

1. According to 2011 Census, tribal communities in Kerala constitute ----- of the State's total population?
A) 1.15% B) 1.20 % C) 1.30 % D) 1.05%
2. Claude Levi Strausis mainly associated with the theoretical perspective of :
A) Functionalism B) Symbolic interactionism
C) Structuralism D) Conflict theory
3. According to Durkheim the central characteristic of religion was:
A) Life after death B) Sacred-profane dichotomy
C) Highly superstitious D) Elimination of all forms of discrimination
4. The chairperson of NITI Aayog is:
A) The president B) The Prime Minister
C) The Union Minister D) The Finance Minister
5. Engagement of local people in development project refers to----- Development.
A) Economic B) Social C) Participatory D) Sustainable
6. The Gandhian principle which stands for self-governance, self-reliance and self-employment of people:
A) Swabhiman B) Ahimsa C) Swadeshi D) Nai Thaleem
7. The founder of the American School of Diffusion:
A) Franz Boas B) W. James Perry
C) Elliot Smith D) Raymond Firth
8. Identify the correct sequence of the major events in primate evolution:
A) Prosimians – Hominoids – Anthropoids – Hominids
B) Anthropoids – Prosimians – Hominids – Hominoids
C) Prosimians – Anthropoids – Hominoids – Hominids
D) Hominids – Hominoids – Anthropoids – Prosimians
9. The phenomenon of one gene influencing more than one character is known as:
A) Penetrance B) Pleiotropism C) Expressivity D) Heterosis
10. The key difference between customary and codified law lies in the:
A) Severity of punishments for offenses
B) Formality and source of the legal rules
C) Specific cultural practices of a society
D) Level of technology and development in a society



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21. Which among the following statements accurately describes mental illness?

- A) Psychosis involves a significant mental disorder characterized by a distorted perception of reality
- B) Schizophrenia, a type of psychosis, often initiates with perceptual distortions
- C) Both A & B
- D) None of these

22. How many official languages were included in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- A) 14
- B) 16
- C) 20
- D) 22

23. The perspective which emphasizes the interconnectedness of all aspects of a culture, suggesting that they must be studied together:

- A) Holism
- B) Cross-cultural study
- C) Glocalization
- D) Cultural relativism

24. The term for the written description of a culture that an anthropologist produces from his/her research:

- A) Ethnocentrism
- B) Ethnicity
- C) Ethnocide
- D) Ethnography

25. Author of "The Golden Bough," a famous text in British anthropology:

- A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
- B) Clifford Geertz
- C) Sir James Frazer
- D) Robert Lowie

26. How are associations characterized in terms of membership?

- A) Ascriptive
- B) Involuntary
- C) Voluntary
- D) Kinship-based

27. The etymology of the word "society" is ----- word meaning -----.

- A) Greek, "sharing"
- B) Latin, "isolated"
- C) Latin, "sharing"
- D) Greek, "alone"

28. The term "ethnocentrism" was coined by:

- A) Franz Boas
- B) William Graham Sumner
- C) Margaret Mead
- D) Bronislaw Malinowski

29. The term for the fundamental rule prohibiting marriage between blood relatives:

- A) Kinship taboo
- B) Consanguinity rule
- C) Incest taboo
- D) Affinal restriction

30. The type of residence in which the newly married couple live with the groom's father's family:

- A) Neolocal residence
- B) Patrilocal residence
- C) Matrilocal residence
- D) Avunculocal residence

31. The meaning of the term "moiety" is:

- A) Whole
- B) Quarter
- C) Half
- D) Fraction

32. A lineage in anthropology is:

- A) A group of individuals with shared cultural practices
- B) A corporate group with a chief and collective property
- C) A kin group descended from a common ancestor
- D) A social unit responsible for war indemnity and punishment

33. Movement of people between positions on different levels:

- A) Traveling of groups from one place to another
- B) Participation in the cultural activities of modern age
- C) Migration from rural to urban areas
- D) Social Mobility

