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| 1. At present, the members of the family hominin includes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | apes. | |  | b. | monkeys. | |  | c. | all primates. | |  | d. | humans. | |  | e. | rats |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hominidae. | |  | b. | a species. | |  | c. | a family. | |  | d. | a hominin. | |  | e. | a mammal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 4 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 3. Simply stated, evolution   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 5 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 4. Many aspects of our behavior have direct connection to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primates. | |  | b. | reptiles. | |  | c. | birds. | |  | d. | insects. | |  | e. | mammals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 6 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 6. Cultural behaviors   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Historical | |  | b. | Cultural | |  | c. | Linguistics | |  | d. | Archaeology | |  | e. | Physical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 2 | |  | b. | 7 | |  | c. | 6 | |  | d. | 4 | |  | e. | 1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 11 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 10. Cultural anthropology   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 11 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 11. Ethnographies   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | economic status. | |  | b. | popularity. | |  | c. | intelligence. | |  | d. | good looking people. | |  | e. | the type of technology used. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | primatology. | |  | b. | linguistic anthropology. | |  | c. | ethnology. | |  | d. | paleoanthropology. | |  | e. | anthropometry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural anthropology. | |  | b. | physical/biological anthropology. | |  | c. | primatology. | |  | d. | osteology. | |  | e. | archaeology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | fossil record. | |  | c. | anatomy. | |  | d. | intelligence. | |  | e. | dentition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DNA | |  | b. | Osteological | |  | c. | Molecular | |  | d. | Cultural | |  | e. | Historical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 13 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 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. | the biology and behavior of nonhuman primates. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 18 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 25. The study of the primate fossil record is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | osteology. | |  | b. | primate anthropology. | |  | c. | paleopathology. | |  | d. | forensic anthropology. | |  | e. | primate paleontology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 13 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Forensic anthropology | |  | b. | Primatology | |  | c. | Anthropometry | |  | d. | Paleoanthropology | |  | e. | Paleopathology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 16 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.2 - 2 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 27. Forensic anthropologists   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Paleoanthropologists | |  | b. | Primatologists | |  | c. | Forensic anthropologists | |  | d. | Archeologists | |  | e. | Cultural anthropologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological anthropology. | |  | b. | applied anthropology. | |  | c. | cultural anthropology. | |  | d. | archaeology. | |  | e. | linguistic anthropology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cultural anthropology. | |  | b. | forensic anthropology. | |  | c. | paleoanthropology. | |  | d. | archaeology. | |  | e. | primatology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a theory. | |  | b. | a datum. | |  | c. | empirical. | |  | d. | scientific testing. | |  | e. | a hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tested explanations of facts. | |  | b. | ideas scientists have. | |  | c. | provisional statements to be further researched. | |  | d. | untested hypotheses. | |  | e. | absolute truths. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 21 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.3 - 3 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 35. The goal of the scientific method is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | establish the absolute truth. | |  | b. | support preconceived notions. | |  | c. | generate the most accurate explanations possible. | |  | d. | study qualitative data | |  | e. | generate only hypotheses. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 12 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 40. In the United States, the focus of anthropology is very narrow and has only two subfields.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Factual | | *REFERENCES:* | 6 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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

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| 51. Explain biocultural evolution.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 10-11 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 11-18 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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

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| 55. Explain in a biological sense what adaptation is.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 5 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 56. Explain what a hominin is and give the earliest evidence of hominins in this chapter.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 3-4 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 57. Explain how human beings are linked to all other life on earth and why this is important.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 5-6 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | INTR.JURM.18.1.1 - 1 | | *OTHER:* | Pickup | |

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| 58. What is anthropology? Why are there four subfields in the United States?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | |

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| 67. Explain physical/biological anthropology and all of its areas of specialization.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | |

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| 68. Discuss the role of the scientific method in physical anthropology and the study of evolution.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | |

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| 69. The predisposition for culture is perhaps the most critical component of human evolutionary history.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Conceptual | | *REFERENCES:* | 10 | | *OTHER:* | New | |