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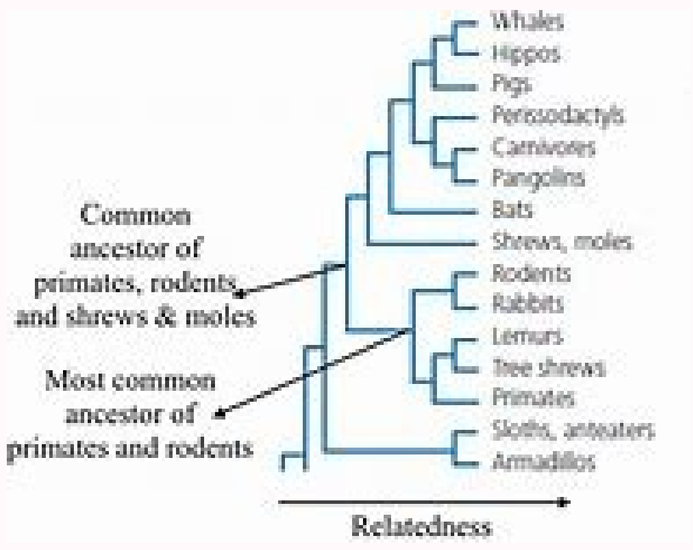

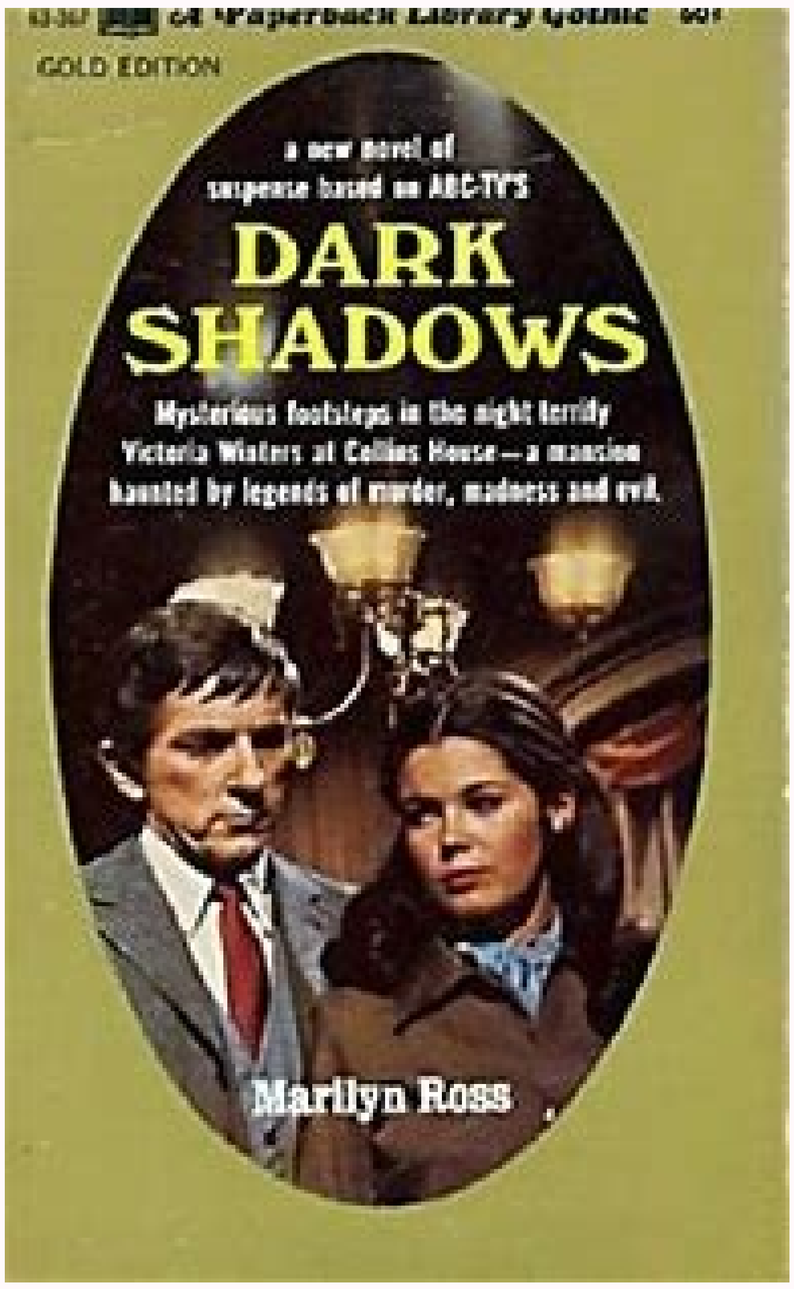


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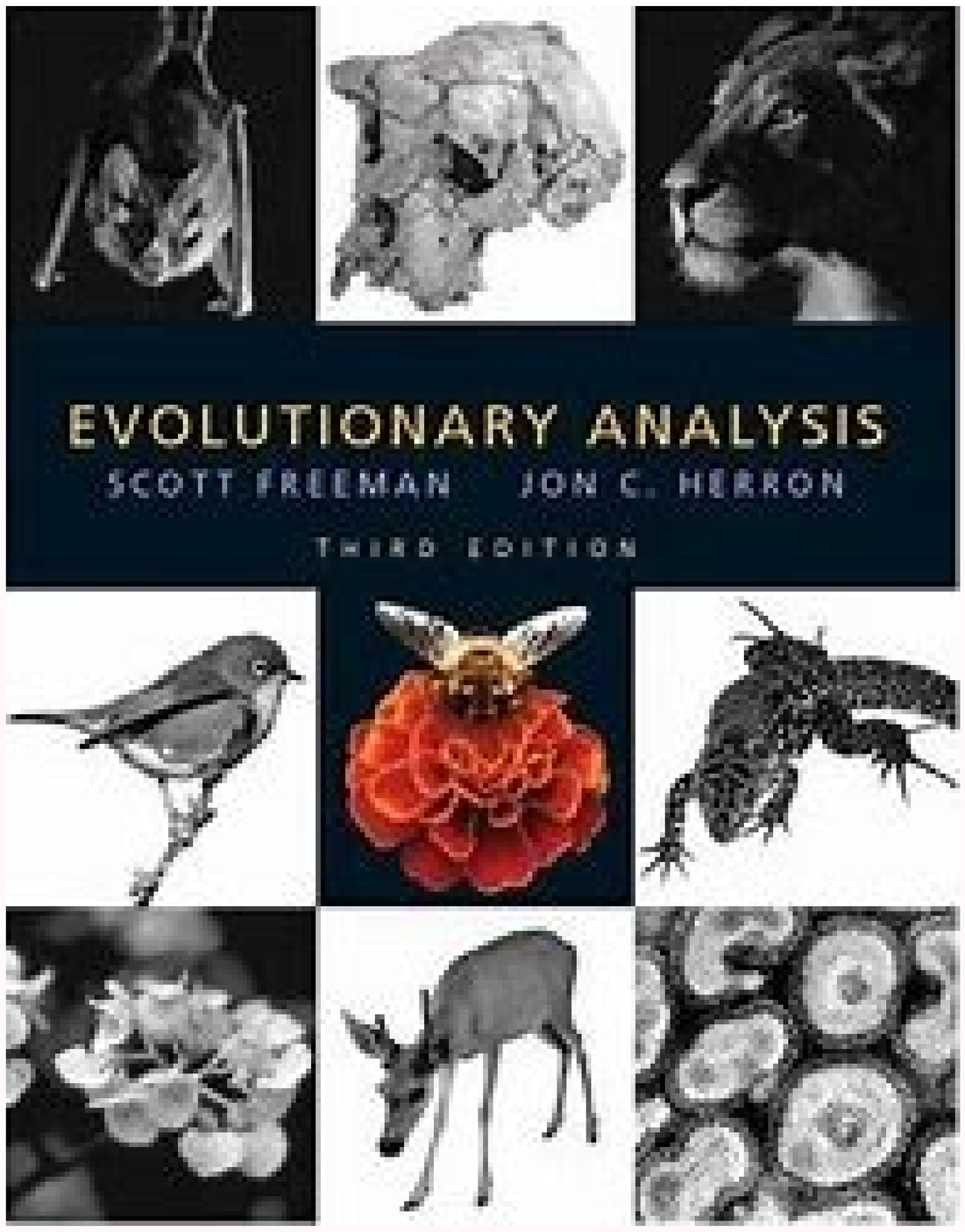

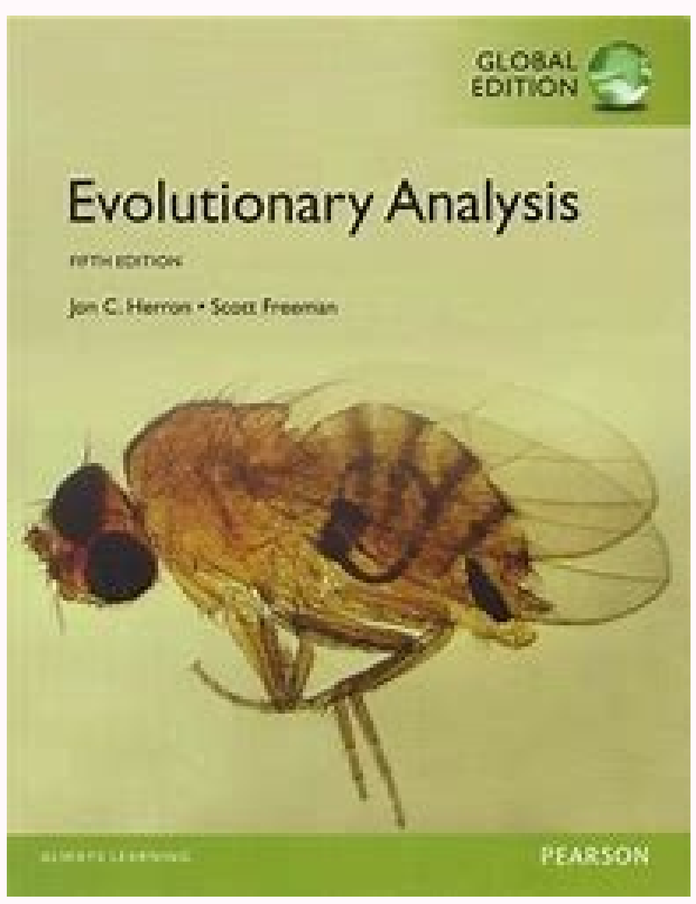

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$14.99 Author (s): Jon Herron, Scott Freeman Format: PDF Size: 54 MB 864 pages ISBN-10: 0 321 616 677 ISBN-13: 978-0 321 616 678 Publisher: Pearson; 5th Edition (12 August 2013) Language: English For undergraduate courses in Evolution. By presenting evolutionary biology as a dynamic and continuous research effort and organizing discussions around questions, this best-selling book helps students think like scientists while learning about evolution.The authors convey the emotion and logic of evolutionary science by introducing principles through recent and classic studies, and emphasizing real-world applications. In the fifth edition, co-author Jon Herron takes the lead in streamlining and updating content to reflect key changes in the field. The design and art program has also been updated for greater clarity. Key Topics: A Case for Evolutionary Thinking: Understanding HIV, Evidence for Evolution, Darwinian Natural Selection, Reconstructing Evolutionary Trees, Genetic Mutation and Variation, Mendelian Genetics in Populations I: Selection and M Evolutionary Mechanisms, Mendelian Genetics in Populations II: Migration, Drifting, and non-random mating, Evolution in Multiple Loci: Linkage and Sex, Evolution in Multiple Loci: Quantitative Genetics, Est Adaptation Study: Evolutionary Analysis of Form and Function, Sexual Selection, Kin Selection and Social Behavior, Aging and Other Characters of Life History, Evolution and Human Health, Phylogenomics and Molecular Basis of Adaptation, Mechanisms of Specification, Origins of Life and Precambrian Evolution, The Cambrian Explosion and Beyond, Development and Evolution, Human Evolution Market: Intended for those interested in acquiring a basic knowledge of evolution Resolution. Jon Herron (University of Washington) is a dedicated professor, writer and software developer. It’s to improve the way evolution is taught to today’s students, and enjoy staying at the top of the field of evolution, which is rapidly changing. 1 1 Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. Analysis Evolutionary, 5E (Herron / Freeman) Chapter 6 Mendelian Genetics in Populations I: Selection and Mutation 1) A hypothelon population has two alleles for a gene: a and a. In a random sample of 100 individuals, 20 are homozygous for A, 20 are homozygous for A and 60 are heterozygous. What is the frequency of A? A) 20% b) 25% c) 50% d) 60% E) 80% Answer: c