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| 1. At present, the members of the family hominin includes

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|   | a.  | apes. |
|   | b.  | monkeys. |
|   | c.  | all primates. |
|   | d.  | humans. |
|   | e.  | rats |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 4 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 2. A group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring is called

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | hominidae. |
|   | b.  | a species. |
|   | c.  | a family. |
|   | d.  | a hominin. |
|   | e.  | a mammal. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 4 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 3. Simply stated, evolution

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|   | a.  | is NOT subject to the same factors that have produced other species. |
|   | b.  | is a change in the physiological traits of an organism. |
|   | c.  | is a change in the genetic makeup of a population. |
|   | d.  | is too controversial and thus invalid. |
|   | e.  | refers only to the appearance of a new species. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 5 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 4. Many aspects of our behavior have direct connection to

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | primates. |
|   | b.  | reptiles. |
|   | c.  | birds. |
|   | d.  | insects. |
|   | e.  | mammals. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 5 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 5. The strategy humans developed that helped them to adapt to the natural environment is

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | evolution. |
|   | b.  | culture. |
|   | c.  | biological adaptation. |
|   | d.  | walking on two legs. |
|   | e.  | genetic change. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 6. Cultural behaviors

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | have become less important throughout human evolution. |
|   | b.  | are genetically determined. |
|   | c.  | include only those aspects of human lifestyle that relate to the arts. |
|   | d.  | are NOT genetically determined. |
|   | e.  | are the same in all species. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 7. The term *biocultural evolution* refers to

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|   | 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 general orientation shared by members of a society. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 10 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 8. Which of the following is NOT generally considered one of the fields of anthropology in the United States?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Historical |
|   | b.  | Cultural |
|   | c.  | Linguistics |
|   | d.  | Archaeology |
|   | e.  | Physical |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 9. In the United States, anthropology is comprised of \_\_\_\_\_ major subfields.

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|   | a.  | 2 |
|   | b.  | 7 |
|   | c.  | 6 |
|   | d.  | 4 |
|   | e.  | 1 |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 10. Cultural anthropology

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|   | a.  | was first developed in the seventeenth 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 patterns of belief and behavior found in modern and historical cultures. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 11. Ethnographies

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|   | a.  | focus only on Western European societies. |
|   | b.  | are studies of nonhuman primates. |
|   | c.  | are detailed descriptive studies of human societies. |
|   | d.  | are studies done by archaeologists. |
|   | e.  | involve the study of the human skeleton. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 12. The population of any city is composed of many subgroups defined by

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | economic status. |
|   | b.  | popularity. |
|   | c.  | intelligence. |
|   | d.  | good looking people. |
|   | e.  | the type of technology used. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 13. Archaeologists obtain information mainly from

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|   | a.  | artifacts. |
|   | b.  | artwork left behind by earlier cultures. |
|   | c.  | books written by early explorers. |
|   | d.  | folk stories passed down from generation to generation. |
|   | e.  | their own interpretation only. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 14. The most important source of data for archaeologists is

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|   | a.  | material culture left by earlier societies. |
|   | b.  | interviews with living people. |
|   | c.  | DNA preserved in fossils. |
|   | d.  | early hominid fossils. |
|   | e.  | human skeletal remains. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 15. Linguistic anthropology is the study of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | human speech and language. |
|   | b.  | evolution of superior languages. |
|   | c.  | origins of language. |
|   | d.  | human speech, language, and evolution of superior languages. |
|   | e.  | human speech, language, and origins of language. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 16. The subdiscipline of anthropology concerned with various aspects of human language is called

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|   | a.  | primatology. |
|   | b.  | linguistic anthropology. |
|   | c.  | ethnology. |
|   | d.  | paleoanthropology. |
|   | e.  | anthropometry. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 17. The study of human biology within the framework of human evolution is the domain of

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

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 18. *Primate Paleontology* is the study of primate

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behavior. |
|   | b.  | fossil record. |
|   | c.  | anatomy. |
|   | d.  | intelligence. |
|   | e.  | dentition. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 13 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 19. The origins of physical anthropology arose from which two areas of interest among nineteenth-century scientists?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The ancestry 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 |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 20. During the nineteenth century, the sparks of interest in biological change over time were fanned into flames by the:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | discovery of Neandertal fossils in the 1800s. |
|   | b.  | publication of Charles Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*. |
|   | c.  | discovery of *Australopithecus afarensis* in the late 1800s. |
|   | d.  | discovery of the Americas. |
|   | e.  | witch craze period. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 21. The subfield of physical anthropology that is concerned with the study of human evolution as evidenced in the fossil record is

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | osteology. |
|   | b.  | paleoanthropology. |
|   | c.  | anthropometry. |
|   | d.  | ethnography. |
|   | e.  | paleopathology. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anthropologists help us to understand relationships between extinct and living species by comparing DNA sequences.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | DNA |
|   | b.  | Osteological |
|   | c.  | Molecular |
|   | d.  | Cultural |
|   | e.  | Historical |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 14 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 23. Why are physical anthropologists concerned with human variation?

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|   | a.  | It focuses on separating different species. |
|   | b.  | They want to identify the factors that produce variation. |
|   | c.  | They want to prove that race is real. |
|   | d.  | The possibility exists to classify humans ethnically and racially. |
|   | e.  | Physical anthropologists are not concerned with human variation. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 13 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
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| 24. Primatology is the study of

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|   | a.  | human evolution. |
|   | b.  | human skeletal material. |
|   | c.  | skeletal remains at crime scenes. |
|   | d.  | disease in earlier human groups. |
|   | e.  | the biology and behavior of nonhuman primates. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
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| 25. The study of the primate fossil record is known as

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

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 13 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
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| 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of osteology that studies the evidence of disease and injury in human skeletal remains from archaeological sites.

