

ASSIGNMENT 2

1. The study of trace fossils is called as
 - a. Ichthyology
 - b. Entomology
 - c. Herpetology
 - d. Ichnology

2. Trace fossils are good indicators of
 - a. Shape of Organism
 - b. Depositional Environment
 - c. Diet of Organism
 - d. Air quality

3. The following activities create trace fossils
 - a. Breeding
 - b. Feeding
 - c. Burrowing
 - d. All of the above

4. Substrate controlled trace fossils provide evidence in bioarchaeology as well as insights into
 - a. Entomology
 - b. Ornithology
 - c. Stratigraphy
 - d. Mycology

5. Locomotion traces are called as
 - a. Repichnia
 - b. Pascichnia
 - c. Agrichnia
 - d. Calichnia

6. Transition of animal or plant remains from the biosphere into the lithosphere is called as
 - a. Stratonomy
 - b. Taphonomy
 - c. Dichotomy
 - d. Diagenesis

7. The five main stages of taphonomy include
 - a. Dispersal
 - b. Accumulation
 - c. Fossilization
 - d. All of the above

8. The process that occurs as the organism decays and the bones are no longer held together by the flesh and tendons of the organism is called as
 - a. Fossilization
 - b. Dispersal

- c. Disarticulation
- d. Mechanical alteration

9. The more solution-susceptible species are

- a. Small, thin walled, have large pores
- b. Large, small pores, thick walls
- c. Large, thin walled, small pores
- d. Small, thick walled, large pores

10. In post-mortem, primary bloat stage shows -

- a. Delation of the carcass, disarticulation of the limbs and head, flesh and skin still present, carcass very wet, strong odor
- b. Rigor mortis, postmortem hypostasis and cooling, continues until bloating of the carcass is visible
- c. Accumulation of gases within the body, no disarticulation, hair and epidermis loose, soil-skin interface gray, strong odor
- d. Flesh, skin, fat and cartilage disappear, some adipocere and ligaments may remain

11. Which of the following is the earliest known ancestor in human evolution showing jaw development?

- a) Australopithecus afarensis
- b) Homo erectus
- c) Homo habilis
- d) Homo sapiens

12. Compared to apes, modern human jaws are:

- a) Longer and protruded
- b) Smaller and less prognathic
- c) Larger with pronounced canines
- d) Heavier with sagittal crest

13. Which evolutionary change is most responsible for the reduction in human jaw size?

- a) Increased canine length
- b) Advent of cooked food and tools
- c) Evolution of sagittal crest
- d) Increased dental arch width

14. Which species showed the first evidence of a more parabolic dental arch similar to modern humans?

- a) Australopithecus
- b) Homo habilis
- c) Homo erectus
- d) Neanderthals

15. The evolutionary trend in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) from apes to humans is:

- a) Increased range of lateral movement
- b) More vertical chewing action
- c) Greater emphasis on canine shearing

d) Development of sagittal crest for muscles

16. Which non-metric dental trait is commonly noted in populations of Asian or Native American origin?

- a) Cusp of Carabelli
- b) Shovel-shaped incisors
- c) Wrinkled molars
- d) Accessory ridges in canines

17. V-shaped mutilation of maxillary incisors as a cultural practice was observed in which ancient population?

- a) Native American
- b) Turkish
- c) Indonesian
- d) Roman

18. Which mandibular components exhibit the greatest morphological differences based on gender determination?

- a) Body and symphysis
- b) Condyle and ramus
- c) Coronoid process and angle
- d) Alveolar ridge and symphysis

19. Why are radiographic methods preferred in paleodentological age estimation?

- a) They are invasive but more accurate
- b) They preserve specimen integrity
- c) They are less accurate but faster
- d) They require extraction of teeth

20. Which recent advancement has significantly revolutionized paleodontology by providing genetic information about ancient populations?

- a) Optical microscopy
- b) DNA extraction and amplification
- c) Digital radiography
- d) Dental plaster casting

21. What are fossils?

- a) Living remains of animals preserved in forests
- b) Preserved remains or traces of organisms that lived in the past
- c) Only bones of prehistoric humans
- d) Rocks containing minerals but no biological remains

22. In relative dating, the age of a fossil is determined by:

- a) Measuring the carbon content
- b) Determining the half-life of isotopes
- c) Its position relative to other fossils in undisturbed strata
- d) Comparing with modern species

23. Which type of fossil is formed when minerals replace the remains and turn them into rock?

- a) Mold fossil
- b) Cast fossil

- c) Petrified fossil
- d) Trace fossil

24. Absolute dating determines the actual age of fossils by:

- a) Observing fossil morphology
- b) Comparing them to index fossils
- c) Using radioactive elements in nearby rocks
- d) Measuring depth of burial in sediments

25. Which type of fossil is formed when an organism leaves an impression in sediment, but the original material dissolves leaving only a hollow outline?

- a) Cast fossil
- b) Mold fossil
- c) Trace fossil
- d) Petrified fossil