Section: 6.1 Skill: Application / Analysis 2) In the mating of an AA female and a male AA, the genotypan result predicted by a square of Punnett is _____. A) Three quarters AA and a fourth AA b) aa and a half aa c) Three quarters AA and a quarter AA d) a quarter AA, a quarter AA and aa E) All offspring will have the genotype AA Answer: D Section: 6.1 Skill: Application / Analysis 3) The probability that two mutually exclusive events is calculated by _____. A) Multiplying the probability of each individual event b) adding the probability of each individual event c) adding the probability of each individual event and subtracting 1 d) adding the probability of each individual event and multiplying by 2 Answer: B section: 6.1 Skill : Knowledge / comprehension 4) If a population is in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, what about the following statements is correct? A) Each allele will be present at a frequency of 50%. B) The frequencies of alleles may vary from generation to generation, but the average frequency must remain constant. C) The size of the population should remain constant from generation in generation. D) The frequencies of alleles must remain equal to generation in generation. E) The rate of change of frequencies of alleles must be greater than 1 percent generation in generation. Answer: D Section: 6.1 Skill: Application / Analysis 2 Copyright Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 5) The null hypothesis, which shows that evolution is not happening of generation in generation, como el modelo _____. A) Bateman B) Hardy-Weinberg C) Fisher Fisher D) Mendelian Stability Answer: B Section: 6.1 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 6) In large populations, the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle can be used to determine if evolution is taking place. For cases where allele frequencies are indicated with p and q, the resulting genotype frequencies are indicated with which of the following equations? A) p2 + q2 B) p2 + pq + q2 C) p2 + 2pq + q2 D) p2 + (pq) 2 + q2 Answer: C Section: 6.1 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 7) Cavener and Clegg (1981) demonstrated natural selection by observing cumulative change allele frequencies in populations of Drosophila melanogaster that were subjected to elevated levels of _____. A) mercury B) carbon dioxide C) alcohol D) sugar E) nitrous oxide Answer: C Section: 6.2 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 8) Yes if there was a high allele frequency for the CCR5-32 co-receptor, and the rate of HIV infection was also high, the frequency of the CCR5-32 co-receptor allele would be expected to be _____. A) remain the same due to the lethality of AIDS B) remain