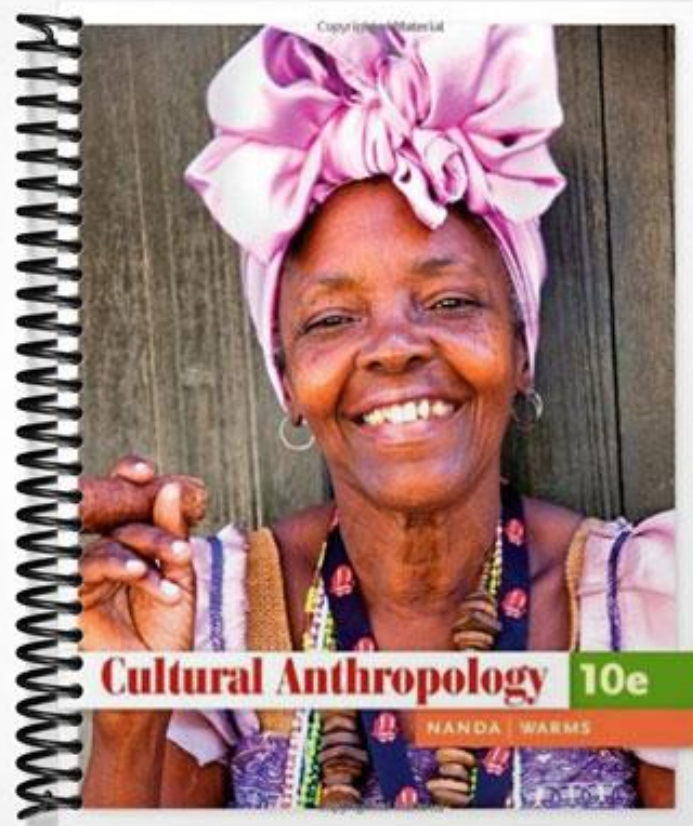


**TEST BANK**



## Chapter 2: Human Evolution

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

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21. The part of a body most likely to fossilize:
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22. The critical thing that differentiates early human ancestors from those of closely related primate species:
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  - B. Overall size and weight.
  - C. Small teeth and jaw.
  - D. Bipedal locomotion.
  - E. Ability to move rapidly.
23. The earliest evidence for a creature generally considered ancestral to humans was discovered in:
- A. Turkey.
  - B. Russia.
  - C. Chad.
  - D. Indonesia.
  - E. China.
24. The ultimate ancestral home of all humans is:
- A. North America.
  - B. Europe.
  - C. Africa.
  - D. Australia.
  - E. Asia.
25. The last of the dinosaurs died out about 60 million years ago. About how long after the dinosaurs did the early human ancestor, australopithecus live? (hint: Lucy is an example of Australopithecus.)
- A. They actually lived at about the same time as the dinosaurs.
  - B. They first appeared about 150,000 years after the dinosaurs.
  - C. They first appeared about 33 million years after the dinosaurs.
  - D. They first appeared about 47 million years after the dinosaurs.
  - E. They first appeared more than 56 million years after the dinosaurs.

26. The size and shape of "gracile" australopithecine teeth suggests that they:
- A. Survived primarily by hunting.
  - B. Survived almost entirely by eating a vegetarian diet.
  - C. Preyed extensively on one another.
  - D. Were omnivores.
  - E. Were not closely related to chimps or gorillas.
27. There were several different types of australopithecines. What was the critical difference between them?
- A. They all lived at different times.
  - B. Each species had a different brain size (and the earliest had the smallest brains).
  - C. Some species were omnivorous (ate everything), some were vegetarian.
  - D. Some species walked on two legs, others went on all fours.
  - E. Some species evolved from apes, others from monkeys.
28. Which of the following appeared the earliest?
- A. Homo habilis.
  - B. Homo sapiens.
  - C. Homo erectus.
  - D. Neanderthal.
  - E. Cro Magnon.
29. One critical difference between the Australopithecines and Homo habilis is:
- A. Australopithecines are found in South Africa, Homo habilis in East Africa.
  - B. Homo habilis were much taller than Australopithecines.
  - C. Homo habilis are found in association with stone tools, Australopithecines are not.
  - D. Homo habilis had a brain capacity of at least 250 cc larger than Australopithecines.
  - E. All Australopithecines had heavy brow ridges and sagittal crests, Homo habilis does not.
30. Australopithecus is to Homo habilis as:
- A. Homo habilis is to Homo erectus.
  - B. Neanderthals are to Homo erectus.
  - C. Computer is to desk top calculator.
  - D. Arrowhead is to stone tool.
  - E. Jack Benny is to Mr. Ed.
31. Raymond Dart made his critical fossil discovery:
- A. In the 1850s.
  - B. Around 1900.
  - C. In the 1920s.
  - D. In the 1950s.
  - E. In 1975.
32. Raymond Dart's most famous discovery was:
- A. The Clovis point.
  - B. The Chaco Canyon Culture.
  - C. The Tasaday.
  - D. The Taungs child.
  - E. The Laetoli footprints.