34. The Polynesian term taboo means:

- A) Custom
- B) Tradition
- C) Prohibition
- D) Forbidden

35. The Asiatic society of Bengal was established in:

- A) 1774
- B) 1770
- C) 1775
- D) 1776

36. Match List – I with List – II.

List – I	List – II
a. Polyploidy	1. Traits expressed in only one sex that are controlled by genes on the autosomes
b. Sex limited trait	2. Having extra set of chromosomes
c. Sex influenced trait	3. Traits expressed more often in one sex that are controlled by genes on the sex chromosomes
d. Sex-linked trait	4. Traits expressed more often in one sex that are controlled by genes on the autosomes

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- A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
- B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
- C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

37. Alkaptonuria is due to the deficiency of:

- A) Phenylalanine hydroxylase
- B) Homogentisate oxidase
- C) β -N acetyl hexosaminidase
- D) Galactose 1-phosphate uridyl transferase

38. “Rites of Passage” refers to:

- A) Life crisis rituals
- B) Rituals performed for ancestors
- C) War rituals
- D) Village rituals

39. Hominization is a process indicating the evolution upto:

- A) Homo habilis
- B) Homo sapiens
- C) Homo erectus
- D) Homo ergaster

40. Which of the following best describes cultural relativism?

A) Recognizing cultural patterns or traits that exist in some but not all societies.
B) Identifying culture in the general sense as a possession shared by hominids.
C) Embracing the tendency to view one's own culture as superior.
D) Acknowledging that the values and standards of cultures differ and deserve respect.

41. Assertion (A): Acculturation denotes the process of cultural change occurring due to prolonged interaction between two societies.
Reason (R): In acculturation, one of the societies typically assumes a subordinate position relative to the other.

A) Both A and R are true B) A is true, but R is false
C) A is false, but R is true D) Both A and R are false

42. Unilinear evolution of culture was propounded by:

A) Bronislaw Malinowski B) Julian Steward
C) L.H. Morgan D) Leslie White

43. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I (Author)
a. Ruth Benedict
b. Clifford Geertz
c. E.B. Tylor
d. A.L. Kroeber

List – II (Books)
1. The Nature of Culture
2. Primitive Culture
3. The Interpretation of Culture
4. Patterns of Culture

A) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2 B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

44. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I
a. Systematic sampling
b. Sampling unit
c. Snow-ball sampling
d. Sampling frame

List – II
1. An item in the study population
2. Probability sampling
3. Nonprobability sampling
4. List of units of analysis

A) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

45. The word which describes marriage or being in an 'in-law' relation is:

A) Kinship B) Affinity
C) Consanguinity D) Alliances

46. The term which describes the insider's perspective, focusing on the internal beliefs, values, and practices of a cultural group is:

A) Emic B) Etic C) Exotic D) Endemic

47. Match List-I with List-II.

- a. Status 1. Set of rights, duties, and expectations associated with a particular position in society.
- b. Role 2. Behaviors and actions expected from an individual occupying a particular status.
- c. Role Set 3. The collection of roles associated with a particular social position or identity.
- d. Status Set 4. The collection of social positions or identities that an individual occupies within society.

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

48. Assertion (A): Culture is uniquely human, and no human society, past or present, has ever been found to be without culture.

Reason(R): Human societies possess a complex set of customs, practices, and ways of living that have been improvised over time for survival.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

49. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I

- a. The process by which individuals learn and acquire their culture
- b. The process of culture change that occurs when two or more cultures come into contact
- c. The spread of cultural traits from one society to another
- d. The coexistence of multiple cultural groups within a single society, each maintaining its own cultural identity

List – II

1. Diffusion
2. Enculturation
3. Cultural Pluralism
4. Acculturation

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

C) a-4 b-1 c-2 d-3

D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

50. Cross-cultural perspectives on mate selection suggest that:

Cross-cultural perspectives on mate selection suggest that:

- A) There is a universal standard for attractiveness across cultures
- B) Mate selection criteria vary widely across different societies
- C) Men and women prioritize the same qualities in a partner
- D) Cultural norms have little impact on mate selection processes

