Package Title: Test Bank
Course Title: ireland4
Chapter Number: 02

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) Humans and primates share which of the following?

a) Brain size
b) Upright bipedal stance
c) Tail length
d) Opposable thumb

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

2) The order into which humans are classified is called:

a) mammalia.
b) primate.
c) hominid.
d) Homo.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

3) Currently, the only remaining hominids on earth are:

a) *Homo sapiens*.
b) *Homo erectus*.
c) *Homo neanderthalensis*.
d) *Australopithicus*.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

4) Primates are characterized by:

a) an opposable thumb.
b) bipedal stance.
c) complex speech communication.
d) enlarged brain case.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

5) The common ancestor of Primates lived about:

a) 3 million years ago.
b) 2 million years ago.
c) 60 million years ago.
d) 195,000 years ago.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

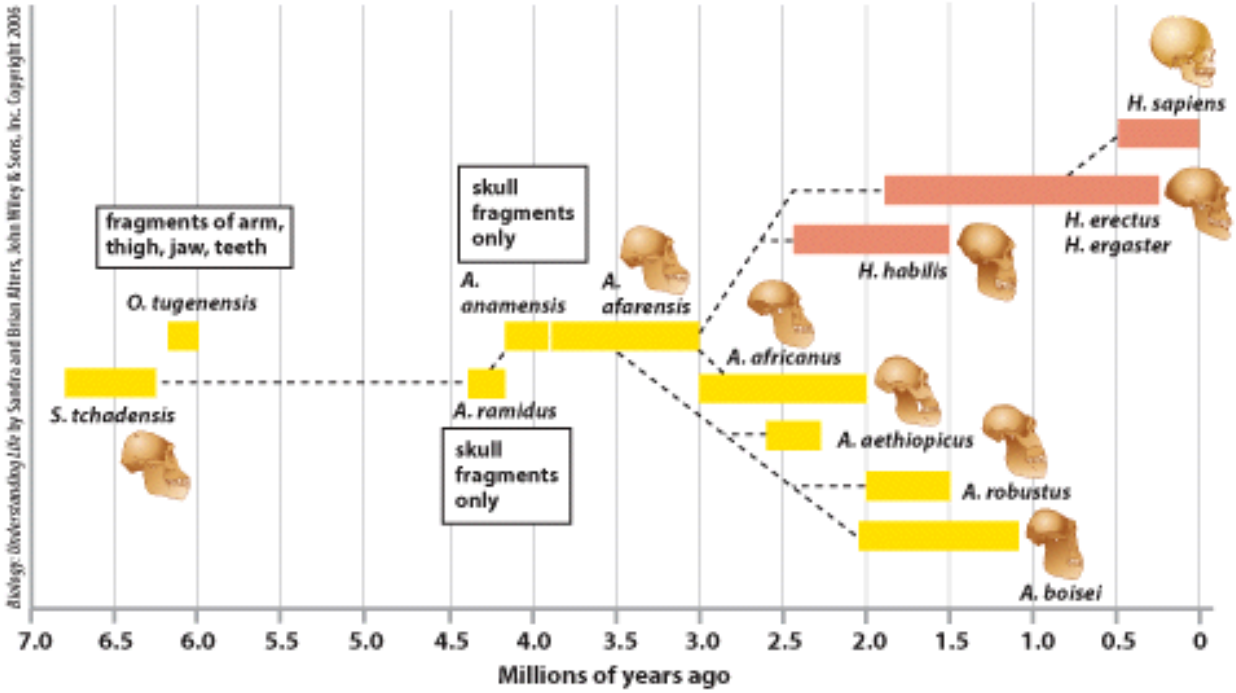
6) [Insert bottom part of family tree illustration in figure 2.1 (full family tree, but not pictures on top).]
Using the illustration of the human family tree, we see that humans are most closely related to:

a) new world monkeys.
b) orangutans.
c) old world monkeys.
d) lemurs.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

7) The fossil record shows that the common ancestor of *H. erectus* and *H. habilis* is:



a) *A. africanus.*
b) *H. sapien.*
c) *A. afarensis.*
d) *A. robustus.*

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

8) *Australopithecus* can be differentiated from *A. afarensis* by:

a) bipedalism.
b) stereoscopic vision.
c) sexual dimorphism.
d) dentition.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

9) The emergence of modern humans in Africa occurred about:

a) 195,000 years ago.
b) 1 million years ago.
c) 130,000 years ago.
d) Modern humans emerged in Asia.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

