

Anthropology of the Human Body and Health

Anthropology · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which part of the human skeleton is the largest and strongest bone in the body?

- A) Humerus
- B) Femur
- C) Tibia
- D) Skull

2. What is the primary function of red blood cells, studied in physical anthropology?

- A) Fighting infection
- B) Clotting blood
- C) Transporting oxygen
- D) Producing antibodies

3. Anthropology often studies variations in human dentition. What is the typical number of permanent teeth in an adult human?

- A) 28
- B) 30
- C) 32
- D) 36

4. Which type of tissue is the primary component of skin, a major focus in anthropological studies of human variation?

- A) Nervous tissue
- B) Connective tissue
- C) Epithelial tissue
- D) Muscle tissue

5. Anthropologists are interested in how diet affects human health. Which vitamin is crucial for bone health and is synthesized in the skin upon sun exposure?

- A) Vitamin C
- B) Vitamin D
- C) Vitamin A
- D) Vitamin K

6. The study of human growth and development is a key area in physical anthropology. At what general age does the human growth spurt typically begin?

- A) 5-7 years
- B) 9-12 years
- C) 13-16 years
- D) 17-20 years

7. Anthropology examines human adaptations. Which adaptation is most evident in humans for bipedal locomotion?

- A) Opposable thumbs
- B) Large brain size
- C) Pelvis shape
- D) Complex vocal cords

8. The human immune system is a complex biological defense. Which cells are primarily responsible for producing antibodies?

- A) Red blood cells
- B) Platelets
- C) Lymphocytes (B-cells)
- D) Neutrophils

9. Anthropology investigates the genetic basis of traits. What is the fundamental unit of heredity passed from parents to offspring?

- A) Cell
- B) Organelle
- C) Gene
- D) Protein

10. Human populations exhibit variations in skin pigmentation, studied by anthropologists. Melanin is the pigment primarily responsible for:

- A) Hair color
- B) Eye color
- C) Skin color
- D) Muscle tone