Quiz 6 - Evolutionary Mechanisms

Due Mar 5 at 11:59pm

Points 15

Questions 6

Available until Mar 6 at 2am

Time Limit None

Allowed Attempts 2

Instructions

This quiz asks questions about evolutionary mechanisms (mutations, natural selection, genetic drift, gene flow). We should have covered all mechanisms.

<u>Targeted Readings - Evolutionary Mechanisms - Part I.pdf (https://canvas.ubc.ca/courses/105572/files/25659232?wrap=1)</u> ↓ (https://canvas.ubc.ca/courses/105572/files/25659232/download?download frd=1)

You have 2 attempts to complete this attempt.

This quiz will remain open until 11:59 pm, Sunday, March 5th

Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

Attem	•	Time	Score
LATEST Attemp	<u>ot 1</u>	11 minutes	15 out of 15

① Correct answers will be available Mar 6 at 12pm - Mar 14 at 10am.

Score for this attempt: **15** out of 15

Submitted Mar 2 at 6:15pm This attempt took 11 minutes.

Question 1 1 / 1 pts

Which population would not be affected by a founder effect?

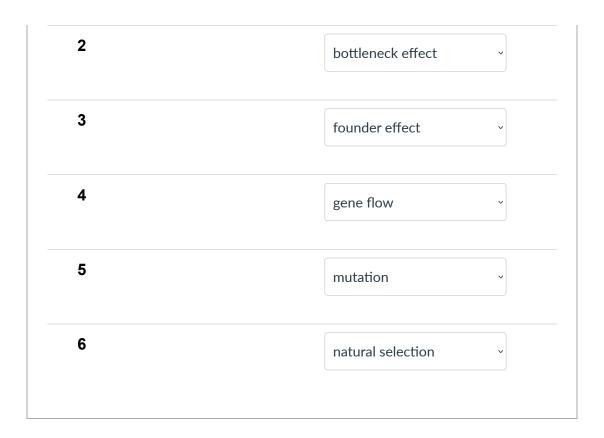
	Ashkenazi Jews that settled in Eastern Europe
	Tahitians and English mutineers on the Pitcairn Islands
•	survivors of a typhoon in the Pingelap Atoll
	finches that colonized the Galápagos Islands

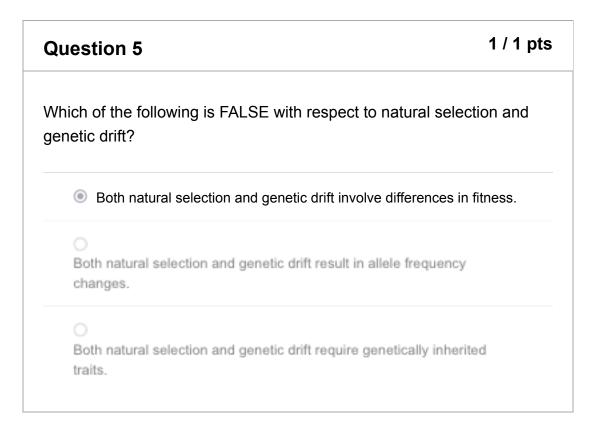
Question 2	1 / 1 pts
Which populations would be affected most by random gene	etic drift?
O fixed populations	
small populations	
O large populations	
migrating populations	

Question 3	5 / 5 pts
Match the following terms to the	e appropriate description.
Population	Localised group of individu
Gene pool	The total of all the alleles av
Species	

A group of individuals with	
Genetic drift	The random fluctuation of v
Allele frequency	The proportion an allele oc

Question 4	6 / 6 pts
Use the following terms to fill in the	blanks in the paragraph below.
sampling error of a small population, we two situations which can shrink population error can have a profound effect. The foliation due to environmental disasters or similar remaining individuals may not be in the	oevolution(1) can be described as thich changes the allele frequencies. There are tions enough such that this sort of sampling first is caused by reduction in population size ar events. This is called(2) and the exame phenotypic proportions as before. The
representative of the original population gametes such as pollen or reproductive is called(4) and can change the a change in an organism's DNA and is he(6) works through differential re	eproductive success, which changes the allele on, and is the mechanism of microevolution
1	genetic drift





Question 6 1 / 1 pts

Male turkeys have a snood, a flap of skin that hangs across their beak. Snood length is negatively correlated with parasite load (e.g., males with longer snoods have fewer parasites), and females prefer to mate with long-snooded males. This is an example of		
the fundamental asymmetry of sex.		
sexual selection via female choice.		
sexual selection via male-male competition.		
a genetic marker.		

Quiz Score: 15 out of 15