33. One important factor contributing to the success and fame of the Leakeys:
- A. Support from the British government.
  - B. A television crew that filmed one of their most famous discoveries.
  - C. Louis Leakey's work ethic.
  - D. An army of undergraduate helpers.
  - E. Louis Leakey's position as a member of the British aristocracy.
34. A critical find made by Mary Leakey:
- A. Zinjanthropus.
  - B. Java Man.
  - C. Neanderthal.
  - D. Swanscombe Man.
  - E. Piltdown.
35. Australopithecines and *Homo habilis* probably survived by:
- A. Farming.
  - B. Hunting.
  - C. Scavenging.
  - D. Fishing.
  - E. Garage sales.
36. Recently, a 1.75 million year old *Homo habilis* skull was found in:
- A. Georgia.
  - B. Alabama.
  - C. Tanzania.
  - D. The Great Rift Valley.
  - E. France.
37. *Homo erectus* received its name (*erectus*) because:
- A. It was the earliest human ancestor to walk upright.
  - B. The position of its backbone was substantially more vertical than those of earlier fossils.
  - C. It was the first erect ancestor to be discovered.
  - D. It was named after Gustave Erct, the scientist who discovered it.
38. A critical factor that differentiates *Homo erectus* from all earlier ancestors:
- A. A very large number of *erectus* fossils have been found outside of Africa.
  - B. *Erectus* walked fully upright, no other early hominid species did.
  - C. *Erectus* was found in association with stone tools, no other earlier species was.
  - D. *Erectus* clearly used writing, no other earlier species did.
  - E. *Erectus* was clearly able to speak and there is little evidence about speech for earlier species.
39. One thing that separates the tools made by *Homo erectus* from those made by *Homo habilis* is that *Homo erectus* tools:
- A. Are made of stone.
  - B. Are much more sophisticated and complicated.
  - C. Could not be used for hunting.
  - D. Are made of metal.
  - E. Could not be made by a single individual.

40. About how long ago did the earliest modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) live?
- A. 7,000 years.
  - B. 25,000 years.
  - C. 200,000 years.
  - D. 1,000,000 years.
  - E. 2.5 million years.
41. Which theory of the transition from *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens* is supported by most current biochemical and genetic evidence:
- A. The multiregional model.
  - B. The multigenesis model.
  - C. The hybridization model.
  - D. The neo-creationist theory.
  - E. The replacement model.
42. Which best describes the multiregional model for human evolution?
- A. Modern humans all came from Africa.
  - B. Cro-Magnon humans mated with Neanderthals to create modern humans.
  - C. Modern humans developed in many different places simultaneously.
  - D. Modern humans evolved from Neanderthals.
  - E. Modern humans all come from *Homo habilis*.
43. An important find at Shanidar cave suggests that:
- A. *Homo erectus* was cannibalistic.
  - B. Neanderthal took care of each other.
  - C. Early *Homo sapiens* hunted other *Homo* species.
  - D. *Homo habilis* was capable of controlling fire.
  - E. Division of labor between male and female Neanderthal.
44. When we compare the tools of different human ancestors we find that as time went on tools:
- A. Were more likely to be made of more durable materials.
  - B. Became more complex in Europe and Asia but less complex in Africa.
  - C. Were increasingly made for pleasure rather than function.
  - D. Changed little in their basic form and function.
  - E. Involved increasing time and care in their manufacture.
45. What is an atlatl?
- A. A spear thrower.
  - B. A tool made up of several pieces of stone set in a single piece of wood.
  - C. An object used in some sort of religious ritual.
  - D. A stick used to plant seeds.
  - E. More than one atlatl.
46. Venus figurines and Cave Art:
- A. Made by Neanderthals.
  - B. Show erotic imagery.
  - C. Evidence of a universal mother goddess.
  - D. Made by early *Homo sapiens sapiens*.
  - E. Made less than 7,000 years ago.



