

1 Is the human species unique? Discuss the current issues concerning ape thinking, language, and tool use. What difference does it make whether humans are unique?

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2 Approximately when did humans cross over from Asia to North America?

(A 15,000 years ago.
)

(B 26,000–34,000 years ago.
)

(C 7,000–9,000 years ago.
)

(D 60,000–70,000 years ago.
)

3 The most important physical difference between humans and apes is in the larger size and complexity of the human:

(A knee.
)

(B jaw.
)

(C brain.
)

(D ear.
)

4 David Reich's research suggests that the 1.2 percent difference in the genetic structure of humans and chimps is due to:

(A humans and chimps living in
) identical environments.

(B humans and chimps interbreeding.
)

(C humans and chimps coincidentally
) sharing a common genetic makeup.

(D humans and chimps having similar
) diets.

5 The broad category of individuals that can mate with each other to produce fertile offspring is called:

(A a fossil.
)

(B a community.
)

(C a species.
)

(D a band.
)

6

Whether evolution is punctuated or continuous is:

(A no longer a question.
)

(B still much in debate.
)

(C now replaced by a rapid pace
) theory.

(D unimportant.
)

7

Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould argue that evolution is characterized by long periods of relative stability that are:

(A the essence of gradual
) evolution.

(B punctuated by sudden changes.
)

(C only changed very slowly.
)

(D exactly like Darwin proposed.
)

8

The divisions of the species that we currently use were created by:

(A Aristotle.
)

(B Stephen Jay Gould.
)

(C Carolus Linnaeus.
)

(D the Genome Project.
)

9

Researchers have found that humans had only about this many genes.

(A 25,000
)

(B 50,000
)

(C 1 million.
)

(D Too many to count.
)

10

Genetic engineering, including cloning technology, presents society with:

(A easy solutions for medical problems
) without ethical questions.

(B no choices, only solutions.
)

(C clear benefits with no moral
) complications.

(D extraordinarily difficult moral and
) political questions.

11

The purpose of the genome project is to:

(A develop a perfect human.
)

(B control human behavior.
)

(C limit human population size.
)

(D map or identify all the human
) genes.

12

The basic chemical building block of genes is:

(A DNA.
)

(B RNA.
)

(C amino acids.
)

(D a cell.
)

13

Early hominid tool making is a key element in determining to start human history about:

(A 2 million years ago.
)

(B 10 million years ago.
)

(C 7 million years ago.
)

(D 3.3 million years ago.
)

14

Homo erectus was first discovered in 1891 in Java by:

(A Richard Leakey.
)

(B Eugene Dubois.
)

(C Raymond Dart.
)

(D Davidson Black.
)

15

A 2003 fossil find of a modern human in Ethiopia fits recent genetic studies and supports the:

(A multiregional continuity theory of
) human evolution.

(B gene flow exchange theory.
)

(C ""Out of Africa"" replacement theory.
)

(D ""Out of Eurasia"" migration theory.
)

16

What is the difference between the punctuated equilibrium and gradual change theories of evolution?

17

What is sociobiology, and how is it applied to human behavior? What problems do some social scientists find in sociobiology?

18

What is genetic engineering, and what has research using genetic engineering done? What ethical and social issues does genetic engineering present?

19

What is Darwin's theory of evolution, and how does it apply to human evolution? What is natural selection?

20

Cave art is primarily associated with:

(A Neanderthals.
)

(B Homo erectus.
)

(C Australopithecus.
)

(D Modern people.

)

21 Which of the following is NOT a discussed reason human beings are unique?

(A Only humans can think and reason.
)

(B Only humans can communicate with
) others by means of language.

(C Only humans have a genome
) completely unique from all other
species.

(D Only humans use tools.
)

22 Some scientists argue that language is not limited to humans and that linguistic ability is also possessed by other species such as:

(A baboons.
)

(B bears.
)

(C all monkeys.
)

(D chimpanzees.
)

23 The Cro-Magnons, like the Neanderthals, were:

(A lacking in any shelters.
)

(B irrigation farmers.
)

(C cattle domesticators.
)

(D able to make tools.
)

24 There is evidence that Neanderthals did all of the following except:

(A make musical instruments.
)

(B build shelters.
)

(C make written records.
)

(D make complex tools.
)

25 Recent DNA tests have indicated that Neanderthals were most likely

genetically:

(A not an ancestor to humans.
)

(B identical with modern humans.
)

(C not capable of speech in any form.
)

(D a smaller, less robust species than
) modern humans.

