

Quiz #14

Ch. 10 – Human Biological Diversity

1. What are some examples of human variation?
2. How can genetic and environmental factors *both* contribute to excessive weight gain?
3. T/F There can be more variation within groups than between groups.
4. What are some examples of diseases that are caused by recessive genes?
5. Under what conditions might a balanced polymorphism occur?
6. What is lactase intolerance? What causes it?
7. What does an SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) measure?
8. What is the founder effect? What populations exhibit this condition?
9. How are monozygotic and dizygotic twins different?
10. T/F Variation in body size among populations is a response to natural selection.
11. T/F People living in cold climates tend to be smaller than those living in warmer ones.
12. How might income affect the height of a population?
13. Why do the children of some immigrants to the U.S. grow significantly larger relative to their parents?
14. T/F Over the last 150 years Americans have increased in stature.

15. How do humans adapt physiologically to the cold? To heat?
16. What are cultural adaptations to cold and heat?
17. T/F Humans living in warmer climates have more sweat glands.
18. What factors are responsible for human skin color?
19. T/F Darker skinned peoples have higher rates of melanin production.
20. T/F Populations living further from the equator have lighter colored skin.
21. T/F The distribution of blood types in the ABO system reflects environmental differences.
22. T/F Females have an earlier adolescent growth spurt than males.
23. T/F Brain and head growth is fastest in the first years of life.
24. T/F Women reach menopause later in more affluent societies.
25. T/F Recent scientific breakthroughs have raised the maximum human life span.
26. T/F Relative to other primates humans have a longer period of infancy.
27. The dilation of capillaries in response to heat is:
 - a. vasoconstriction
 - b. vasoevaporation
 - c. vasodilation
 - d. hemiotic expansion
 - e. capillary dialysis
28. What are some of the ways humans have reduced unproductive members of their groups?
29. What are the signs of puberty in the human male?
30. What are the signs of puberty in the human female?
31. What are the advantages of breastfeeding?
32. What procedures would need to be carried out to transform a phenotypic human male into a phenotypic human female?

33. What procedures would need to be carried out to transform a phenotypic human female into a phenotypic human male?

Skin Deep

1. T/F It's likely that the earliest humans had light colored skin that was covered with hair.
2. When is it believed that humans began to lose their hair?
3. T/F It is no longer believed that skin pigmentation arose to protect against ultraviolet (UV) radiation.
4. How have recent human migrations impacted the occurrence of skin cancers?
5. T/F Dark skin may have evolved to protect against the breakdown of folate (an essential nutrient for fertility and fetal development)
6. T/F Skin cancers arise early in life.
7. T/F UVB radiation is necessary for the formation of Vitamin D in the skin.
8. Why do the Inuit peoples of Alaska and Northern Canada have dark skin?
9. T/F Women tend to be lighter skinned than men.

How Real is Race?

1. When did the idea of race emerge? What was happening in the world at that time?
2. T/F More advanced cultures are more evolved both biologically and intellectually.
3. T/F There have never been subspecies amongst Homo sapiens.
4. T/F At a phenotypic level it is possible to categorize humans racially.
5. How are races classified in Brazil?
6. What races are recognized in Australia?
7. What clines are used to classify the distribution of genetic traits?

8. T/F Race is a cultural construction.

9. What was the one-drop rule?

10. T/F Using the term “mixed” implies that there are pure races.

11. What are ways that the identification of racial categories has impacted education?

12. Should we all be color blind when considering race?