51. Couvade is a cultural practice primarily associated with:

- A) Celebrating the birth of a child
- B) The responsibilities of fatherhood
- C) The mourning process after a death in the family
- D) The transition to adulthood for young men

52. Which of the following is true of the Omaha, Crow, and Iroquois kin naming systems?

- A) They all are associated with patrilineal descent.
- B) They all are associated with matrilineal descent.
- C) They all distinguish between parallel and cross cousins.
- D) None of these

53. Which form of political organization is characterized by a central government having a monopoly over legitimate use of force, a bureaucratic system, formal laws, and a standing military force?

- A) Tribal chiefdom
- B) Band society
- C) State
- D) Kingdom

54. A primary function of social control mechanisms in society is to:

- A) Promote individual freedom without constraints
- B) Maintain social order and cohesion
- C) Encourage rebellion and deviant behaviour
- D) Create inequality and injustice

55. The social system in which social mobility typically restricted and determined by birth:

- A) Estate system
- B) Class system
- C) Caste system
- D) Tribal system

56. The social system which is most closely associated with the concept of "nobility" and "commoners":

- A) Caste system
- B) Estate system
- C) Class system
- D) None of these

57. In anthropological studies, the significance of understanding rituals and beliefs is to:

- A) Critique religious practices
- B) Compare and contrast different cultures
- C) Understand the cultural worldview and values of a society
- D) Promote religious conversion

58. Which of the following is true of kinship naming systems?

- A) Kin terms give valuable clues to the nature of the descent pattern and family structure of a society.
- B) There are three basic types of kinship naming systems in the world.
- C) There are six basic types of kinship naming systems in the world.
- D) Both A and C

59. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I	List – II
a. Animism	1. Durkheim
b. Animatism	2. R.R. Marett
c. Naturism	3. Max Muller
d. Totemism	4. E B Tylor

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
C) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1 D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

60. Which of the following were intended functions of the Kwakiutl potlatch ceremonies in the 19th century?

A) To celebrate major life events in a family
B) To dispose of worthless surplus property that could not be bartered or sold to others
C) To reinforce the fact that no one had the right to special economic and ceremonial privileges
D) All of the above

61. Social Structure has been interpreted within the realm of empirical reality by:

A) Raymond Firth B) Bronislaw Malinowski
C) A.R. Radcliff Brown D) Claude Levi Strauss

62. Biological anthropology includes the study of which of the following topics?

A) Non-human primates B) Human variation
C) Mechanisms of evolution D) All of the above

63. In the historical classification system, pongids referred to:

A) All primates, including monkeys and apes.
B) Extinct human ancestors only.
C) Great apes, such as chimpanzees and gorillas.
D) All mammals with grasping limbs.

64. 'Piltdown man' is:

A) *Homo habilis* B) *Eoanthropus*
C) *Homo sapiens* D) *Pithecanthropine*

65. Which one of the following ancestors of man first time showed bipedal movement ?

A) *Australopithecus* B) *Cro-magnon*
C) *Java apeman* D) *Peking man*

66. Alternate forms of a gene having the same position on a pair of chromosomes and affecting the same trait are called:

A) Loci B) Alleles C) Chromatids D) Mutations

67. Any chromosome that is **not** a sex chromosome in humans is:

- A) An autosome
- B) A chromatid
- C) A sex-influenced trait
- D) An asexual chromosome

68. Codominance describes a situation where:

- A) Only one allele is expressed, and the other remains silent
- B) The dominant allele completely masks the recessive allele
- C) Both alleles of a gene are fully expressed in the offspring, resulting in a mixed phenotype
- D) There are multiple alleles for a single gene, but only two are present in an individual

69. In polygenic inheritance:

- A) A single gene with multiple alleles determines the trait
- B) Multiple genes, each with two alleles, contribute to a single trait
- C) There's complete dominance by one allele over the others
- D) Traits are inherited in a simple Mendelian pattern

70. ABO alleles determine the presence or absence of ----- on the red blood cells.

- A) Hemoglobins
- B) Antibodies
- C) Antigens
- D) Plasma membranes

71. Racism is:

- A) The recognition and appreciation of different cultures.
- B) Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed at a person or group on the basis of their perceived race or ethnicity.
- C) A neutral term for studying racial differences.
- D) Simply stating biological differences between populations.