the same because the population maintains the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium C) fall rapidly due to heterozygous selection D) increase rapidly and confer resistance to much of the population Answer: D Section: 6.2 Ability: Application/Analysis 3 Copyright Â© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 9) In experiments with laboratory populations of Drosophila melanogaster, Mukai and Burdick (1959) observed that a lethal allele maintained a higher frequency than expected. The explanation for this observation is that, in equilibrium, the selective advantage of the lethal allele when it occurs in heterozygotes balances the disadvantage of the allele in homozygotes, and is called _____. A) equilibrium distribution B) subdomain C) allele frequency dependence D) overdomain E) domain terminal Answer: D Section: 6.3 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding In the study of Gigord and colleagues using sage flower orchids, the frequencies by and the purple flowers varied so that when the yellow allele started to become rare, the reproductive success of the purple flowers decreased and the reproductive success of the yellow flower individuals increased in a process known as _____. A) overdominance B) frequency-dependent selection C) subdomain D) Hardy-Weinberg stabilization E) Frequency Depression Answer: B Section: 6.3 Ability: Application/Analysis 11) The point at which the rate of elimination of a harmful allele from a population by natural selection is in equilibrium with the rate of replacement of the harmful allele by a new mutation is called _____. A) mutation-dependent selection B) frequency-dependent selection C) mutation-dependent balance D) mutation-selection balance Answer: D Section: 6.4 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 4 Copyright © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 12) Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common genetic diseases among individuals of European descent, affecting approximately one newborn. A) 10 B) 100 C) 250 D) 2,500 E) 10,000 Answer: D Section: 6.4 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 13) Cystic fibrosis is caused by a recessive mutation of loss of function that encodes a protein called _____. A) transmembrane ion channel for plastic fibrosis B) chloride ion transmembrane conductivity regulator C) transmembrane conductivity regulator for plastic fibrosis D) ion channel regulator for plastic fibrosis Answer: C Section: 6.4 Ability: Application/Ann Analysis 14) Analysis showing heterozygous superiority of the CFTR allele 8 shows greater resistance to infections with the bacteria that cause _____. A) pneumonia B) typhoid fever C) scarlet fever D) bubonic