10) *Homo habilis* can be distinguished from *A. afarensis* due to:

a) a swift gait.
b) the ability to make and use tools.
c) narrow hips.
d) extended infant development.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

11) It is believed that H. erectus migrated out of Africa one million years ago because:

a) the more aggressive Neanderthals took over their habitat.
b) to escape disease.
c) the appearance of upright posture allowed for more efficient walking.
d) of environmental changes.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

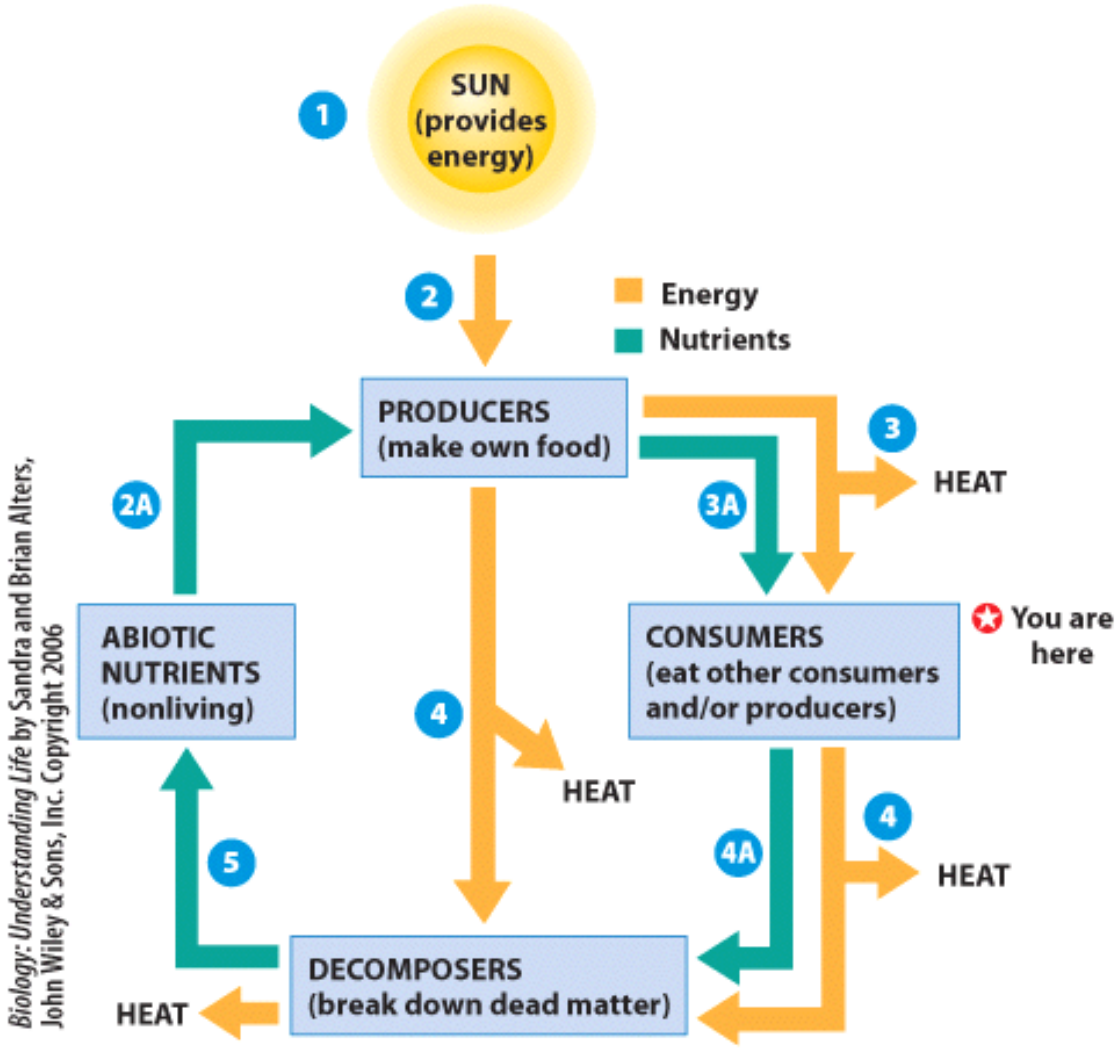
12) Which of the following led to the genetic variation of humans?

a) Eugenics
b) Natural selection
c) Race
d) Dietary changes

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

13) What is occurring at step 2?