47. Traits that show a clinal distribution:
- A. Change in frequency as you move from place to place.
  - B. Can be used to divide people into logically consistent racial groups.
  - C. Are generally characteristics that people have or don't have (you have to be one or the other, never half of each).
  - D. Are found in Asia and Africa but not Europe and the Americas.
  - E. Can always be linked to specific environmental factors.
48. The critical advantage of having type B blood:
- A. Protection against certain kinds of cancers.
  - B. Protection against typhoid.
  - C. Increased vitality in cold climates.
  - D. Can't get rickets.
  - E. Anthropologists think there must be one, but don't know what it is.
49. Some of the world's highest per capita rates of skin cancer occur in Australia because:
- A. It is warmer there than on the other continents.
  - B. Australia is isolated from the other continents.
  - C. People are less cautious about exposure to the sun there than in other places.
  - D. It is a very sunny place with a largely light skinned population.
  - E. The Australian diet is very low in vitamin D.
50. Forensic anthropology is:
- A. The use of anthropology in debate.
  - B. The use of anthropology to aid in the detection of crime and prosecution of criminals.
  - C. Any use of biological anthropology that helps to determine the cause of death of an individual.
  - D. The attempt by biological anthropologists to determine the lifeways of ancient people.
  - E. The reconstruction of ancient diet on the basis of evidence from fossil remains.
51. Forensic Anthropologist Kate Spradley work focuses on:
- A. Understanding the relationship between humans and living primates.
  - B. Maintaining a high media profile in order to inform the public about the work of anthropologists.
  - C. Collecting data that will improve the ability of forensic anthropologists to correctly identify the remains of people considered Hispanic.
  - D. Determining whether or not genocide has occurred in war zones around the world.
  - E. Understanding the relationship between living humans and our most recent fossil ancestors.
52. Forensic anthropology cases begin when:
- A. A law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office asks for help discovering the identity of recently found remains.
  - B. A law enforcement agency has determined that found remains are human.
  - C. A forensic anthropologist finds human remains.
  - D. A member of the public asks for help in finding a missing individual.
  - E. Mass murder or genocide has been committed.
53. The disease rickets is the result of:
- A. Insufficiency of vitamin D.
  - B. Living in dwellings without adequate ventilation.
  - C. Reading too much Dickens.
  - D. Insufficiency of vitamin C.
  - E. Working under unusually harsh conditions as a child.

54. Increasing amounts of melanin in skin:
- A. Makes individuals more susceptible to cancers.
  - B. Allows people to stay warm in cold climates.
  - C. Allows people to stay cool in hot climates.
  - D. Increases the odds of contracting sickle cell anemia.
  - E. Inhibits the body's production of vitamin D.
55. The sexual selection for differences in skin color proposes that:
- A. Skin color and other racial traits are the result of the individual preferences of powerful individuals in geographically separate places.
  - B. Human males have a cross-cultural preference for light-skinned females.
  - C. Human females have a cross-cultural preference for light skinned males.
  - D. In all species, over time, individuals tend to become darker.
  - E. Darker skin gave those who had it a critical advantage in surviving in bright, sunny places.
56. A critical factor endangering primate populations:
- A. Destruction of habitat.
  - B. Warfare among human groups.
  - C. Hunting.
  - D. Sale of body parts.
  - E. All of the above.
57. Probably the most important factor in protecting endangered primates:
- A. Increased funding for zoos and sanctuaries, particularly in Europe and North America.
  - B. Increased funding for universities and other agencies that study primates.
  - C. Public relations efforts to help people, especially those in wealthy and powerful countries, to understand the importance of primates.
  - D. Better economic and political conditions for people who share habitat with primates.
  - E. Outlawing of firearms and snare traps in countries with substantial primate populations.
58. Charles Darwin proposed the first theory of human evolution.
- True False
59. In the modern world, very few children die before reaching their 10<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- True False
60. The Catholic Church has declared evolution to be compatible with Christian teachings.
- True False
61. Characteristics that humans share with our closest non-human relations result from our shared heritage of hunting.
- True False
62. Modern humans and our nearest non-human relations share a common ancestor between five and eight million years ago.
- True False