72. The concept proposed by Robert Redfield on the basis of his study of Mexican peasants of Tepoztlain:

- A) Peasant society
- B) Rural -urban continuum
- C) City
- D) Urbanism

73. The health-related beliefs, knowledge, and practices of a cultural group are:

- A) A biocultural adaptation
- B) Cosmopolitan medicine
- C) An ethnomedical system
- D) A biomedical model

74. The term “biosociality” is used by medical anthropologists:

- A) To refer to an neoliberal identity
- B) To capture the inequality experienced by suffering bodies
- C) To refer to social identities that are based on a shared medical diagnosis
- D) As a way of referencing the fundamental subjectivity of being human

75. Western biomedicine is understood to likely reject sorcery as a cause of illness because:

- A) Its practitioners only recognize material causes of human disease
- B) Its practitioners hold that human organisms are autonomous, self-contained entities
- C) Both A and B
- D) None of the above

76. Anthropology is distinguished from other social sciences by its:

- A) Exclusive focus on small, non-industrial societies.
- B) Holistic and comparative approach to human diversity.
- C) Strictly historical perspective.
- D) Reliance on qualitative analysis.

77. Which of the following statements about shamans and priests is **not** true?

- A) As religious specialists, shamans only practice part-time.
- B) Priests may or may not be seen as having direct contact with cosmic forces.
- C) Shamans are frequently healers as well as religious practitioners.
- D) Shamans enter their role as religious practitioner for personal development.

78. The field of economic anthropology:

- A) Like neoclassical economic theory has focused on explaining a capitalist market economy.
- B) Has some anthropologists who assume that individuals are first and foremost interested in their own well-being.
- C) Is composed of anthropologists who have reject the simplistic three phase model of economic activity.
- D) Has been unable to avoid claims of ethnocentrism given that the prevailing model holds that humans are fundamentally self-interested and materialistic.

79. Generalized reciprocity:

- A) Is no longer found after people are incorporated systems with centralized social organization.
- B) Develops after redistribution is eliminated from the market place.
- C) Characterizes the exchange found in egalitarian societies.
- D) Is found when those involved in an exchange expect a return of equal value.

80. Kardiner theory of the relationship between culture and personality is:

- A) Present personality B) Basic personality
- C) Grooming personality D) None of these

81. Who describes “Untouchability is an infliction and not a choice”.

- A) Buddha B) Sreenarayananaguru
- C) Gandhi D) Ambedkar

82. Assertion (A) : Genetic counseling is a communication process dealing with human problems associated with genetic disorders in families, involving understanding medical facts, hereditary contributions, and helping individuals choose appropriate courses of action.

Reason (R) : Genetic counseling focuses solely on providing medical treatment options for genetic disorders.

A) Both A and R are true B) A is true, but R is false
C) A is false, but R is true D) Both A and R are false

83. Author of 'Oriental Despotism':

A) Karl Marx B) Max Weber
C) Karl August Wittfogel D) Arnold J. Toynbee

84. Assertion(A): Hydraulic theory in anthropology posits that the development of complex irrigation systems contributed to the rise of centralized states.

Reason(R): According to this theory, the management and maintenance of large-scale irrigation required strong leadership, leading to the emergence of powerful governments.