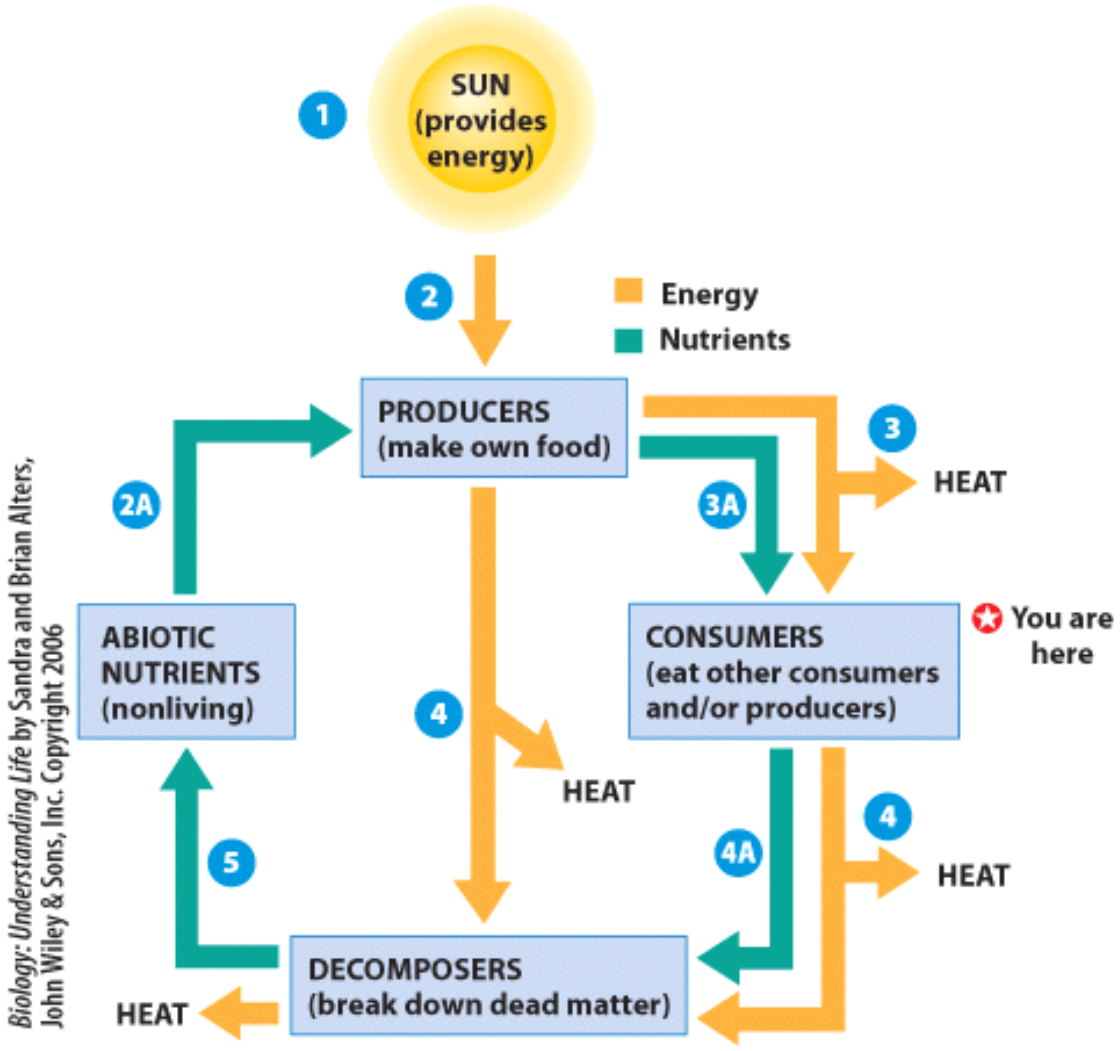
a) Sunlight is providing energy to the ecosystem.
b) Heat is being recycled by the ecosystem.

c) Non living factors are obtaining chemicals.
d) Producers are decomposing.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

14) Where do humans fit into the ecosystem?

