Biology 19 The Evolution of Populations MCQ

Author: OpenStax College

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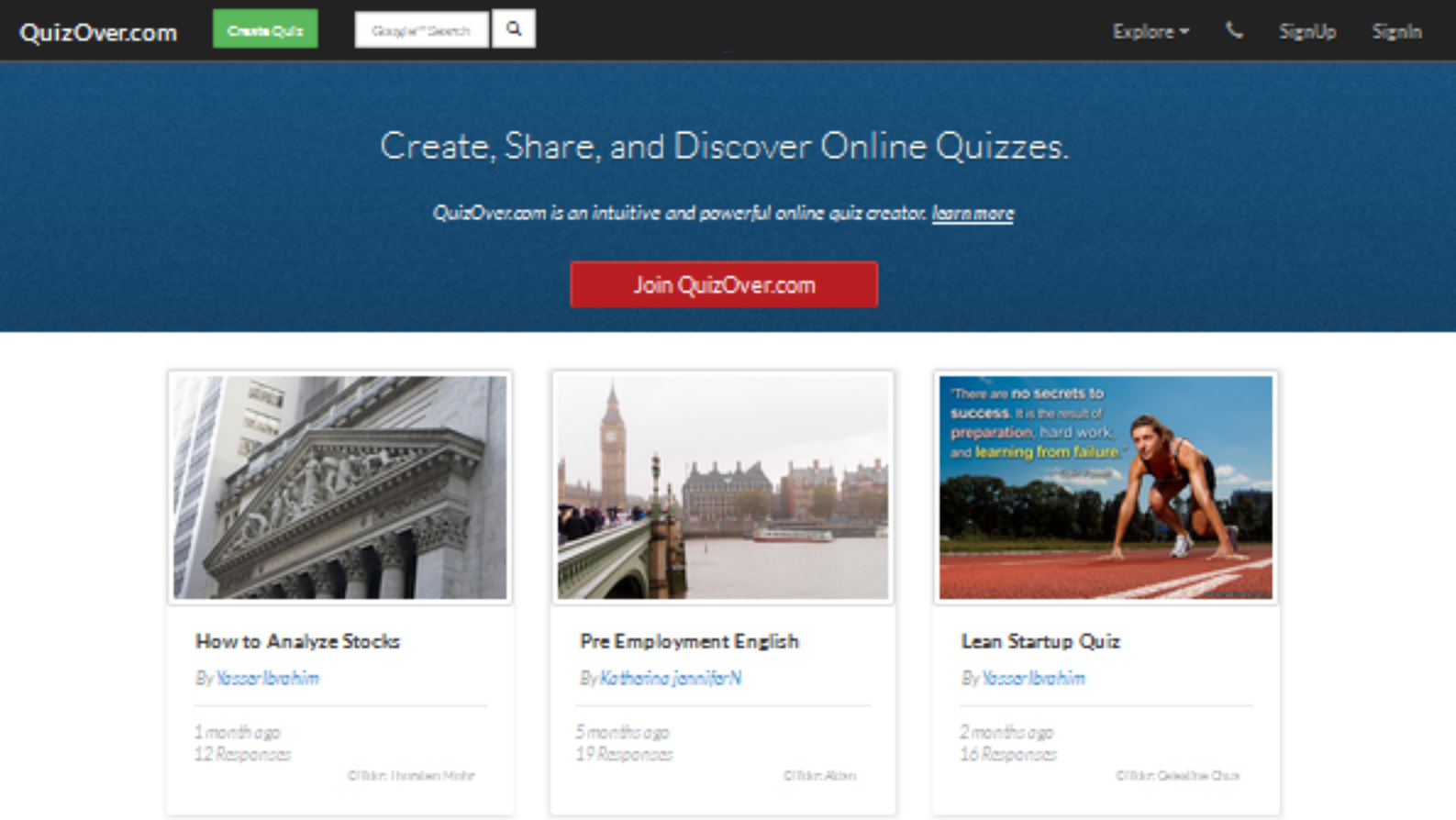

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4. Chapter: Biology 19 The Evolution of Populations MCQ

1. Biology 19 The Evolution of Populations MCQ Questions

4.1.1. What is the difference between micro- and macroevolution?

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What is the difference between micro- and macroevolution?

