It attempts to gain insights into human adaptation and behavior.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What is Anthropology?

15. _____ is the practical application of the subfields of anthropology.

- a. Linguistics
- b. Applied Anthropology
- c. Archaeology
- d. Physical Anthropology
- e. Cultural Anthropology

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

16. Archaeologists:
- are interested in human behavior when it pertains to osteology.
 - only examine complex civilizations that have left architectural ruins.
 - focus primarily on biological imperatives.
 - never work with physical anthropology.
 - study earlier human groups using artifacts and structures as their evidence.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

17. What are the four major subfields of anthropology?

ANSWER: The subfields are Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics, Archaeology, and Physical (or Biological) Anthropology.

REFERENCES: Introduction

18. What is the role of the scientific method in physical anthropology? Discuss the various steps and how they might be applied to a specific case study in physical anthropology.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: Physical Anthropology and the Scientific Method

19. The origins of physical anthropology arose from two areas of interest among 19th-century scientists. What did these areas concern?
- The genetic determinants of behavior and osteology
 - Nonhuman primates and origins of modern species
 - Human variation and osteology
 - The origins of modern species and human variation
 - Human evolution and nonhuman primates

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

20. The anthropological perspective does not:
- look at the diversity of the human experience.
 - narrow our viewpoint of how our species has evolved through time and space.
 - help to avoid ethnocentric pitfalls.
 - offer a wider appreciation through time and space.
 - give a wider appreciation of the human experience.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Anthropological Perspective

21. Fields of inquiry fundamental to studies of adaptation in modern human populations include:
- examinations of modern groups but not populations over time.
 - traits that typify certain populations that have evolved as biological adaptation to environment.
 - factors that have produced only genetic variation.
 - traits that typify certain populations that have not evolved as biological adaptations.
 - factors that have produced only visible physical differences.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

22. Primatology is the study of:
- human skeletal material.
 - diseases in earlier human groups.
 - skeletal remains at crime scenes.
 - the beginnings of human evolution.
 - the biology and behavior of nonhuman primates.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

23. Physical anthropologists are interested only in the study of biological systems.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Introduction

24. Molecular anthropologists have used genetic technologies to investigate the relationships between human populations and between humans and nonhuman primates.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

25. Physical or biological anthropologists are only interested in the human fossil record.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

26. Human evolution is:
- a. not subject to the same factors that have produced other species.
 - b. solely the result of cultural factors.
 - c. complete and no longer a driving force as it once was.
 - d. solely the result of biological factors.
 - e. subject to the long-term interactions of biology and culture.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

27. Which of the following is true of the relativistic view of culture?
- a. It allows us to judge other species using well-tested human criteria.
 - b. It allows us to understand our own culture from a narrower perspective.
 - c. It allows us to understand which culture is superior to another.
 - d. It allows us to understand other people's concerns and view our culture from a broader perspective.
 - e. It provides us with data to prove that the human species is better adapted than others.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Anthropological Perspective

28. Ethnographies are:
- a. studies of nonhuman primates.
 - b. studies of only Western European societies.
 - c. detailed descriptive studies of contemporary living peoples.
 - d. the practical application of anthropological theories.
 - e. studies done by archaeologists.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

29. Explain each of the subfields of anthropology and how they each contribute to our understanding of what it means to be human.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

30. Define osteology and then discuss which subfields of physical anthropology require knowledge of osteology.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

31. Approximately 3.7 million years ago, two or three hominins left their footprints across the savannah of modern-day Tanzania, clear evidence of:
- hominins walked bipedally.
 - hominins traveled in small groups.
 - Tanzania is 3.7 million years old.
 - modern-day Tanzania continues to be a savannah environment.
 - apes were present in Tanzania.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Introduction

32. Cultural anthropology:
- focuses solely on the study of traditional societies.
 - is the study of the patterns of belief and behavior found in modern and historical cultures.
 - was first developed as a discipline in the 17th century.
 - includes the recovery and analysis of material culture from earlier civilizations.
 - has no practical application in modern society.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

33. _____ focuses on the study of skeletal remains from archaeological sites.
- Primate paleontology
 - Bioarchaeology
 - Osteology
 - Forensic anthropology
 - Paleopathology

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

34. Objects or materials made or modified for use by hominins are called:
- data.
 - fossils.
 - ethnographies.
 - empiricism.
 - artifacts.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

35. Briefly differentiate between paleoanthropology and paleopathology.

ANSWER: Paleoanthropology is the study of early hominins and paleopathology is the study of early diseases and injuries in human skeletal remains.