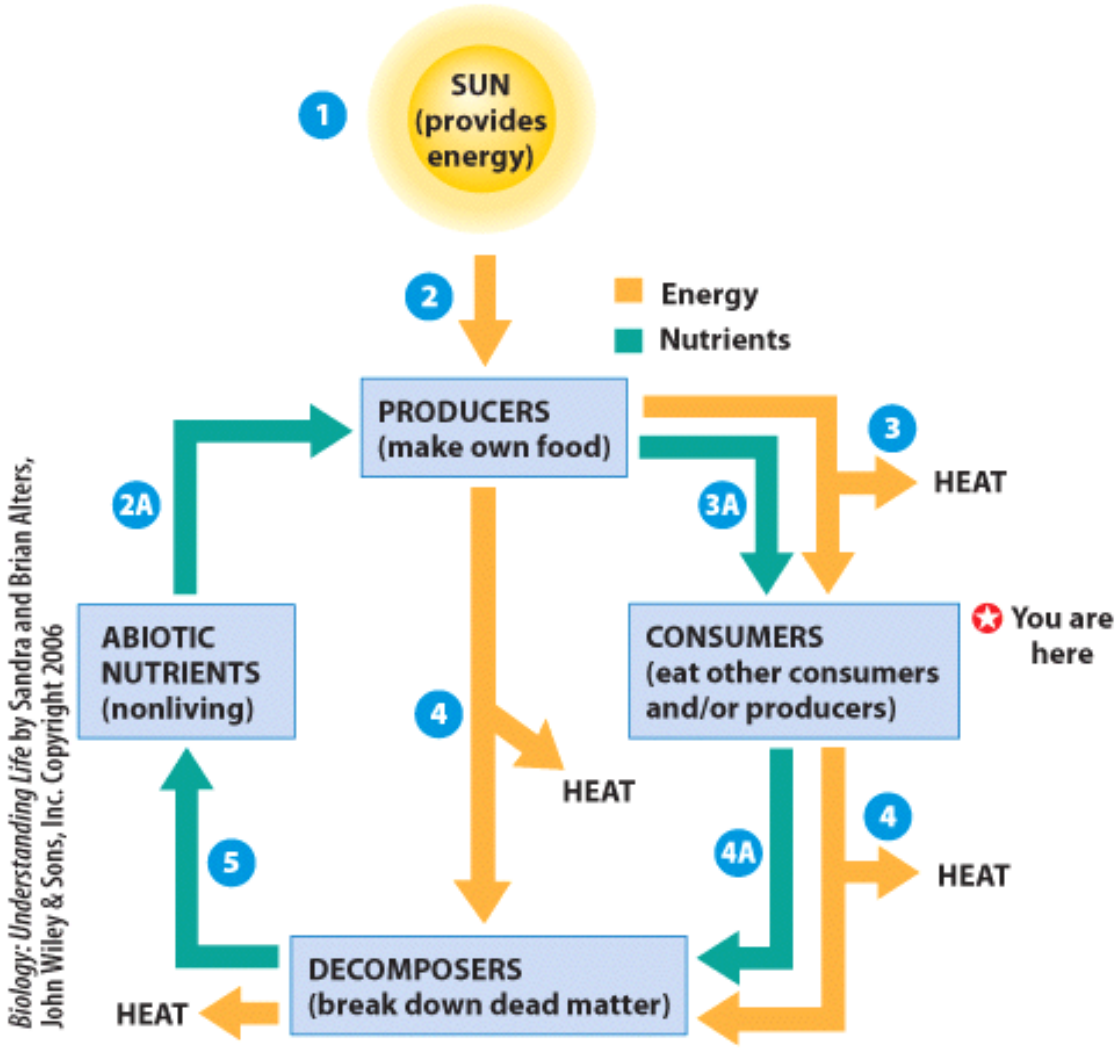


a) Abiotic nutrients
b) Consumer
c) Producers
d) Decomposers

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

15) Which level in the process diagram represents chemical cycling only?



a) Consumer
b) Producer
c) Decomposer
d) Abiotic Nutrients

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

16) The study of interactions between the living and non-living components of a defined area is called:

a) ecosystem.
b) ecology.
c) environment.
d) habitat.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

17) In the human body, food is ultimately stored in what form in cells?

a) Fructose
b) Heat
c) ATP
d) Oxygen

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

18) Similar to ecosystems, the skeleto-muscular system cycles:

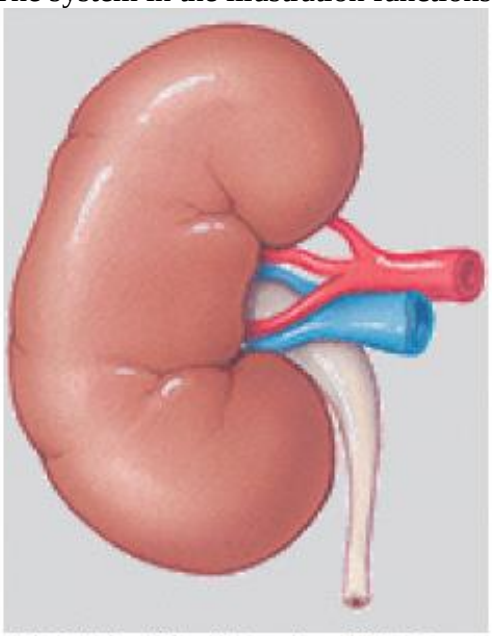
a) calcium.
b) oxygen and carbon dioxide.
c) water.

d) energy.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

19) The system in the illustration functions to:

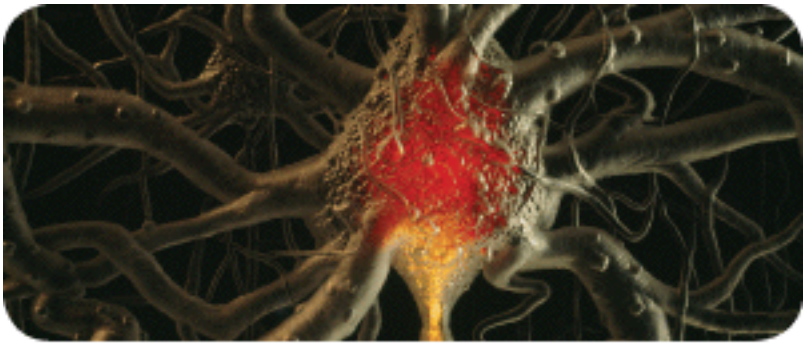


a) receive and process information.
b) regulate long term changes.
c) cycle nutrients through the body.
d) maintain fluid balance and purification.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

20) Identify the main function of the system in the photo.



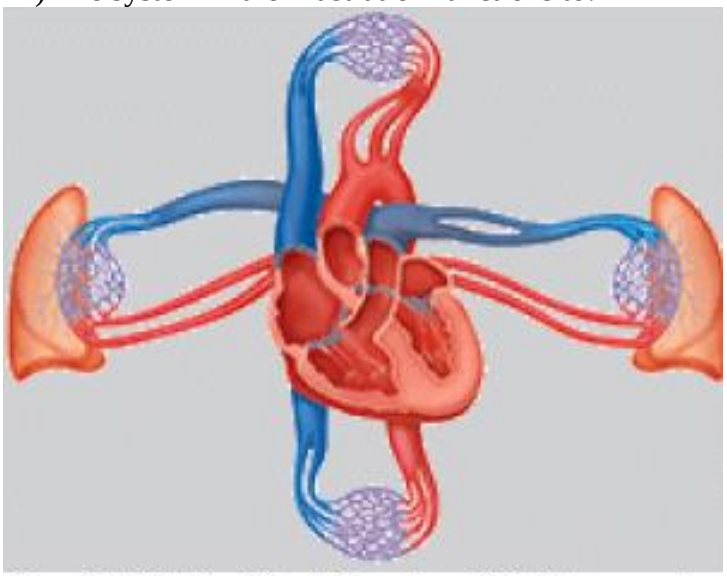
Anne Keiser/NG Image Collection

a) Barrier and thermal regulation
b) Protection and support
c) Information processing
d) Regulation of long-term changes

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

21) The system in the illustration functions to:



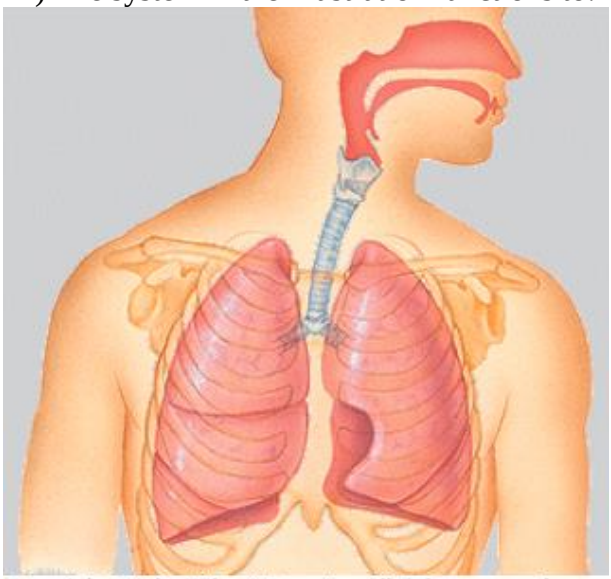
a) provide support and movement.
b) perpetuate the species.

