## **Extra Credit Reading** *THE JOURNEY OF MAN*

- 1. How did Carletoon Coon's view of human races differ from that of most biologists?
- 2. Is there more genetic variation within a population or between populations?
- 3. What are the three forces that lead to change in a population?
- 4. What is Ockham's razor?
- 5. Explain how there can be one "mitochondrial ere" but multiple women who were alive at the same time as she.
- 6. Why is the Y chromosome a good chromosome to examine when compared to the other human chromosome when researching human origins?
- 7. When and where was the Y chromosome "Adam" living?
- 8. Why are the "San people" interesting for biology to study?
- 9. Why can't carbon dating be used to date samples that are older than 10,000 years? What other dating materials can be used?
- 10. How is it suggested that humans migrated to Australia? When did this happen, and where did they start?
- 11. What is syntax and why is it important in relation to human evolution?
- 12. Describe "Bergmann's rule."
- 13. Are Neanderthals direct ancestors of modern humans? How do we know?
- 14. How many new DNA mutations occur per generation?
- 15. What most likely caused the Neanderthals to go extinct?

- 16. To where can most European men trace their ancestry?
- 17. What evidence is there that Native Americans are descendants of Asians?
- 18. What is the estimated number of people who made the journey from Siberia into the Americas?
- 19. When did humans begin to practice agriculture?
- 20. Why would famine, disease, and social stratification increase in agriculturally-based societies compared to hunter gatherers?
- 21. In what way are changes in languages similar to genetic changes?
- 22. Why are genetic and linguistic diversity decreasing with time?
- 23. Did you like this book? Why or why not?
- 24. What did you learn about the scientific process by reading this book?