63. Tree dwelling animals do not need acute senses of smell because scent molecules are heavy and tend to accumulate near the ground.  
True False
64. Human beings are the only primates capable of using tools.  
True False
65. Anthropologists are able to determine the species membership of fossil remains with great accuracy.  
True False
66. In human evolution, bipedalism developed before increases in brain size.  
True False
67. The earliest most substantial evidence for human ancestors is the Lucy find.  
True False
68. Early human ancestors probably lived largely by scavenging.  
True False
69. Raymond Dart's find, "Taungs Child" was immediately accepted by the scientific establishment.  
True False
70. Mary Leaky had few academic credentials, but it was she, rather than her husband Louis, who made most of the fossil finds.  
True False
71. Tools found with *Homo habilis* strongly suggest that these individuals attacked and killed not only large animals but members of their own kind.  
True False
72. It is unlikely that *Homo erectus* either controlled fire or made clothing.  
True False
73. The multiregional model proposes that individual human populations were isolated from each other for long periods.  
True False
74. *Homo sapiens* made tools of much greater sophistication than any prior species.  
True False
75. Venus figurines were made to praise the Greek goddess of love.  
True False
76. Many human traits change in frequency as you move geographically from one point to another.  
True False

77. New research holds the promise of a vaccine to prevent sickle cell anemia.  
True False
78. Forensic anthropologists are rarely involved in human rights issues.  
True False
79. The most widespread theory accounting for the advantage conferred by light skin color in northern latitudes concerns vitamin D.  
True False
80. One possible explanation for differences in skin color has to do with the response of people with different skin colors to cold climate.  
True False
81. Over 75% of the world's primate species and sub-species are listed as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered.  
True False
82. Briefly describe Darwin's theory of natural selection, explaining what "natural selection" meant to Darwin.
83. Write an essay in which you describe primate social life and speculate on which aspects of it, if any, are relevant to the study of human social life.

84. Examine the course of human evolution from the Australopithecines to Homo erectus. Point out significant differences between the major groups of fossils and identify overall trends in human evolution.
85. Briefly describe the multiregional, replacement, and hybridization models of the transition from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens. Identify which of these is currently considered most likely and why that is so.
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  - C. Chad.
  - D. Indonesia.
  - E. China.
24. The ultimate ancestral home of all humans is:
- A. North America.
  - B. Europe.
  - C.** Africa.
  - D. Australia.
  - E. Asia.
25. The last of the dinosaurs died out about 60 million years ago. About how long after the dinosaurs did the early human ancestor, australopithecus live? (hint: Lucy is an example of Australopithecus.)
- A. They actually lived at about the same time as the dinosaurs.
  - B. They first appeared about 150,000 years after the dinosaurs.
  - C. They first appeared about 33 million years after the dinosaurs.
  - D. They first appeared about 47 million years after the dinosaurs.
  - E.** They first appeared more than 56 million years after the dinosaurs.

