

Quiz #1

1. How many points are needed to get an "A"? _____
2. What options are there for extra-credit?
3. What is the maximum number of extra credit points a student can earn?
4. Is it possible to pass the class without doing the Zoo Project? _____
5. How many exams will there be? _____
6. What are the five fields of anthropology?

7. **T/F** An arms length is the proper social distance for humans.
8. **T/F** Humans evolved from monkeys.
9. What are the two main branches of physical anthropology?

10. Explain the differences between scientific knowledge and knowledge gained through belief systems.
11. The belief that people are the center of the universe is termed:
a. ethnocentrism b. anthropocentrism c. holism d. heliocentrism e. copernicium
12. The study of the fossil remains of our ancestors is the science of:
a. paleoanthropology b. geology c. palynology d. archeology e. paleopathology
13. Anthropology takes the entire human experience as its subject of study. This approach is called: a. specialized b. functional c. empirical d. holistic e. relativistic
14. **T/F** 99.9% of the species that have ever lived on earth are alive today
15. **T/F** Before Darwin there was not a scientific explanation for the fact that organisms are well-adapted to their environments.
16. Culture is:
a. genetically based b. instinctive c. possessed by all animals that show some sort of repetitive behavior d. learned

17. Identification of a corpse burned beyond recognition is a job for:
a. an applied anthropologist: **b.** a paleontologist **c.** a forensic anthropologist **d.** an archeologist
18. Who was Charles Darwin? Where did he conduct his research?
19. An essential part of the theory of natural selection is as postulated by Darwin:
a. all living things vary **b.** all living species have the capacity to increase their numbers geometrically **c.** those most “fit” within a species survive (reproduce more) **d.** all of these **e.** **b** and **c**
20. How did the 1976 drought on the Galapagos Islands affect the distribution of shallow beaked finches?
21. The example of the color changes in the peppered moth in England is an example of: (select as many as apply)
a. genetic variation **b.** differential mortality **c.** evolution **d.** natural selection
22. What applied the *selective pressure* in the case of the industrial melanism (peppered moths)?
a. humans **b.** birds **c.** worms **d.** smoke stacks **e.** feral cats
23. **T/F** Natural Selection has no foresight.
24. **T/F** A species is a fixed population of individuals.
25. **T/F** Selection can give rise to great complexity starting with small random variations because it is a cumulative process.
26. The naturalist’s duty was to study the fixed nature of the universe to classify a system that never changed. This was the view of:
a. Lamarck **b.** Linnaeus **c.** Curvier **d.** Lyell **e.** Darwin
27. Lamarck believed that change in species was brought about by what he called the:
a. Theory of Life Stability **b.** System of Fixed Causation **c.** Theory of Natural Selection **d.** Theory of Acquired Characteristics **e.** Catastrophism
28. **T/F** Whereas biological evolution is not Lamarckian, the evolution of culture is.
29. **T/F** Darwin did not understand which factors produced variation within a species.

30. According to Darwin, what determines an individual's fitness?
a. how long it lives **b.** how well it fights off diseases and predators **c.** how large and complex it is **d.** how successfully it reproduces
31. What is catastrophism, and why was it a popular idea?
32. What is uniformitarianism? What theory does it challenge? _____
33. What catastrophic event occurred 65 million years ago?
34. T/F Stratigraphy examines the layers of rock and soil below the earth's present surface.
35. What factors might disrupt a stratigraphic sequence?
33. T/F Scientific investigation can only deal with empirical observations.
34. What is a hypothesis? How does it figure in the scientific method?
35. How long do today's scientists believe it took for humans to evolve from ape-like creatures?
36. What was up for trial in the 1925 Scopes Trial in Dayton, TN?
37. What was the outcome of the trial?
38. Who were the two star attorneys?
39. Why led the town of Dayton decide to host the trial?
40. What are fossils? What might we learn from them?
41. T/F Dinosaur's evolved feathers and gave rise to modern birds.
42. T/F Mammals co-existed with dinosaurs for 150 million years.
43. T/F Evolution is progressive.

44. T/F Evolution does not explain how life first appeared on earth.

45. T/F Genetic mistakes can produce complex structures which natural selection can then test for possible uses.

46. T/F It is possible for evolution to tweak one part of an animal while leaving everything else in place.

47. T/F Punctuated Equilibrium maintains that evolution moved slowly and then is quickly interrupted by a new species.

48. What seems to drive creationist thought?

49. Why might *scientific creationism* be considered an oxymoron?

50. What is *intelligent design*?

51. Why is “designer thinking” so common?

52. T/F The scientific method requires a heavy dose of skepticism.

53. T/F Scientists generally focus on *proving* rather than *disproving*.