

CHAPTER NINE TEST**I. Vocabulary Matching (2 points each = 36 points)**

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|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Bipedalism | F. Paleoarchaeology | K. Neanderthals | O. Human (Scientific) |
| B. Homininae | G. Self-reflection | L. Evolutionary Psychology | P. Hominin (Scientific) |
| C. Prosociality | H. Paleoanthropology | M. <i>Nephesh</i> | Q. Manual Dexterity |
| D. Symbolism | I. Human Difference | N. Atrahasis | R. Rational Animal |
| E. Merge | J. Human (Theological) | | |

- _____ 1. Hebrew word for “being,” “soul,” or “life principle” used in Genesis 2:7. (p. 228)
- _____ 2. According to Robert Berwick and Noam Chomsky, the uniquely human ability not only to use symbols but also to generate them and exchange messages that communicate knowledge. (p. 221)
- _____ 3. Taxonomic family that includes all *Homo* species, including human beings (*Homo sapiens*) as well as many extinct species. (p. 214)
- _____ 4. Extinct subspecies of the genus *Homo* who lived within Eurasia from circa 300,000 to 35,000 years ago and shared many characteristics with *Homo sapiens*. (p. 220)
- _____ 5. Uniquely human ability to see oneself almost as another self in order to reflect on oneself and to correct and deepen self-understanding. (p. 224)
- _____ 6. Akkadian epic recorded in various versions on clay tablets that includes both a creation myth and a flood account, and to which Genesis 2:7 appears to respond. (p. 227)
- _____ 7. Any species in the genus *Homo*. (p. 215)
- _____ 8. Study of mental traits such as memory, perception, and language as they developed at various moments in the long process of hominin evolution. (p. 214)
- _____ 9. Member of the human species, i.e., *Homo sapiens*. (p. 216)
- _____ 10. That which separates humans from all other hominins, including symbolic thought and language, self-reflection, and an appreciation of the beautiful. (p. 224)
- _____ 11. Study of fossil evidence of human evolutionary history. (p. 214)
- _____ 12. According to Noam Chomsky and Robert Berwick, ability to combine words into new units of meaning and relate them to other words in potentially infinite ways, which is a feature of human language that distinguishes it from animal communication. (p. 223)
- _____ 13. Form of locomotion that evolved among primates about 4–5 million years ago whereby an organism moves by means of its two rear limbs, or legs. (p. 216)
- _____ 14. Tendency toward behaviors that benefit others or the whole group; a hallmark characteristic of higher primates and hominins. (p. 218)
- _____ 15. Study of artifacts left behind by human evolutionary ancestors. (p. 214)
- _____ 16. Ancient term that reflects the Aristotelian and Christian view of the human being as an animal distinguished by the capacity to know the truth, especially in the thought of St. Thomas Aquinas. (p. 215)
- _____ 17. Ability to use hands to make things and modify objects. (p. 217)
- _____ 18. Member of the taxonomic family *Homininae*. (p. 214)

II. People Matching (2 points each = 14 points)

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|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| A. Bruniquel Cave | C. La Chapelle-aux-Saints Cave | D. Terra Amata | F. Cueva del Sidrón |
| B. Dikika | | E. Shanidar Cave | G. Chauvet Cave |

- _____ 19. Area of Ethiopia where a hominin fossil specimen of the species *Australopithecus afarensis* was found, estimated to be 3.3 million years old, making it the world's oldest fossil of its kind. (p. 213)
- _____ 20. Archaeological site in northern Iraq where the remains of an aged male Neanderthal with a withered arm was buried. (p. 220)
- _____ 21. Cave system in northwestern Spain where Paleolithic rock art and the 50,000-year-old fossils of more than a dozen Neanderthals have been found. (p. 220)
- _____ 22. Cave bordering the Sourdore valley in France that has revealed many archeological artifacts, including a Neanderthal burial site. (p. 220)
- _____ 23. 176,000-year-old Neanderthal archeological site in southwestern France that has shed light on the complexity of early Neanderthal social organization and cognitive capacities because of the arrangement of broken stalagmites used to contain fire. (p. 220)
- _____ 24. Archaeological site in southern France, discovered and excavated in 1966, which shows that by 400,000 years ago hominins were building shelters with cooking hearths. (p. 219)
- _____ 25. Cave in southern France that dates to 35,000–30,000 BC and contains some of the best-preserved figurative cave paintings in the world, displaying the human ability to appreciate beauty. (p. 226)

III. Short Answer (5 points each = 30 points)

Answer these questions in 2–3 sentences.

26. What three sciences have helped us explore the fragmentary story of human evolution?

27. Why is it incorrect to say that we are descended from apes? What is our relationship to apes?

28. What is *Homo neanderthalensis*? What capabilities did it have that were different from most animals?

29. What is symbolic thought, and how does it set humans apart from nonrational animals?

30. How does self-reflection differ from self-awareness, and how does the ability of self-reflection make humans unique among other material creatures?

31. Why is it incorrect to say that a human is two things: a body and a soul? How are the body and soul related?

IV. Essay (20 points)

Answer the following in 2-3 paragraphs.

32. Genesis 2:7 reads, “The LORD God formed man of dust from the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living being.” How does this verse capture the deepest mystery of human origins and every human life? Be sure to tie in the role of evolution to your answer.