A) Both (A)and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A)and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

85. DNA molecule was discovered by:

A) G. Mendal B) J. Watson & Crick
C) J. M. Lowenstein D) M. Kimura

86. The largest tribal community in India is:

A) Gonds B) Bhils C) Santhals D) Todas

87. Diffusionism and evolutionism had in common:

A) The idea of a deductive approach
B) The idea of a single center for the invention of culture
C) The idea of a straight line of cultural evolution that was universal
D) The same explanation for cultural diversity

88. According to 2011 census, how many tribal groups are notified in India?

A) 710 B) 705 C) 698 D) 689

89. The idea that different pairs of alleles are passed to offspring independently is Mendel's principle of:

A) Unit inheritance B) Segregation
C) Independent assortment D) Hybridisation

90. Sex-linked genetically inherited traits:

- A) Can appear in both males and females
- B) Are only found in males
- C) Are only found in females
- D) Result from premarital sexual intercourse

91. Identify the statement about living cells which is **false**:

- A) Most are microscopic
- B) They are found in all animals but not in all plants.
- C) They are the smallest basic units that can carry out all of the functions that we normally define as life.
- D) The cytoplasm is within the nuclear membrane.

92. Somatic cells reproduce by-----, while sex cells reproduce by ----- .

- A) meiosis; mitosis
- B) mitosis; mitosis
- C) mitosis; meiosis
- D) meiosis; meiosis

93. Naming, describing, and classifying organisms into different categories based on their characteristics" is a definition of:

- A) Adaptive radiation
- B) Natural selection
- C) Taxonomy
- D) Evolution

94. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I

- a. Ecology
- b. Ecological Community
- c. Human Ecological Niche
- d. Cultural Ecology

List – II

- 1. The study of interactions between organisms and their surroundings, including living and non-living elements.
- 2. A branch of ecological anthropology examining how cultural practices and social structures develop in response to environmental conditions.
- 3. A group of interacting organisms living in a specific area.
- 4. The specific role and position a human population occupies within an ecosystem, considering resource acquisition and interactions with other organisms.

- A) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
- B) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
- C) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
- D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

95. Who is known for his work on cultural ecology, emphasizing the adaptation of human societies to their environment?

- A) Alfred Kroeber
- B) Julian Steward
- C) Leslie White
- D) Franz Boas

96. Assertion (A): The theory of environmental determinism claims that environmental features directly impact human behavior and societal development.
Reason (R): Friedrich Ratzel emphasized the influence of the natural setting on human culture and societal formation, leading to the formulation of environmental determinism.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

97. What was the primary influence on Darwin's development of the theory of natural selection?
A) De Vries' concept of mutation
B) Wallace's paper on survival
C) Malthus's essay on population
D) Lamarck's theory on the inheritance of acquired characters

98. According to L.P. Vidyarthi, which components are included in the concept of the 'Sacred Complex'?
A) Sacred Geography, Sacred Texts and Sacred Performances
B) Sacred Texts, Sacred Geography and Sacred Specialists
C) Sacred Texts, Sacred Performances and Sacred Specialists
D) Sacred Geography, Sacred Performances and Sacred Specialists

99. Which of the following is **not** true according to the code of ethics guiding anthropological research?
A) All parties that may be affected by anthropological research should be informed about the nature, procedures, purposes, potential impacts, and sources of funding for the research.
B) It is acceptable for anthropologists to manipulate or control intentionally the communities they study as long as the research adds to our understanding of human cultural and biological diversity.
C) It is appropriate for anthropologists to include colleagues from host countries when planning research and making requests for funding.
D) There is a chance that the researchers can become biased after prolonged interaction with the community.

100. Agreement to take part in research, after the people being studied have been told about that research's purpose, nature, procedures, and potential impact on them, is known as:
A) The etic approach B) Informed consent
C) The emic approach D) The genealogical method

101. Key informants are an important part of ethnographic research because they:

- A) Will collect all of the necessary data.
- B) Write up only the important information and leave out the extraneous data.
- C) Can tell the ethnographer all about the etic perspective.
- D) Can provide the most complete or useful information about particular aspects of life.

102. Unlike questionnaires, in depth interviews:

- A) Rely on very short responses
- B) Are better suited to urban, complex societies where most people are literate.
- C) Are usually administered to a random sample of a larger population
- D) Allow informants to talk about what they see as important, rather than have to modify their responses to fit into predetermined categories.

