

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY

Questions included in web quizzing are marked in bold

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Approximately 3.7 million years ago, two or three hominins left their footprints across the savanna of modern day Tanzania, clear evidence that
 - a. Apes were present in Tanzania
 - b. hominins walked bipedally
 - c. modern day Tanzania continues to be a savanna environment
 - d. hominins traveled in small groups
 - e. Tanzania is 3.7 million years old

ANS: b

REF: p. 3

SOURCE: NEW

2. A group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring is called
 - a. Hominidae
 - b. a species
 - c. a family
 - d. a hominid
 - e. a populace

ANS: b

REF: p. 4

SOURCE: NEW

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

ANS: e

REF: p. 4

SOURCE: NEW

4. What strategy is unique to humans develop that allows them to adapt to the natural environment?
 - a. evolution
 - b. culture
 - c. biological adaptation
 - d. walking on two legs
 - e. genetic change

ANS: b

REF: p. 6

SOURCE: NEW

5. The term *evolution* refers to
 - a. changes in the genetic make-up of a population from one generation to the next
 - b. the process of specialization
 - c. includes genetic changes within populations and but not the appearance of new species
 - d. a response of organisms or populations to the environment
 - e. patterns of inheritance of traits from parent to offspring

ANS: a

REF: p. 5

SOURCE: NEW

6. Human evolution

- a. is *not* subject to the same factors that have produced other species
- b. has been the result of cultural factors alone
- c. is subject to the same forces that have acted upon other organisms
- d. has *not* been influenced by cultural factors
- e. is solely the result of cultural factors

ANS: c

REF: p. 5

SOURCE: NEW

7. Culture, as defined in Chapter 1

- a. is important only as it pertains to modern humans
- b. is genetically determined
- c. includes only those aspects of human lifestyle that relate to the arts
- d. can be defined as the strategy by which humans adapt to the natural environment
- e. was *not* an important factor in human evolution

ANS: d

REF: p. 6

SOURCE: PICKUP

8. Which is *not* an important aspect of human culture?

- a. It is learned.
- b. It includes such things as technology, language, religion, and gender roles.
- c. It is genetically determined.
- d. It is a critical role in human evolution.
- e. It is a strategy that includes various technologies, but fortunately excludes language and kinship rules which are always changing.

ANS: e

REF: p. 6

SOURCE: NEW

9. Which of the following is *not* one of the subfields of anthropology in the United States?

- a. Cultural
- b. Physical
- c. Psychological
- d. Archaeology
- e. Linguistics

ANS: c

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: PICKUP

10. What does the term *biocultural evolution* refer to?

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

ANS: c

REF: p. 10

SOURCE: PICKUP

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

- a. Linguistics

- b. Archaeology
- c. Applied anthropology
- d. Physical anthropology
- e. Cultural anthropology

ANS: c

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: PICKUP

12. Cultural anthropology

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

ANS: e

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: PICKUP

13. Ethnographies

- a. are studies of only Western European societies
- b. are studies of nonhuman primates
- c. emphasize, among other topics, religion, ritual, myth, diet, gender roles, and child-rearing practices
- d. are studies done by archaeologists
- e. are the practical application of anthropological theories

ANS: c

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: NEW

14. Today, cultural anthropologists are involved in numerous avenues of research including all of the following *except*

- a. the study of subcultures
- b. the resettlement of refugees
- c. the relationship between cultural attributes and health and disease
- d. the study of their own cultures
- e. the study of city or urban areas that are no longer remote

ANS: e

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: NEW

15. Archaeologists

- a. primarily recover valuable artifacts
- b. are not interested in human behavior
- c. study earlier human groups using artifacts and structures as their evidence
- d. never work with physical anthropology
- e. only examine complex civilizations

ANS: c

REF: p. 11

SOURCE: NEW

16. Which subdiscipline of anthropology is concerned with various aspects of human language?

- a. primatology
- b. linguistic anthropology

- c. ethnology
- d. applied anthropology
- e. anthropometry

ANS: b

REF: p. 12

SOURCE: PICKUP

17. The study of human biology within the framework of human evolution can be said to be the domain of which of the following?

- a. cultural anthropology
- b. physical/biological anthropology
- c. primatology
- d. osteology
- e. archaeology

ANS: b

REF: p. 12

SOURCE: PICKUP

18. The origins of physical anthropology arose from two areas of interest among 19th century scientists. What did these areas concern?

- a. the origins of modern species and human variation
- b. the genetic determinants of behavior and osteology
- c. nonhuman primates and origins of modern species
- d. human variation and osteology
- e. human evolution and nonhuman primates

ANS: a

REF: p. 12

SOURCE: PICKUP

19. _____ is the study of anatomical and behavior human evolution as evidenced by the fossil record.

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

ANS: a

REF: p.12

SOURCE: PICKUP

20. Fields of inquiry fundamental to studies of adaptation in modern human populations include

- a. Factors that have produced only visible physical differences
- b. Factors that have produced only genetic variation
- c. Traits that typify certain populations that have not evolved as biological adaptations
- d. Traits that typify certain populations that have evolved as biological adaptation to environment, e.g. sunlight, altitude, or infectious disease
- e. Examinations of modern groups but not populations over time

ANS: d

REF: p. 13-14

SOURCE: NEW

21. Which of the following includes genetic-alterations within populations?

- a. macroevolution
- b. anatomy
- c. osteology
- d. paleopathology

e. microevolution

ANS: e

REF: p. 5

SOURCE: PICKUP

22. Which is *not* true about paleoanthropology?

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

ANS: b

REF: p. 12

23. Which of the following was one of the most observable physical differences in physical anthropologists' early studies of human variation?

