

c1

Student: _____

1. Culture is
 - A. genetically based.
 - B. instinctive.
 - C. possessed by all animals.
 - D. learned.

2. The language that people speak is determined
 - A. at birth.
 - B. by their genes.
 - C. by their cultural environment.
 - D. by the specific structure of their brains.

3. The subfield of anthropology that looks at humans from a biological perspective is
 - A. cultural anthropology.
 - B. physical anthropology.
 - C. archaeology.
 - D. applied anthropology.

4. The methods and theories for studying the human cultural past are called
 - A. bioanthropology.
 - B. archaeology.
 - C. cultural anthropology.
 - D. human ecology.

5. The study of the variation in cultural expression among human groups is part of
 - A. bioanthropology.
 - B. archaeology.
 - C. cultural anthropology.
 - D. physical anthropology.

6. The specialized study of the human fossil record is

- A. paleoanthropology.
- B. archaeology.
- C. primatology.
- D. human ecology.

7. Primatology is considered a specialty within bioanthropology because

- A. primates are closely related to humans.
- B. humans evolved from primates.
- C. primates live in some of the same environments as humans.
- D. humans are primates.

8. Human ecology studies

- A. how humans are destroying their environment.
- B. the steps we can take to stop environmental degradation.
- C. environmentally-conscious movements like Greenpeace.
- D. the relationships between human groups and their environments.

9. Science is

- A. a way of collecting facts.
- B. the methodology used in laboratory research.
- C. a method in inquiry.
- D. concerned only with such things as gravity, evolution, and chemical reactions.

10. In science, an "educated guess" to explain something is called a(n)

- A. hypothesis.
- B. observation.
- C. experiment.
- D. theory.

11. To refer to an idea as a "theory" means that it

- A. is just a guess.
- B. has yet to be proved.
- C. is probably not scientific.
- D. has been well supported by scientific testing.

12. In science, the process of generalizing from observation is called

- A. induction.
- B. deduction.
- C. theorizing.
- D. prediction.

13. In science, the process used in the testing of general hypotheses by predicting specific data that must be found if the hypothesis is supported is called

- A. induction.
- B. deduction.
- C. theorizing.
- D. prediction.

14. Which of the following would not be considered a scientific idea?

- A. The earth is round.
- B. Life on earth has undergone evolution.
- C. All men are created equal.
- D. Undiscovered forms of life still exist on earth.

c1 Key

1. Culture is
- A. genetically based.
 - B. instinctive.
 - C. possessed by all animals.
 - D.** learned.

Park - Chapter 01 #1

2. The language that people speak is determined
- A. at birth.
 - B. by their genes.
 - C.** by their cultural environment.
 - D. by the specific structure of their brains.

Park - Chapter 01 #2

3. The subfield of anthropology that looks at humans from a biological perspective is
- A. cultural anthropology.
 - B.** physical anthropology.
 - C. archaeology.
 - D. applied anthropology.

Park - Chapter 01 #3

4. The methods and theories for studying the human cultural past are called
- A. bioanthropology.
 - B.** archaeology.
 - C. cultural anthropology.
 - D. human ecology.

Park - Chapter 01 #4

5. The study of the variation in cultural expression among human groups is part of
- A. bioanthropology.
 - B. archaeology.
 - C. cultural anthropology.**
 - D. physical anthropology.

Park - Chapter 01 #5

6. The specialized study of the human fossil record is
- A. paleoanthropology.**
 - B. archaeology.
 - C. primatology.
 - D. human ecology.

Park - Chapter 01 #6

7. Primatology is considered a specialty within bioanthropology because
- A. primates are closely related to humans.
 - B. humans evolved from primates.
 - C. primates live in some of the same environments as humans.
 - D. humans are primates.**

Park - Chapter 01 #7

8. Human ecology studies
- A. how humans are destroying their environment.
 - B. the steps we can take to stop environmental degradation.
 - C. environmentally-conscious movements like Greenpeace.
 - D. the relationships between human groups and their environments.**

Park - Chapter 01 #8

9. Science is
- A. a way of collecting facts.
 - B. the methodology used in laboratory research.
 - C. a method in inquiry.**
 - D. concerned only with such things as gravity, evolution, and chemical reactions.

Park - Chapter 01 #9

10. In science, an "educated guess" to explain something is called a(n)

- A.** hypothesis.
- B. observation.
- C. experiment.
- D. theory.

Park - Chapter 01 #10

11. To refer to an idea as a "theory" means that it

- A. is just a guess.
- B. has yet to be proved.
- C. is probably not scientific.
- D.** has been well supported by scientific testing.

Park - Chapter 01 #11

12. In science, the process of generalizing from observation is called

- A.** induction.
- B. deduction.
- C. theorizing.
- D. prediction.

Park - Chapter 01 #12

13. In science, the process used in the testing of general hypotheses by predicting specific data that must be found if the hypothesis is supported is called

- A. induction.
- B.** deduction.
- C. theorizing.
- D. prediction.

Park - Chapter 01 #13

14. Which of the following would not be considered a scientific idea?

- A. The earth is round.
- B. Life on earth has undergone evolution.
- C.** All men are created equal.
- D. Undiscovered forms of life still exist on earth.

Park - Chapter 01 #14

c1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Park - Chapter 01	14