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

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 27. Forensic anthropologists

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|   | a.  | study disease and trauma in ancient populations. |
|   | b.  | apply anthropological techniques to legal matters. |
|   | 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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 28. Who uses anthropological techniques to assist in crime investigations and to identify skeletal remains in cases of disaster?

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|   | a.  | Paleoanthropologists |
|   | b.  | Primatologists |
|   | c.  | Forensic anthropologists |
|   | d.  | Archeologists |
|   | e.  | Cultural anthropologists |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 29. The practical use of anthropological theories and methods outside the academic setting is

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | biological anthropology. |
|   | b.  | applied anthropology. |
|   | c.  | cultural anthropology. |
|   | d.  | archaeology. |
|   | e.  | linguistic anthropology. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 30. Within biological anthropology, the best example of applied anthropology is

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|   | a.  | cultural anthropology. |
|   | b.  | forensic anthropology. |
|   | c.  | paleoanthropology. |
|   | d.  | archaeology. |
|   | e.  | primatology. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 19 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 31. A body of knowledge gained through observation and experimentation is called

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | science. |
|   | b.  | hypothesis. |
|   | c.  | data. |
|   | d.  | empirical. |
|   | e.  | theory. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 32. A provisional explanation of a phenomenon is called

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|   | a.  | a theory. |
|   | b.  | a datum. |
|   | c.  | empirical. |
|   | d.  | scientific testing. |
|   | e.  | a hypothesis. |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 33. The initial step in the scientific method is

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|   | 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 and establish facts. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 19 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 34. Theories are not facts but are

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|   | a.  | tested explanations of facts. |
|   | b.  | ideas scientists have. |
|   | c.  | provisional statements to be further researched. |
|   | d.  | untested hypotheses. |
|   | e.  | absolute truths. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 21 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
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| 35. The goal of the scientific method is to

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|   | a.  | establish the absolute truth. |
|   | b.  | support preconceived notions. |
|   | c.  | generate the most accurate explanations possible. |
|   | d.  | study qualitative data |
|   | e.  | generate only hypotheses. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 21 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 36. The anthropological perspective states that we must

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|   | a.  | focus only on humans. |
|   | b.  | broaden our view point through time and space. |
|   | c.  | include only one field of anthropology. |
|   | d.  | be as ethnocentric as possible. |
|   | e.  | disregard all other fields. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 21 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.5 - 5 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 37. The 3.7-million-year-old footprints of two hominids were discovered in a riverbed in Georgia.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 3 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 38. The earliest hominins, such as *Australopithecus* *afarensis,* manufactured stone tools.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 4 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 39. Physical anthropology is a scientific discipline concerned only with the biological and behavioral characteristics of humans.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 40. In the United States, the focus of anthropology is very narrow and has only two subfields.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 41. Humans are a product of the same evolutionary forces that produced all living things.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 42. Culture is not genetically passed from one generation to the next; it is learned.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 43. Physical anthropologists are interested only in the study of biological phenomena and are not interested in the study of culture.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 44. Linguistic anthropology is important to the field of physical anthropology because of its insights into the development of language in human evolution.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | New |

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| 45. Paleopathology is a major component of bioarchaeology.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 46. Anthropology CANNOT be applied to practical issues outside the university setting.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 47. Physical anthropologists must understand anatomy in order to assess the structure and function of fossil remains.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 48. The purpose of scientific research is to generate more accurate and consistent explanations of phenomena and NOT to establish absolute truths.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 21 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 49. Anthropologists strive to be as ethnocentric as possible.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 22 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 50. Scientific testing of a hypothesis may take several years but must always include only the original researchers.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 20 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 51. Explain biocultural evolution.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 52. Explain applied anthropology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 10-11 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 53. Describe the subfields of archaeology, cultural anthropology, and linguistic anthropology and how they are important to the study of physical anthropology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11-18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 54. Explain the major research areas in the field of physical/biological anthropology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 11-18 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 55. Explain in a biological sense what adaptation is.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 5 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 56. Explain what a hominin is and give the earliest evidence of hominins in this chapter.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 3-4 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 57. Explain how human beings are linked to all other life on earth and why this is important.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 5-6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
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| 58. What is anthropology? Why are there four subfields in the United States?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 5-6 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 59. Explain paleoanthropology and its importance.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 12 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 60. What can molecular anthropologists tell us about human evolution?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 15 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 61. Explain osteology and its importance to physical anthropology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 62. Explain paleopathology and bioarcheaology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 16 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 63. Describe the scientific method and its relevance to human evolution.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 19-20 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 64. Explain why theories are neither absolutes nor facts.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 20-21 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 65. What is the anthropological perspective? Why is it important?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 22 |
| *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.5 - 5 |
| *OTHER:* | Pickup |

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| 66. Define anthropology and describe each of the four fields of anthropology and their importance.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |

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| 67. Explain physical/biological anthropology and all of its areas of specialization.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |

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| 68. Discuss the role of the scientific method in physical anthropology and the study of evolution.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary |

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| 69. The predisposition for culture is perhaps the most critical component of human evolutionary history.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual |
| *REFERENCES:* | 10 |
| *OTHER:* | New |

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