Evolution and Psychology 1st edition Macdougall-Shackleton Test Bank

SKU: 9781529773767-TEST-BANK

Evolution and Psychology (1st)

ISBN 9781529773767 | Chapter 1

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

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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 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.

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