26. The size and shape of "gracile" australopithecine teeth suggests that they:
- A. Survived primarily by hunting.
  - B. Survived almost entirely by eating a vegetarian diet.
  - C. Preyed extensively on one another.
  - D.** Were omnivores.
  - E. Were not closely related to chimps or gorillas.
27. There were several different types of australopithecines. What was the critical difference between them?
- A. They all lived at different times.
  - B. Each species had a different brain size (and the earliest had the smallest brains).
  - C.** Some species were omnivorous (ate everything), some were vegetarian.
  - D. Some species walked on two legs, others went on all fours.
  - E. Some species evolved from apes, others from monkeys.
28. Which of the following appeared the earliest?
- A.** Homo habilis.
  - B. Homo sapiens.
  - C. Homo erectus.
  - D. Neanderthal.
  - E. Cro Magnon.
29. One critical difference between the Australopithecines and Homo habilis is:
- A. Australopithecines are found in South Africa, Homo habilis in East Africa.
  - B. Homo habilis were much taller than Australopithecines.
  - C.** Homo habilis are found in association with stone tools, Australopithecines are not.
  - D. Homo habilis had a brain capacity of at least 250 cc larger than Australopithecines.
  - E. All Australopithecines had heavy brow ridges and sagittal crests, Homo habilis does not.
30. Australopithecus is to Homo habilis as:
- A.** Homo habilis is to Homo erectus.
  - B. Neanderthals are to Homo erectus.
  - C. Computer is to desk top calculator.
  - D. Arrowhead is to stone tool.
  - E. Jack Benny is to Mr. Ed.
31. Raymond Dart made his critical fossil discovery:
- A. In the 1850s.
  - B. Around 1900.
  - C.** In the 1920s.
  - D. In the 1950s.
  - E. In 1975.
32. Raymond Dart's most famous discovery was:
- A. The Clovis point.
  - B. The Chaco Canyon Culture.
  - C. The Tasaday.
  - D.** The Taungs child.
  - E. The Laetoli footprints.

33. One important factor contributing to the success and fame of the Leakeys:
- A. Support from the British government.
  - B.** A television crew that filmed one of their most famous discoveries.
  - C. Louis Leakey's work ethic.
  - D. An army of undergraduate helpers.
  - E. Louis Leakey's position as a member of the British aristocracy.
34. A critical find made by Mary Leakey:
- A.** Zinjanthropus.
  - B. Java Man.
  - C. Neanderthal.
  - D. Swanscombe Man.
  - E. Piltdown.
35. Australopithecines and *Homo habilis* probably survived by:
- A. Farming.
  - B. Hunting.
  - C.** Scavenging.
  - D. Fishing.
  - E. Garage sales.
36. Recently, a 1.75 million year old *Homo habilis* skull was found in:
- A.** Georgia.
  - B. Alabama.
  - C. Tanzania.
  - D. The Great Rift Valley.
  - E. France.
37. *Homo erectus* received its name (*erectus*) because:
- A. It was the earliest human ancestor to walk upright.
  - B. The position of its backbone was substantially more vertical than those of earlier fossils.
  - C.** It was the first erect ancestor to be discovered.
  - D. It was named after Gustave Erct, the scientist who discovered it.
38. A critical factor that differentiates *Homo erectus* from all earlier ancestors:
- A.** A very large number of *erectus* fossils have been found outside of Africa.
  - B. *Erectus* walked fully upright, no other early hominid species did.
  - C. *Erectus* was found in association with stone tools, no other earlier species was.
  - D. *Erectus* clearly used writing, no other earlier species did.
  - E. *Erectus* was clearly able to speak and there is little evidence about speech for earlier species.
39. One thing that separates the tools made by *Homo erectus* from those made by *Homo habilis* is that *Homo erectus* tools:
- A. Are made of stone.
  - B.** Are much more sophisticated and complicated.
  - C. Could not be used for hunting.
  - D. Are made of metal.
  - E. Could not be made by a single individual.