plague E) tuberculosis Response: B Section: 6.4 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 15) Chun-Hong Chen and colleagues (2007) designed a new gene that would have a strong selective advantage and Resistance to malaria to mosquitoes who live in freedom. The gene was called Medea, and this this Are you expecting which one of the next? A) Exhausted embryonic activation of maternal effect B) Dominant embryonic activation of maternal effect c) Maternal embryonic effect of embryonic arrest d) Maternal dominant effect Dominant embryonic arrest Response: D Section: 6.5 Skill: Knowledge / Understanding 5 Copyright Â© 2014 Pearson Education , Inc. 16) A group of envisioning individuals and their offspring is referred to as a (n) _____. Answer: Population section: 6.1 Ability: Knowledge / Understanding 17) The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle is referred to as the null hypothesis. List the five assumptions that are required for a population to be in the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Answer: There is no selection, no mutation, no random events, no migration, and mating occurs a random section: 6.1 Ability: knowledge / understanding 18) In bialyllic populations, where allele frequencies are indicated by P and Q, the frequencies of the bialyllic populations, where the allele frequencies are indicated by P and Q, the frequencies of resulting genotype are indicated by What algebraic formula? Answer: Q2 + Q2 + Q2 Section: 6.1 Ability: Knowledge / Understanding 19) The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle is often referred to as the _____, [two words] which indicate that if a population is in the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, that population is not evolving. Answer: NULL SECTION MODEL: 6.1 Ability: Knowledge / Understanding 20) The statistical test used to determine whether the quantitative frequency allele results of an experiment fall within reasonable limits, or whether the null hypothesis was violated and the measured results are significantly different from those of the The expected one is called the _____. [Three words] Answer: Chi-Square Test (Ã˜ â¡ 2) Section: 6.2 Ability: Knowledge / Understanding, Application / Analysis 21) Two processes that may keep alleles rare or harmful in populations are _____ [four words]] and _____. [Two words] Answer: Selection dependent on the frequency; Heterozygote Superiority Section: 6.3 Skill: Application / Analysis 22) Although the selection tends to eliminate harmful alleles from populations, these They often persist because they are often re-created. The speed at which harmful alleles are removed by selection is exactly the same as the speed at which new copies