c) pump nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and chemical messengers throughout the body.
d) cycle gases into and out of the body.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

22) The system in the illustration functions to:



a) provide support and movement.
b) perpetuate the species.
c) pump nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and chemical messengers throughout the body.
d) cycle gases into and out of the body.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

23) A fiddler crab feeds on dead or decaying matter which makes it:

a) a carnivore.
b) a detritivore.
c) an omnivore.
d) a herbivore.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

24) Autotrophs:

a) must eat other organisms to obtain nutrients.
b) are also called consumers.
c) make food for themselves by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis.
d) are found on land.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

25) Habitat limits result in a population's:

a) salinity.
b) temperature.
c) physical obstacles.
d) biogeographic range.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

26) The biogeographic range of an organism is defined by:

a) ecological requirements.
b) chemical cycling.
c) energy flow.
d) radiation.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

27) A niche is described as an organism's:

a) location.
b) range.
c) habitat.
d) "job" in a community.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

28) Achieving a balance within our bodies and in our environment is called:

a) biogeographic range.
b) pollution.
c) homeostasis.
d) our niche.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

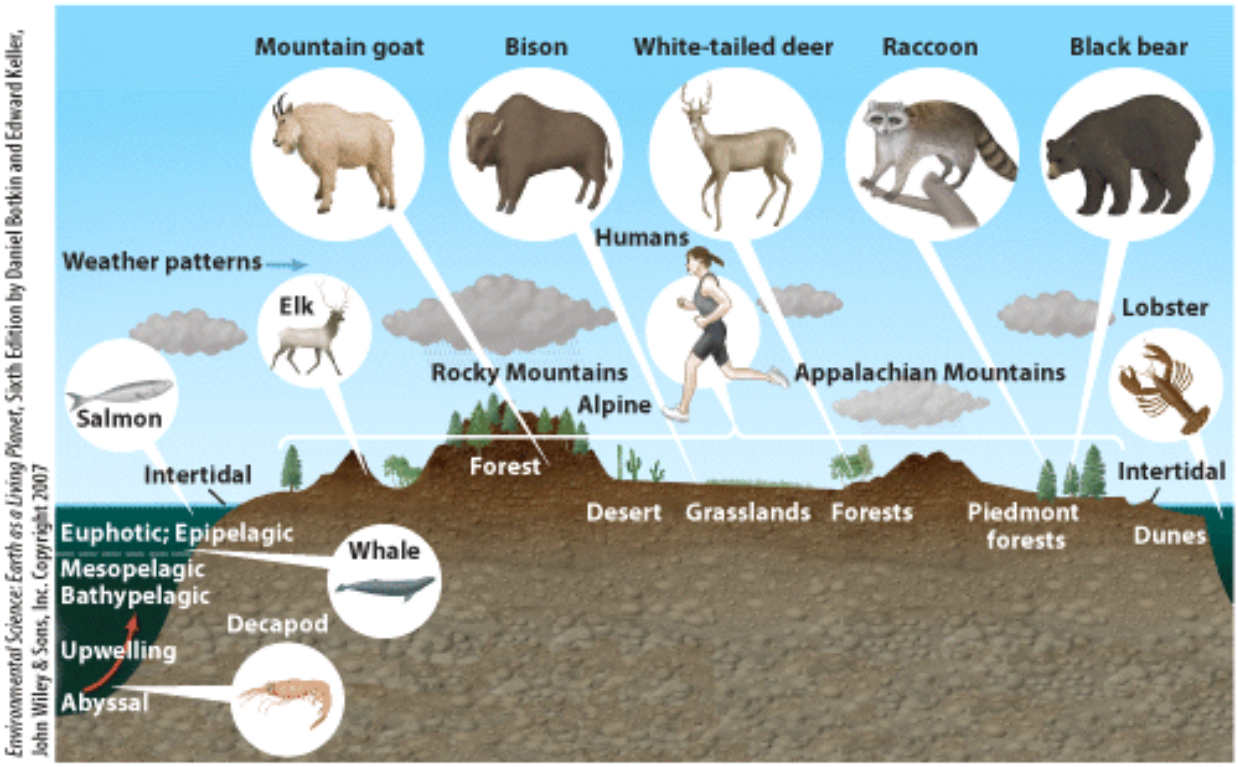
29) The largest cause of outdoor air pollution is:

a) pesticide use.
b) burning of fossil fuels.
c) smoking.
d) radon.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