40. About how long ago did the earliest modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) live?
- A. 7,000 years.
  - B. 25,000 years.
  - C.** 200,000 years.
  - D. 1,000,000 years.
  - E. 2.5 million years.
41. Which theory of the transition from *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens* is supported by most current biochemical and genetic evidence:
- A. The multiregional model.
  - B. The multigenesis model.
  - C. The hybridization model.
  - D. The neo-creationist theory.
  - E.** The replacement model.
42. Which best describes the multiregional model for human evolution?
- A. Modern humans all came from Africa.
  - B. Cro-Magnon humans mated with Neanderthals to create modern humans.
  - C.** Modern humans developed in many different places simultaneously.
  - D. Modern humans evolved from Neanderthals.
  - E. Modern humans all come from *Homo habilis*.
43. An important find at Shanidar cave suggests that:
- A. *Homo erectus* was cannibalistic.
  - B. Neanderthal took care of each other.
  - C.** Early *Homo sapiens* hunted other *Homo* species.
  - D. *Homo habilis* was capable of controlling fire.
  - E. Division of labor between male and female Neanderthal.
44. When we compare the tools of different human ancestors we find that as time went on tools:
- A. Were more likely to be made of more durable materials.
  - B. Became more complex in Europe and Asia but less complex in Africa.
  - C. Were increasingly made for pleasure rather than function.
  - D. Changed little in their basic form and function.
  - E.** Involved increasing time and care in their manufacture.
45. What is an atlatl?
- A.** A spear thrower.
  - B. A tool made up of several pieces of stone set in a single piece of wood.
  - C. An object used in some sort of religious ritual.
  - D. A stick used to plant seeds.
  - E. More than one atlatl.
46. Venus figurines and Cave Art:
- A. Made by Neanderthals.
  - B. Show erotic imagery.
  - C. Evidence of a universal mother goddess.
  - D.** Made by early *Homo sapiens sapiens*.
  - E. Made less than 7,000 years ago.

47. Traits that show a clinal distribution:
- A. Change in frequency as you move from place to place.
  - B. Can be used to divide people into logically consistent racial groups.
  - C. Are generally characteristics that people have or don't have (you have to be one or the other, never half of each).
  - D. Are found in Asia and Africa but not Europe and the Americas.
  - E. Can always be linked to specific environmental factors.
48. The critical advantage of having type B blood:
- A. Protection against certain kinds of cancers.
  - B. Protection against typhoid.
  - C. Increased vitality in cold climates.
  - D. Can't get rickets.
  - E. Anthropologists think there must be one, but don't know what it is.
49. Some of the world's highest per capita rates of skin cancer occur in Australia because:
- A. It is warmer there than on the other continents.
  - B. Australia is isolated from the other continents.
  - C. People are less cautious about exposure to the sun there than in other places.
  - D. It is a very sunny place with a largely light skinned population.
  - E. The Australian diet is very low in vitamin D.
50. Forensic anthropology is:
- A. The use of anthropology in debate.
  - B. The use of anthropology to aid in the detection of crime and prosecution of criminals.
  - C. Any use of biological anthropology that helps to determine the cause of death of an individual.
  - D. The attempt by biological anthropologists to determine the lifeways of ancient people.
  - E. The reconstruction of ancient diet on the basis of evidence from fossil remains.
51. Forensic Anthropologist Kate Spradley work focuses on:
- A. Understanding the relationship between humans and living primates.
  - B. Maintaining a high media profile in order to inform the public about the work of anthropologists.
  - C. Collecting data that will improve the ability of forensic anthropologists to correctly identify the remains of people considered Hispanic.
  - D. Determining whether or not genocide has occurred in war zones around the world.
  - E. Understanding the relationship between living humans and our most recent fossil ancestors.
52. Forensic anthropology cases begin when:
- A. A law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office asks for help discovering the identity of recently found remains.
  - B. A law enforcement agency has determined that found remains are human.
  - C. A forensic anthropologist finds human remains.
  - D. A member of the public asks for help in finding a missing individual.
  - E. Mass murder or genocide has been committed.
53. The disease rickets is the result of:
- A. Insufficiency of vitamin D.
  - B. Living in dwellings without adequate ventilation.
  - C. Reading too much Dickens.
  - D. Insufficiency of vitamin C.
  - E. Working under unusually harsh conditions as a child.