are created by creation is called _____. [three words] Answer: mutation-selection balance Section: 6.4 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 6 Copyright Â© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 23) Human cystic fibrosis is caused by a loss of functional recessive mutation at a chromosome 7 locus that encodes a protein called _____. [five words] Answer: Transmembrane Conductance Regulator of Cystic Fibrosis (CFTR) Section: 6.4 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 24) Chun-Hong Chen and colleagues (2007) designed a new gene to harness and confer malaria resistance to free-living mosquitoes. What was the acronym given to this gene, and what does acronym mean? Answer: The gene was named Medea, and this acronym means dominant embryonic arrest of maternal effect. Section: 6.5 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 25) Explain the consequences of superdominance in maintaining a harmful allele in a population in relation to genetic diversity. Answer: Superdominance, or heterozygous superiority, helps prevent the loss of potentially harmful alleles in a population. Because the selective advantage of the deleterious allele in heterozygotes is balanced with the disadvantage of keeping the allele in the homozygot state, the allele diversity within the population is maintained. This diversity allows more favorable responses to changing selective pressures of the environment. Section: 6.3 Ability: Application/Analysis 26) Briefly describe the structure of compound chromosomes and explain how their behaviour during meiosis can be used to study subdominance. Answer: Composite chromosomes are homologous chromosomes that have exchanged whole arms; therefore, HOME CONTAINS Two copies of an arm, while the other homogulation contains two copies of the other. other. During meiosis, four types of gametes are produced in equal numbers; Gametes with homologic chromosomes, Gameos with only one member of the couple, Gameos with the other member of the couple, or gametes who do not contain members of the roller couple. Therefore, the heterozygotes produced are not viable, so the resulting populations consist of only homozygous. Section: 6.3 Skill: Application / Analysis 27) List the five assumptions made by the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle that are necessary to illustrate that evolution is not happening from generation to generation, and provides an explanation of a or two sentences of importance. of each assumption. Section: 6.1 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 7 Copyright Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 28) discuss the Cavener and Clegg (1981) experiments carried out to demonstrate that