26

In 1997, two Spanish paleontologists announced that their study of 8 million-year-old fossils in Spain led them to believe that:

(A humans evolved first in Spain.
)

(B Homo erectus migrated into Spain
) from Asia.

(C Homo habilis evolved in Europe.
)

(D Homo antecessor is a separate
) species and possible Neanderthal ancestor.

27

In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick unraveled the double helix structure of:

(A FDA.
)

(B the atom.
)

(C DNA.
)

(D hormones.
)

28

The process of random genetic changes that create new characteristics is called:

(A natural selection.
)

(B mutation.
)

(C competition.
)

(D migration.
)

29

Gregor Mendel discovered inheritance factors now called genes. Genes

determine:

(A heredity but only in plants.
)

(B changes in earth movements.
)

(C the characteristics of future
) generations.

(D only beneficial physical traits.
)

30

Gene splicing was not important in genetic engineering developments.

(A True
)

(B False
)

31

In human genome research it was discovered that human genes are specific to homo sapiens and are not shared by any other species.

(A True
)

(B False
)

32

Tool use may have led to more protein and fat in the early hominid diet and enlarged brains.

(A True
)

(B False
)

33

Science has no explanation for existence; evolution is a theory of change, not a theory of existence.

(A True
)

(B False
)

34

Intelligent design is different from scientific creationism in that it does not challenge evolutionary evidence.

(A True
)

(B False
)

35

Virtually no one in our modern society interprets the Bible literally

anymore as it relates to the origins of man.

(A True
)

(B False
)

36 **Natural selection takes place at both the individual level and various group levels.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

37 **Genetics explains the way we are and why and how we change.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

38 **Charles Darwin was influenced by his voyage on the Beagle to formulate his natural selection mechanism of evolution.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

39 **Evolution in its broadest sense refers to any process of stable equilibrium.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

40 **The conventional view is that the human species originated in Africa 3 to 5 million years ago.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

41 **Linnaeus's divisions were determined primarily by physical traits.**

(A True
)

(B False
)

42

Edward Wilson helped advance the thesis of sociobiology with his work on fear of strangers.

(A True
)

(B False
)

43

Our future social evolution will likely be substantially influenced by the information we have about our human evolution.

(A True
)

(B False
)

44

The human species most probably originated 5 to 7 million years ago in:

(A Europe.
)

(B Africa.
)

(C Asia.
)

(D South America.
)

45

Noam Chomsky argues that gorilla language studies invalidate the theory that humans are unique.

(A True
)

(B False
)

46

It is suspected that Neanderthals are the ancestors of modern humans.

(A True
)

(B False
)

47

Average brain size of Homo erectus was smaller than people they had replaced.

(A True
)

(B False
)

48

The earliest known species of Homo (human) is Homo habilis.

(A True
)

(B False
)

49

Gorillas, like humans, live on the ground. Chimpanzees spend much of the daytime on the ground. One reason for this descent was their increase in size.

(A True
)

(B False
)

50

David Reich suggests that chimps and humanoids interbred for hundreds of thousands of years. This accounts for their genetic structure being almost identical.

(A True
)

(B False
)

51

The discovery of new fossils of birds challenged Gould's theory of punctuated equilibrium.

(A True
)

(B False
)

52

Gould's punctuated equilibrium theory holds that evolution is a stop/go process of sudden change with long periods of no change.

(A True
)

(B False
)

53

Darwin saw evolution as a rapid process with sudden abrupt changes.

(A True
)

(B False
)

54

There is complete agreement among social scientists that there is no contradiction between the idea of free will and the genetic basis for

the human behavior idea of sociobiology.

(A True
)

(B False
)

55

To a great extent, the ability of people to live happy and satisfying lives depends on the nature of the society they live in.

(A True
)

(B False
)