- a. Eye color
- b. shape of head and face
- c. Height
- d. Weight
- e. Hair color

ANS: b

REF: p. 13

SOURCE: NEW

24. Primatology is the study of

- a. human evolution
- b. human skeletal material
- c. skeletal remains at crime scenes
- d. disease in earlier human groups
- e. living nonhuman primates

ANS: e

REF: p. 18

SOURCE: PICKUP

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

- a. Behavioral studies have implications for understanding natural forces that have shaped human behavior.
- b. The behavioral studies of any species provide a wealth of data on adaptation.
- c. Nonhuman primates are our closest living relatives.
- d. Many nonhuman primates are threatened or seriously endangered.
- e. Recommendations can be made to better ensure treatment of humans

ANS: e

REF: p. 18

SOURCE: NEW

26. _____ focuses on the study of skeletal remains from archaeological sites.

- a. osteology
- b. bioarchaeology
- c. paleopathology
- d. forensic anthropology
- e. primate paleontology

ANS: b REF: p. 16 SOURCE: PICKUP

27. _____ is the subdiscipline of osteology that is concerned with disease and trauma in earlier populations.

- a. Forensic anthropology
- b. Primatology
- c. Anthropometry
- d. Paleoanthropology
- e. Paleopathology

ANS: e REF: p. 16 SOURCE: PICKUP

28. Forensic anthropologists

- a. study disease and trauma in ancient populations
- b. apply anthropological techniques to the law
- c. are primarily concerned with the recovery of material culture remains
- d. examine the relationships between medical treatment and culturally determined views of disease
- e. study nonhuman primates

ANS: b REF: p. 17 SOURCE: PICKUP

29. Who uses anthropological techniques to assist in crime investigations and to identify skeletal remains in cases of disaster?

- a. paleoanthropologists
- b. primatologists
- c. archaeologists
- d. cultural anthropologists
- e. forensic anthropologists

ANS: e REF: p. 17 SOURCE: PICKUP

30. What is a hypothesis?

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

ANS: c REF: p. 20 SOURCE: NEW

31. What is the initial step in the scientific method?

- a. the formation of a theory
- b. the formation of a hypothesis
- c. to perform an experiment
- d. to publish a scientific article
- e. to collect data under precise conditions

ANS: b REF: p. 20 SOURCE: PICKUP

32. Which of the following does *not* apply to theories

- a. Tested explanations of facts
- b. Usually concerned with broader and more universal views
- c. Not absolutes and open for falsification
- d. Specific statements of scientific relationships that have not been verified
- e. The result of repeated testing

ANS: d REF: p. 20 SOURCE: NEW

33. The anthropological perspective does *not*
- a. Offer a wider appreciation through time and space
 - b. Look at the diversity of the human experience
 - c. Help to avoid ethnocentric pitfalls
 - d. Give a wider appreciation of the human experience
 - e. Narrow our viewpoint of how our species through time and space.

ANS: e REF: p. 21 SOURCE: NEW

34. Which of the following is true of the relativistic view of culture?
- a. It allows us to understand our concerns and to view our own culture from a narrower perspective.
 - b. It allows us to understand other people's concerns and to view our own culture from a broader perspective.
 - c. We realize that we can judge other species using human criteria.
 - d. We come to recognize the superiority of humans.
 - e. We understand the importance of our culture.

ANS: b REF: p. 22 SOURCE: NEW

True/False Questions

1. The 3.7 million year old footprints of two hominids were discovered in a riverbed in Texas.

ANS: False REF: p. 3 SOURCE: PICKUP

2. Physical anthropologists are interested only in the study of biological systems.

ANS: False REF: p. 12 SOURCE: PICKUP

3. All cultures share the same worldview.

ANS: False REF: p. 6 SOURCE: PICKUP

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

ANS: True REF: p. 21-22 SOURCE: PICKUP

5. The focus of anthropology is very narrow and has only two subfields.

ANS: False REF: p. 11 SOURCE: PICKUP

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

ANS: True REF: p. 19 SOURCE: NEW

7. The human predisposition to assimilate culture and function within it is profoundly influenced by biological factors.

ANS: True REF: p. 10 SOURCE: PICKUP

8. Anthropology can be applied to practical issues outside the university setting.

ANS: True REF: p. 18 SOURCE: PICKUP

9. Physical/biological anthropologists are only interested in the human fossil record.

ANS: False REF: p. 12 SOURCE: PICKUP

10. Molecular anthropologists have used genetic technologies to investigate the relationships between human populations as well as nonhuman primates.

ANS: True REF: p. 14 SOURCE: PICKUP

Short Answer Questions

1. In a biological sense, what is adaptation?

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 5

2. What are three major subfields of anthropology? Describe each in terms of their subject matter.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 11-18

3. Define the term biocultural evolution.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 10

4. Discuss the changing focus of cultural anthropology.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 11

5. Briefly differentiate between archaeology and cultural anthropology.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 11

6. Why are physical/biological anthropologists interested in human biological variation?

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 13-17

7. Why is the field of genetics central to the field of physical anthropology?

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 14

8. List two reasons why nonhuman primate studies are important.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 18

Essay Questions

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

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 16

2. Explain what “the anthropological perspective” means.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 21-22

3. Discuss the role of the scientific method in physical anthropology.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 20-21

4. Explain each of the subfields of anthropology and the importance of the four-field approach.

ANS: Will vary REF: p. 10-20