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

36. A group of reproductively-isolated organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring is called a(n):
- infrastructure.
 - species.
 - hominid.
 - populace.
 - family.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Introduction

37. Explain what “the anthropological perspective” means and why it is important.

ANSWER: Will vary

REFERENCES: The Anthropological Perspective

38. What is the initial step in the scientific method?
- Form a theory
 - Perform an experiment
 - Form a hypothesis
 - Collect data under precise conditions
 - Publish a scientific article

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Physical Anthropology and the Scientific Method

39. Culture, as defined in Chapter 1:
- was not an important factor in human evolution.
 - is genetically determined and does not alter over time.
 - is important only as it pertains to modern humans.
 - includes only those aspects of human lifestyle that relate to the arts.
 - can be defined as the strategy by which humans adapt to the natural environment.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

40. Anthropology can be applied to practical issues outside the university setting.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

41. Forensic anthropologists:
- apply anthropological techniques to legal matters.
 - are primarily concerned with the recovery of material culture remains.
 - examine the relationships between medical treatment and culturally determined views of disease.
 - study disease and trauma in ancient populations.
 - study nonhuman primates.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

42. Which of the following does not apply to theories?
- They are tested explanations of facts.
 - They are specific statements of scientific relationships that have not been verified.
 - They are usually concerned with broader and more universal views.
 - They are the result of repeated testing.
 - They are not absolutes and are open to falsification.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Physical Anthropology and the Scientific Method

43. Who uses anthropological techniques to assist in crime investigations and to identify skeletal remains in cases of disaster?
- Forensic anthropologists
 - Archaeologists
 - Primatologists
 - Cultural anthropologists
 - Paleoanthropologists

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

44. What unique strategy allows humans to adapt to the natural environment?
- Walking on two legs
 - Evolution
 - Biological adaptation
 - Culture
 - Genetic change

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Human Connection

45. Why are physical anthropologists concerned with studying human variation today?

ANSWER: Their studies of human variation help us to better understand adaptive significance and to identify factors that have produced physical and genetic variation.

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

46. _____ is the subdiscipline of osteology that is concerned with disease and trauma in earlier populations.
- Anthropometry
 - Paleopathology
 - Forensic anthropology
 - Primatology
 - Paleoanthropology

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

47. The focus of anthropology is very narrow and has only two subfields.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

48. All cultures share the same worldview.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

49. What is meant by the term adaptation in a biological sense?

ANSWER: It is an anatomical, physiological, or behavioral response of organisms or populations to the environment.

REFERENCES: Introduction

50. The term evolution refers to:
- patterns of inheritance from parent to offspring.
 - the process of biological specialization.
 - changes in the genetic make-up of a population from one generation to the next.
 - genetic changes within populations, but not the appearance of new species.
 - a response of organisms or populations to the environment.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Introduction

51. The 3.7 million year-old footprints of two hominins were discovered in a riverbed in Texas.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Introduction

52. Which of the following is not one of the subfields of anthropology in the United States?
- a. Cultural
 - b. Psychological
 - c. Physical
 - d. Linguistics
 - e. Archaeology

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?

53. What is a hypothesis?
- a. It is equivalent to a theory.
 - b. It is a provisional statement regarding certain scientific facts or observations.
 - c. It is a statement that has been proven to be true.
 - d. It is a fact from which conclusions can be drawn.
 - e. It is proof of a theory and occurs after testing a theory.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Physical Anthropology and the Scientific Method

54. The human predisposition to assimilate culture and function within it is profoundly influenced by biological factors.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Biocultural Evolution

55. The study of human biology within the framework of human evolution can be said to be the domain of which of the following?
- a. Osteology
 - b. Cultural anthropology
 - c. Primatology
 - d. Archaeology
 - e. Physical or biological anthropology

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: What Is Anthropology?