Please choose only one answer:

- Microevolution describes the evolution of small organisms, such as insects, while macroevolution describes the evolution of large organisms, like people and elephants.
- Microevolution describes the evolution of microscopic entities, such as molecules and proteins, while macroevolution describes the evolution of whole organisms.
- Microevolution describes the evolution of organisms in populations, while macroevolution describes the evolution of species over long periods of time.
- Microevolution describes the evolution of organisms over their lifetimes, while macroevolution describes the evolution of organisms over multiple generations.

4.1.2. Population genetics is the study of:

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Population genetics is the study of:

Please choose only one answer:

- how selective forces change the allele frequencies in a population over time
- the genetic basis of population-wide traits
- whether traits have a genetic basis
- the degree of inbreeding in a population

4.1.3. Which of the following populations is not in Hardy-Weinberg equilib...

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Which of the following populations is not in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium?

Please choose only one answer:

- a population with 12 homozygous recessive individuals (yy), 8 homozygous dominant individuals (YY), and 4 heterozygous individuals (Yy)
- a population in which the allele frequencies do not change over time
- p2 + 2pq + q2 = 1
- a population undergoing natural selection

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4.1.4. One of the original Amish colonies rose from a ship of colonists th...

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One of the original Amish colonies rose from a ship of colonists that came from Europe. The ship's captain, who had polydactyly, a rare dominant trait, was one of the original colonists. Today, we see a much higher frequency of polydactyly in the Amish population. This is an example of:

Please choose only one answer:

- natural selection
- genetic drift
- founder effect
- b and c

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4.1.5. When male lions reach sexual maturity, they leave their group in se...

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When male lions reach sexual maturity, they leave their group in search of a new pride. This can alter the allele frequencies of the population through which of the following mechanisms?

Please choose only one answer:

- natural selection
- genetic drift
- gene flow
- random mating

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4.1.6. Which of the following evolutionary forces can introduce new geneti...

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Which of the following evolutionary forces can introduce new genetic variation into a population?

Please choose only one answer:

- natural selection and genetic drift
- mutation and gene flow
- natural selection and nonrandom mating
- mutation and genetic drift

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4.1.7. What is assortative mating?

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What is assortative mating?

Please choose only one answer:

- when individuals mate with those who are similar to themselves
- when individuals mate with those who are dissimilar to themselves
- when individuals mate with those who are the most fit in the population
- when individuals mate with those who are least fit in the population

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4.1.8. When closely related individuals mate with each other, or inbreed, ...

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When closely related individuals mate with each other, or inbreed, the offspring are often not as fit as the offspring of two unrelated individuals. Why?

Please choose only one answer:

- Close relatives are genetically incompatible.
- The DNA of close relatives reacts negatively in the offspring.
- Inbreeding can bring together rare, deleterious mutations that lead to harmful phenotypes.
- Inbreeding causes normally silent alleles to be expressed.

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4.1.9. What is a cline?

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What is a cline?

Please choose only one answer:

- the slope of a mountain where a population lives
- the degree to which a mutation helps an individual survive
- the number of individuals in the population
- gradual geographic variation across an ecological gradient

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4.1.10. Which type of selection results in greater genetic variance in a po...

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Which type of selection results in greater genetic variance in a population?

Please choose only one answer:

- stabilizing selection
- directional selection
- diversifying selection
- positive frequency-dependent selection

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4.1.11. When males and females of a population look or act differently, it ...

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When males and females of a population look or act differently, it is referred to as _____.

Please choose only one answer:

- sexual dimorphism
- sexual selection
- diversifying selection
- a cline

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4.1.12. The good genes hypothesis is a theory that explains what?

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The good genes hypothesis is a theory that explains what?

Please choose only one answer:

- why more fit individuals are more likely to have more offspring
- why alleles that confer beneficial traits or behaviors are selected for by natural selection
- why some deleterious mutations are maintained in the population
- why individuals of one sex develop impressive ornamental traits