30) In this picture the animal with the largest biogeographic range is the:



a) white tailed deer.
b) mountain goat.
c) human.
d) elk.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

Question type: True/False

31) *Homo sapiens* evolved from chimpanzees.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

32) Humans and apes share a common ancestor.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

33) *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster* are currently classified as the same species.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

34) *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster* belong to the same genus.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?

35) Humans are considered to be producers.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

36) Herbivores fix the organic compounds used by the producers and carnivores.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

37) In an ecosystem, energy can be recycled and nutrients cannot.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?

38) No two organisms can occupy the same niche in the same habitat at a time.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

39) Asthma is clearly linked to higher levels of air pollution in our environment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

40) A niche describes the area where an organism lives.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.

Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche

Question type: Text Entry

41) *Homo sapiens* belong to the order _____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: Primates

42) Our closest relative among the Apes is the _____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: Chimpanzee

43) A gecko is considered a(n) _____ when eating a spider.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?
Solution: consumer

44) Organisms that use chemosynthesis are _____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World

Around It?
Solution: autotrophs

45) The city with the highest level of outdoor air pollution is_____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.3 Explain habitat and niche.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.3 We Reflect Our Environment: We Have a Habitat and a Niche
Solution: Los Angeles

46) An area that is defined by physical parameters such as temperature and salinity is called a(n)_____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?
Solution: ecosystem

Question type: Essay

47) Define the term ecosystem and using the example of the respiratory system relate how the term can be applied to the human body.

Answer:

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?
Solution: An ecosystem is the study of the interactions between the living and the nonliving components of a defined area. In the field of ecology, that area is usually defined by physical parameters, such as precipitation, average temperature, and soil type. Just like an ecosystem, the human body is a study in interactions. Chemicals can cycle through the human body via organ systems such as the respiratory system. The respiratory system cycles oxygen and the combustion products of food (sugars), recycling both oxygen and carbon dioxide with the

atmosphere. Energy follows a one-way flow, whereas chemicals are caught in cycles of use and transfer. In the human body, oxygen follows much the same route. It enters the body as a gas, attaches to red blood cells, and is transported to oxygen-poor areas of the body. The oxygen is then transformed into something useful to the cell. Oxygen leaves the body attached to biomolecules that are broken down, releasing the oxygen back into the atmosphere.

48) [Insert figure 2.7. Remove all text except for the energy and nutrients key. Label the sun "1" the producers box "2" the consumers box "3" the decomposers box "4" and the abiotic nutrients box "4"]
Describe the steps of energy transformation within an ecosystem such as the one in the illustration.

Answer:

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?
Solution:
1. Energy originates with the sun.
2. Energy is captured by producers, and converted to organic compounds. Heat is lost in this process.
3. Consumers eat producers and other consumers, losing heat in the process.
4. Both producers and consumers die and are decomposed. The energy remaining in their bodies is lost as heat. No energy recycling takes place.

49) Describe the characteristics that make humans unique in the animal kingdom.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: Answers will vary. Humans have 5 digits hands with opposable thumbs, stereoscopic vision, possess an upright bipedal stance, an enlarged brain case and the capacity for complex speech communication.

50) Humans have _____, _____ and _____ as compared to old world monkeys.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.

Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: larger brains, smaller tails, more complex social interactions.

51) Two Homo species, _____ and _____ occupied earth concurrently with *Homo sapiens*.

Answer:

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: *H. erectus* and *H. neanderthalensis*.

52) Water cycling within a human is accomplished by_____.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.2 Explain how the functions of the human body allow us to live in our environment.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.2 What Does the Human Body Have in Common with the World Around It?
Solution: the urinary system, kidneys

53) Genes and _____ both affect the evolution of humans.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 2.1 Summarize the origins of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 2.1 What are the Origins of Modern Humans?
Solution: environment/nature