

Test Bank for Evolution and Psychology 1st Macdougall-Shackleton

Evolution and Psychology (1st)

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Total Questions: 12

Multiple Choice (9)

Q1. [Multiple Choice]

Biologists would refer to characteristics that are universal to all human cultures as

- a) adaptations
- b) species-typical traits ✓ correct**
- c) genetic traits
- d) biologically determined traits

Q2. [Multiple Choice]

Which of the following cultural traits is NOT culturally universal?

- a) Keeping track of family relationships
- b) Living in groups that are partly defined by place
- c) Having supernatural beliefs
- d) Giving of a wedding dowry to groom's family before marriage ✓ correct**

Q3. [Multiple Choice]

Changes in the frequency of alleles in a population over generations is best described as

- a) microevolution ✓ correct**
- b) macroevolution
- c) adaptation
- d) natural selection

Q4. [Multiple Choice]

Which of the following is most common across the creation stories of different cultures?

- a) Fixity of species
- b) Anatomy of species does not change over time
- c) Humans having a special creation different from other animals ✓ correct**
- d) Humans were created before other forms of life

Q5. [Multiple Choice]

Which of the following statements reflects the *scala naturae* fallacy?

- a) Primates are more evolved than fish species. ✓ correct**
- b) The tree of life resembles a branching bush.
- c) Fish share more traits in common with the ancestor of all vertebrate animals than do primates.
- d) Evolution is not goal directed.

Q6. [Multiple Choice]

Who, of the following historical people, believed in the fixity of species (that species do not evolve over generations).

- a) Jean-Baptiste Lamarck
- b) Erasmus Darwin
- c) Anaximander
- d) Georges Cuvier ✓ correct**

Q7. [Multiple Choice]

On which of the following points did Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace disagree?

- a) Parents pass on many of their traits to their offspring.
- b) The human mind evolved through natural selection. ✓ correct**
- c) Natural selection could lead to the evolution of new species.
- d) Individuals that survive and reproduce are more likely to pass on traits than those who die young.

Q8. [Multiple Choice]

The idea that complicated traits like the human eye are too complex to have evolved via natural selection is

- a) an example of the *scala naturae* fallacy
- b) reflects the view of evolution as being goal directed
- c) a logical fallacy known as an argument from incredulity ✓ correct**
- d) absolutely correct

Q9. [Multiple Choice]

The law of independent assortment summarized the idea that

- a) some alleles can be dominant to others and mask their effects on the phenotype
- b) typically each gamete only receives a single copy of each gene
- c) genes close to each other on a strand of DNA are more likely to be inherited together
- d) genes tend to segregate independently from each other during meiosis ✓ correct**

True/False (1)

Q10. [True/False]

True or False? Culturally universal traits are all products of biological adaptations produced by natural selection.

- a) true
- b) false ✓ correct**

Correct answer: False

Short Response (1)

Q11. [Short Response]

List four lines of evidence that support the theory of evolution of life by natural selection (4 points).

Suggested answer: Any four of: fossil record, homologous traits, universal genetic code, artificial selection, direct observation.

Fill in the Blank (1)

Q12. [Fill in the Blank]

Challenges to Darwin's theory of evolution have been characterized as the challenge of the (i) ant and (ii) peacock. These challenges have been answered by the theories of (i) _____ selection and (ii) _____ selection, respectively.