

Quiz #15

Chapter 11 – Future of Human Evolution

1. T/F The processes of growth and development remain constant, regardless of environmental conditions.
2. The most common human teratogen is
 - a. nuclear radiation
 - b. alcohol
 - c. tobacco smoke
 - d. PCBs
 - e. thalidomide
3. Passage through the stages of infancy and the juvenile stage are defined with reference to
 - a. average weight
 - b. the appearance of permanent teeth
 - c. sexual maturity
 - d. brain growth
4. In humans, a prolonged juvenile stage
 - a. prolongs the onset of adulthood
 - b. provides an extended period of social learning
 - c. prolongs the onset of the ability to reproduce
 - d. all of these
5. A human birth is much more likely to be successful when
 - a. performed in aseptic hospitals
 - b. emotional support is provided by assistants
 - c. delivery is at home
 - d. delivery is by caesarian section
6. T/F For most of human history, people lived in small groups and subsisted on similar diets worldwide.
7. T/F The invention of agriculture fundamentally changed the disease profile for the human species.
8. T/F Increases in human mobility and migration have facilitated the spread of infectious disease to immunologically vulnerable populations.
9. Forensic anthropologists are specialists in human
 - a. histology
 - b. dermatology
 - c. biology
 - d. osteology
10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cultural response to disease?
 - a. lysozymes
 - b. vaccines
 - c. quarantine
 - d. drugs
11. How were lepers dealt with in the past?
12. T/F Agriculturalists are more likely to suffer from nutritional stress than hunter-gatherers.

EQ...

1. What is EQ (Emotional Intelligence)? What does it refer to?
2. Which of the following has a higher EQ?
 - a. *H. habilis* b. australopithecines c. *H. erectus* d. gorillas
3. Which of the following has a higher cranial capacity?
 - a. gorillas b. *H. habilis* c. *H. sapiens* d. Neandertals
4. T/F Humans use about 10% of their brains.
5. Researchers interested in evolutionary ecology often conduct studies of traditional hunter-gatherer and small agricultural societies because such societies are
 - a. easier to study than larger societies b. more common c. similar to the original human societies d. the easiest to study using quantitative methods
6. What is the EEA?
7. The cooperative provisioning model correlates the evolution of a sexual division of labor with
 - a. nutritional elements b. monogamy c. the changing size of human societies d. the fact that males have different problems to overcome than females
8. In hunter-gatherer societies, men's contribution to subsistence tends to be
 - a. more predictable b. smaller foodstuffs c. more highly prized d. less available for redistribution
9. What might be the benefits of inbreeding avoidance (exogamy)
10. T/F Brother-sister marriages are common throughout the non-Western world.
11. T/F People who grow up together are rarely sexually attracted to each other as adults.
12. T/F All cultures consider first cousin marriages to be incestuous.
13. What are examples of transmission of culture in animals?
14. T/F Humans rely on observational learning much more than other primates.
15. Why have humans been able to live in a wider range of environments than other primates?

16. T/F Observational learning avoids the need for all individuals to figure out everything for themselves.
17. T/F Not all cultures generate beliefs and practices that are efficient, intelligent and adaptive.
18. What is a meme?

The Viral Superhighway

1. What diseases were nearly eradicated in the late 20th century?
a. smallpox b. Ebola c. tuberculosis d. the flu e. polio
2. What factors are responsible for the worldwide spread of infectious diseases today?
3. Why is Ebola unlikely to cause a widespread epidemic?
a. It kills so quickly that victims can be easily recognized and isolated.
b. It only occurs in remote areas. c. It is easily treated d. It spreads slowly
4. T/F Death from infectious diseases continues to decrease in the U.S.
5. Why factors cause Lyme disease?
6. Describe the epidemiological transition that occurred 10,000 years ago.
7. T/F In 1971 the war against infectious diseases seemed to have been won.
8. What diseases emerged with the advent of agriculture? (select those that apply)
a. tuberculosis b. anthrax c. sleeping sickness d. syphilis e. chicken pox
9. What diseases emerged with the creation of cities? (select those that apply)
a. measles b. mumps c. AIDS d. smallpox e. bubonic plague
10. What activity is responsible for the emergence of Malaria in Africa?
11. The European conquest of Mexico was facilitated by which diseases? (select those that apply)
a. smallpox b. measles c. influenza d. mad cow disease e. Ebola
12. Do you get flu shots? Why? Why not?
13. Why can the use of antibiotics be dangerous?

The Perfect Plague

1. What is SARS?
2. How do infectious microbes usually spread?
3. T/F When a virus kills its human host, it's likely to go extinct.
4. Contrast the infection styles of HIV and smallpox.
5. T/F It's unusual for diseases to spread from animals to humans.
6. T/F The fatality rate for Mad Cow Disease is 100%.
7. T/F How likely is it from an HIV positive person to pass on their infection from unprotected heterosexual intercourse?
8. T/F It's possible for house pets to pass diseases to humans.

The Inuit Paradox

1. Where do the Inuit live?
2. T/F The Inuit are better known as the Eskimo.
3. What foods did the Inuit traditionally eat?
4. T/F No Inuits today eat an entirely traditional diet.
5. How have Western foods impacted the health status of the Inuit today?
6. T/F There are no essential foods, only essential nutrients.
7. What is the source for Vitamin C in the Inuit diet?
8. T/F Across the globe, hunter-gatherer diets eat larger amounts of animal proteins than found in today's Western diet.
9. T/F Fat is essential to a high protein diet that is low in carbohydrates.
10. T/F The Inuit diet could be considered the original Atkins Diet.
11. T/F The fats of wild animals are different from those of farm-raised animals.

12. T/F Avoiding trans fats can lead to heart attacks.
13. Why might a traditional Inuit diet not work well for a sedentary person in Southern California?

Dr. Darwin

1. T/F The goal in Darwinian medicine is to apply the theory of natural selection to better understand disease.
2. T/F The organs and systems that make up human bodies result from compromises designed to obtain the greatest reproductive benefit at the lowest cost.
3. Why might it make good sense re: an evolutionary understanding of disease to not take fever reducing and anti-diarrhea drugs?
4. What might be the message underlying morning sickness in early pregnancy?
5. Why are modern women much more likely to contract breast cancer than stone-age women? What can be done about this?
6. T/F Nearsightedness (myopia) seems to be a disease of industrial society.
7. T/F Most people who pass on HIV don't know that they're infected.
8. Why haven't sickle-cell anemia and cystic fibrosis been eliminated by natural selection?