54. Increasing amounts of melanin in skin:
- A. Makes individuals more susceptible to cancers.
  - B. Allows people to stay warm in cold climates.
  - C. Allows people to stay cool in hot climates.
  - D. Increases the odds of contracting sickle cell anemia.
  - E.** Inhibits the body's production of vitamin D.
55. The sexual selection for differences in skin color proposes that:
- A. Skin color and other racial traits are the result of the individual preferences of powerful individuals in geographically separate places.
  - B.** Human males have a cross-cultural preference for light-skinned females.
  - C. Human females have a cross-cultural preference for light skinned males.
  - D. In all species, over time, individuals tend to become darker.
  - E. Darker skin gave those who had it a critical advantage in surviving in bright, sunny places.
56. A critical factor endangering primate populations:
- A. Destruction of habitat.
  - B. Warfare among human groups.
  - C. Hunting.
  - D. Sale of body parts.
  - E.** All of the above.
57. Probably the most important factor in protecting endangered primates:
- A. Increased funding for zoos and sanctuaries, particularly in Europe and North America.
  - B. Increased funding for universities and other agencies that study primates.
  - C. Public relations efforts to help people, especially those in wealthy and powerful countries, to understand the importance of primates.
  - D.** Better economic and political conditions for people who share habitat with primates.
  - E. Outlawing of firearms and snare traps in countries with substantial primate populations.
58. Charles Darwin proposed the first theory of human evolution.
- FALSE**
59. In the modern world, very few children die before reaching their 10<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- FALSE**
60. The Catholic Church has declared evolution to be compatible with Christian teachings.
- TRUE**
61. Characteristics that humans share with our closest non-human relations result from our shared heritage of hunting.
- FALSE**
62. Modern humans and our nearest non-human relations share a common ancestor between five and eight million years ago.
- TRUE**

63. Tree dwelling animals do not need acute senses of smell because scent molecules are heavy and tend to accumulate near the ground.  
**TRUE**
64. Human beings are the only primates capable of using tools.  
**FALSE**
65. Anthropologists are able to determine the species membership of fossil remains with great accuracy.  
**FALSE**
66. In human evolution, bipedalism developed before increases in brain size.  
**TRUE**
67. The earliest most substantial evidence for human ancestors is the Lucy find.  
**FALSE**
68. Early human ancestors probably lived largely by scavenging.  
**TRUE**
69. Raymond Dart's find, "Taungs Child" was immediately accepted by the scientific establishment.  
**FALSE**
70. Mary Leaky had few academic credentials, but it was she, rather than her husband Louis, who made most of the fossil finds.  
**TRUE**
71. Tools found with *Homo habilis* strongly suggest that these individuals attacked and killed not only large animals but members of their own kind.  
**FALSE**
72. It is unlikely that *Homo erectus* either controlled fire or made clothing.  
**FALSE**
73. The multiregional model proposes that individual human populations were isolated from each other for long periods.  
**FALSE**
74. *Homo sapiens* made tools of much greater sophistication than any prior species.  
**TRUE**
75. Venus figurines were made to praise the Greek goddess of love.  
**FALSE**
76. Many human traits change in frequency as you move geographically from one point to another.  
**TRUE**

77. New research holds the promise of a vaccine to prevent sickle cell anemia.

**FALSE**

78. Forensic anthropologists are rarely involved in human rights issues.

**FALSE**

79. The most widespread theory accounting for the advantage conferred by light skin color in northern latitudes concerns vitamin D.

**TRUE**

80. One possible explanation for differences in skin color has to do with the response of people with different skin colors to cold climate.

**TRUE**

81. Over 75% of the world's primate species and sub-species are listed as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered.

**FALSE**

82. Briefly describe Darwin's theory of natural selection, explaining what "natural selection" meant to Darwin.

Not Provided

83. Write an essay in which you describe primate social life and speculate on which aspects of it, if any, are relevant to the study of human social life.

Not Provided

84. Examine the course of human evolution from the Australopithecines to Homo erectus. Point out significant differences between the major groups of fossils and identify overall trends in human evolution.

Not Provided

85. Briefly describe the multiregional, replacement, and hybridization models of the transition from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens. Identify which of these is currently considered most likely and why that is so.

Not Provided



86. Describe the global pattern of human skin color distribution and identify some environmental factors that might be responsible for that distribution.

Not Provided