

## Přijímací zkouška JAZYKOVÁ ČÁST – Obecná antropologie

*Vzorový test – podoba testu se může v různých letech lišit, náročnost ne*

Human juveniles not only remain in association with their mothers but also continue to depend on provisioning after the birth of a younger sibling. The caloric returns necessary for multiple dependents may exceed the abilities of a single individual forager and require contributions from helpers other than the mother (...).

Fathers have long been assumed to be the primary source of help. **Men differ from the males in other great ape species by regularly acquiring food that is consumed by women and children, and it is assumed that paternal benefits to improved nutrition and survival of their own offspring account for the evolution of men's work** (...). Forager men sometimes provide a substantial component of food for their own children (...); among hunter-gatherer societies, higher average subsistence contributions from men are associated with higher average female fertility (...). But the motives for men's contributions and the benefits they earn are disputed. Social benefits may be more important than parenting benefits in shaping these male activities. The returns from men's hunting are unpredictable, making it an unreliable strategy for family provisioning among low-latitude foragers (...). When a hunter is successful, the meat is widely shared, so his family gets little more than others (...). As in primates generally, the association of adult males with youngsters can sometimes serve as mating effort, mate guarding, or social bridging (...). Nevertheless, even if competition for social standing is the main motivation for men's food acquisition, especially big game hunting, the result does provide benefits for mothers and their children (...).

Features of our distinctive life history, long postmenopausal lifespans and late age at first birth, provide two more reliable sources of potential help to mothers with multiple dependents. Postmenopausal and adolescent females lack newborns of their own and are therefore inclined to provide allomaternal assistance to gain inclusive fitness benefits (...). Ethnographic and historic data show that the presence of a grandmother (especially the maternal grandmother) increases the welfare of her grandchildren (...). When circumstances permit (...), older adolescents provide important help to their mothers through the caretaking of younger siblings (...). The fact that human mothers stack nutritionally dependent offspring points to the evolutionary importance of help from provisioners other than the mother in the evolution of our life histories (...).

Odpovídejte na základě textu, nikoli vlastních znalostí.

Proč lidské matky, oproti jiným primátům a lidoopům, využívají ve zvýšené míře pomoc dalších osob při péči o děti?

Které lidské skupiny jsou nejspolehlivějšími zdroji pomoci matkám při péči o děti?

Co je pravděpodobně hlavní motivací mužů pro lov zvěře?