

Chapter 2

Multiple Choice:

1. _____ is where modern humans first emerged as a species.

- a. North America
- b. Asia
- c. Africa
- d. Europe

(p. 23: C)

2. The human species left Africa approximately _____ years ago.

- a. 500
- b. 5000
- c. 50000
- d. 5 million

(p. 23: C)

3. Preference for _____ is not an evolved human predisposition.

- a. Sweets
- b. Fats
- c. Salts
- d. Spinach

(p. 24: D)

4. _____ are resources like food and shelter.

- a. Emotional Resources
- b. Material Resources
- c. Goods
- d. Currency

(p. 27: B)

5. _____ is a person's position in a social hierarchy.

- a. Social Status
- b. Social Wealth
- c. Social Splendor

d. Socio-economic dimorphism

(p. 27: A)

6. The exchange of services or favors between individuals is called _____.

- a. Social Wealth
- b. Reciprocal Altruism
- c. Reciprocal Greed
- d. Kin-Based Altruism

(p. 27: B)

7. Behaving favorably to your relatives is called _____.

- a. Reciprocal Altruism
- b. Kin-Based Altruism
- c. The Theory of Relativity
- d. Relativistic Altruism

(p. 28: B)

8. Men are most likely to be interested in _____ when looking for a mate.

- a. Stability
- b. Status
- c. Resources
- d. Youth and Beauty

(p. 30: D)

9. A _____ is what is typical or expected in a particular circumstance.

- a. Norm
- b. Regule
- c. Bias
- d. Role

(p. 30: A)

10. Which is generally not very important for men when looking for a mate?

- a. Beauty
- b. Youth
- c. Faithfulness
- d. Status

(p. 30: D)

11. In human societies who primarily cares for young children?

- a. The religious class (priests...)
- b. Women
- c. Men
- d. Pets

(p. 31: B)

12. A _____ is the set of behaviors expected of a typical person in a certain social position.

- a. Norm
- b. Regule
- c. Bias
- d. Role

(p. 31: D)

13. Which is not a social behavior influenced by genes?

- a. Altruism towards others
- b. Church attendance
- c. Criminality
- d. They all are influenced by genes

(p. 32: D)

14. _____ are important regulators of biological processes.

- a. Neurons
- b. Hormones
- c. Autonomes
- d. Norms

(p. 32: B)

15. Which hormone increases spatial abilities?

- a. Estrogen
- b. Progesterone
- c. Testosterone
- d. Oxytocin

(p. 33: C)

16. Which hormone is produced in men after winning competitions?

- a. Estrogen
- b. Progesterone
- c. Testosterone
- d. Oxytocin

(p. 33: C)

17. Which is not a human predisposition?

- a. Ethnocentrism
- b. Religion and Magic
- c. Use of forks for eating
- d. Male violent aggression

(p. 34: C)

18. More complex societies are more likely to have _____ religion.

- a. Monotheistic
- b. Polytheistic
- c. Pantheistic
- d. Atheistic

(p. 35: A)

19. People have an innate tendency to favor _____.

- a. Strangers
- b. Strange groups
- c. Their "in-group"
- d. Enemies (the "golden rule" conundrum)

(p. 35: C)

20. A group where people always marry within the group is _____.

- a. Exogenous
- b. Endogenous
- c. Homogenous
- d. Zygous

(p. 36: B)

21. Which societies generally have the greatest oppression of women.

- a. Premodern, agricultural societies
- b. Advanced industrial societies
- c. Modern post-industrial societies
- d. Utopian societies.

(p. 37: A)

22. Which is not a method used to control female sexuality?

- a. Veiling
- b. Home confinement
- c. Chaperoning
- d. Birth Control

(p. 38: D)

23. Male discomfort with women who are higher status than them is an example of which evolutionary predisposition?

- a. Religion and Magic
- b. In-group favoritism
- c. Male violent aggression
- d. Male sexual jealousy

(p. 38: D)

24. Which is not generally a deterrent for young men from violence?

- a. Employment
- b. Lack of alternatives
- c. Wealth
- d. Marriage

(p. 39: B)

25. _____ is the idea that “if it is natural it has to be good”

- a. The idiocy of hindsight.
- b. Fermat’s last theorem
- c. The Naturalistic fallacy
- d. The evolutionary bias

(p. 41: C)

True/False:

1. The human race emerged in South America and then migrated elsewhere.

(p. 23: False)

2. Natural Selection is a factor in evolution.

(p. 23: True)

3. Salt was rare during the Pleistocene era.

(p. 25: True)

4. Only genetics and not the environment, determines human behavior.

(p. 25: False)

5. Selfishness is probably an evolutionary trait.

(p. 25: True)

6. Humans are predisposed to be self-interested.

(p. 27: True)

7. Money is definitely more important to people than social status.

(p. 27: False)

8. Most human economies are based on the principal of Reciprocal Altruism.

(p. 27: True)

9. The male has the greatest share of the biological cost of parenting.

(p. 28: False)

10. People are not altruistic to people who share their genes.

(p. 28: False)

11. The female investment in a child is roughly equal to the male investment.

(p. 29: False)

12. Men are more likely to stick around and invest in their offspring than women.

(p. 29: False)

13. Women are most interested in beauty and youth when looking for a mate.

(p. 29: False)

14. For the most part, faithfulness of one's mate is more important to men than women.

(p. 30: True)

15. Women are more interested in the financial prospects of a partner than men.

(p. 30: True)

16. In all human cultures women prefer younger mates.

(p. 30: False)

17. Typically, the mother spends more time with the children than the father.

(p. 31: True)

18. Women have better special abilities than men.

(p. 33: False)

19. Humans are predisposed to religion and magic.

(p. 34: True)

20. All societies have some belief in religion or the supernatural.

(p. 35: True)

21. Complex societies are more likely to have animistic beliefs than less complex societies.

(p. 35: False)

22. In-group favoritism is acquired, not innate.

(p. 36: False)

23. Men are more likely to express their anger violently than women.

(p. 39: True)

24. Older men are more likely to commit crime than younger men.

(p. 39: False)

25. Women become more assertive as they age.

(p. 40: True)

26. We have to obey all of our evolutionary predispositions.

(p. 41: False)

Short Answer:

1. Why do northwest Europeans have light skin?

(p. 23)

2. What is natural selection?

(p. 23)

3. Why do all humans generally like sweet things?

(p. 25)

4. Why are humans predisposed to kin-based altruism?

(p. 28)

5. Describe a few differences between what men and women look for in a partner.

(p. 30)

6. Describe the Israeli kibbutzim. What did it illustrate?

(p. 31)

7. Give an example of where/when a human would go against their evolved predispositions.

(p. 34)

8. What are 3 human predispositions?

(p. 34)

9. What are some manifestations of male sexual jealousy?

(p. 37-38)

10. Describe the selection (or lack thereof) for deference behavior in men and women.

(p. 39)

Essay Questions:

1. What are some of the components of human nature that have been discussed in the text and in lecture?

2. Why does male sexual jealousy exist? Why is sexual jealousy less pronounced in females?