103. The genealogical method is important to ethnographic research because:

- A) The collection of blood samples allows researchers to extract genetic material from individuals in a culture and sequence their genes.
- B) Collects data that is essential to understanding the current social relations and reconstruct history.
- C) It sheds light on the imponderabilia of daily life.
- D) It collects information of the requisite technologies for constructing a settlement

104. The relevance of myth and its analysis was extensively done by:

- A) James Frazer
- B) Margaret Mead
- C) Franz Boas
- D) Claude Levi Staruss

105. The term the Melanesians used for a sacred impersonal force existing in the universe:

- A) Anima
- B) Mana
- C) Magic
- D) Taboo

106. The Puranas are a vast collection of:

- A) Scientific treatises.
- B) Myths, legends, and genealogies of gods and heroes.
- C) Instructions for building temples.
- D) Ethical codes for different professions.

107. Pecuniarisation refers to the:

- A) Increasing importance of religious beliefs in everyday life.
- B) Strengthening of caste identities and social boundaries.
- C) Growing influence of money and economic factors in social interactions.
- D) Decline of materialism and focus on spiritual pursuits.

108. The concept of a dominant caste refers to:

- A) The Brahmin caste in all regions of India.
- B) A caste group that wields significant social, economic, and political power in a specific region.
- C) The caste with the largest population in India.
- D) Castes that have become more marginalized over time.

109. Inter-subjective objectivity is achieved in social science when:

- A) The researcher has complete control over the research participants.
- B) The research findings are universally accepted by everyone.
- C) Multiple researchers using similar methods reach similar conclusions.
- D) The research promotes a specific social or political agenda.

110. What is the major assumption that one makes, when computing a mean from a grouped data?

- A) All values are discrete
- B) Each class contains exactly the same number of values
- C) Every value in a class is equal to its midpoint
- D) No values occurs more than once

111. The coefficient of variation of a data set is 20% and the variance of the data set is 16. What is the mean of the data set?

- A) 20
- B) 5
- C) 40
- D) 30

112. The grounded theory approach to qualitative analysis:

- A) Relies on a pre-existing theoretical framework to analyze data.
- B) Develops a theory based on patterns emerging from the data itself.
- C) Requires a large, representative sample for generalizable results.
- D) Focuses on identifying a single, definitive theme in the data.

113. Choose the correct sequence of following in order of increasing complexity:

- A) Hunting, Gathering, Agrarian, Pastoral, Industrial and Post-industrial societies
- B) Gathering, Pastoral, Hunting, Industrial and Post-industrial societies
- C) Hunting, Pastoral, Agrarian, Industrial and Post-industrial societies
- D) Agricultural, Gathering, Hunting, Horticultural, Industrial and Post-industrial societies

114. Among the post structuralists who has focussed on the ‘linkage between knowledge and power’?

- A) Lemert
- B) Miller
- C) Levi-Strauss
- D) Foucault

115. Which of the following is **not** one of the 4 main fields of anthropology?

- A) Archaeology
- B) Biological anthropology
- C) Cartography
- D) Cultural anthropology

116. Some economic exchanges are intended to distribute a society's wealth in a different way than that exists at present. These are called ----- exchanges.

A) Redistributive B) Reciprocal
C) Kwakiutl D) Market

117. Customary law is characterized by:

A) Being formally written down in a legal code.
B) Unwritten rules and practices passed down through generations.
C) Enforcement by a central authority like courts.
D) A focus on punishment rather than reconciliation.

118. Humans are members of the family:

A) Humanidae B) Hominidae
C) Cercopithecidae D) Hylobatidae

119. Bipedalism refers to:

A) The ability to swing through trees using arms
B) Locomotion on two legs
C) A type of quadrupedal walking pattern
D) The ability to jump long distances

120. Neo-Darwinism:

A) Represents a complete rejection of Darwin's original ideas
B) Combines Darwinian evolution with Mendelian genetics to explain the mechanism of inheritance
C) Focuses solely on the role of mutations in evolution
D) Reintroduces Lamarckian ideas of acquired characteristics