the natural selection occurred when observing the cumulative change in allele frequencies in the Drosophila populations. Melanogaster that were subjected to high levels of alcohol. Make sure to discuss the employee methodology, and the importance of ADHS and ADHF alleles in reproductive success. Section: 6.2 Skill: Synthesis / Evaluation 29) Explain the importance of Mukai and Burdick's experiments (1959) with Drosophila Melalanogaster's laboratory populations using alleles V (viable) and L (lethal). Make sure you explain your observation that a lethal allele was maintained at a frequency higher than expected, and the evolutionary importance of supervision in these populations. Section: 6.3 Skill: Synthesis / Evaluation 30) Explain the composition of the chromosomes of Drosophila melanogaster used in the promotion and colleagues experiments (1972), the mechanism by which these chromosomes are segregated during meiosis, and the evolutionary implications of The strong subdomaining that was observed. Section: 6.3 Skill: Application / Analysis 1 Copyright 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. AnÃ¡lisis evolutivo, 5E (Herron / Freeman) CapÃtulo 7 7 Population Genetics II: Migration, Drifting, and Non-Random Mating 1) Assumptions of the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle include all of the following except _____. A) Random Mating B) No Migration C) Limited Population Size D) All of these are Hardy-Weinberg Assumptions. Answer: C Section: 7.1/7.2 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 2) Genetic flow through migration _____. A) has no effect on allele frequencies of populations B) may only go in one direction C) may have the greatest impact on small populations D) maintains the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium Answer: C Section: 7.1 Ability: Application/Analysis 3) Suppose a founding population carries a non-typical allelic frequency of the original population. Which of the following effects would most likely lead to homogenization? A) genetic drift in the founding population B) random mating in the founding population C) no mutation in either of the two populations D) migration between the original population and the founding population E) None of the above. Answer: D Section: 7.1 Ability: Application/Analysis 2 Copyright © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 4) The data in the attached figure shows the results of the allele frequency analysis of an insect-contaminated plant whose seeds are transported by wind and water, making it one of the first colonists. new islands. The data, particularly the smaller variation in allele frequencies of middle-aged populations, support the hypothesis that _____. A) genetic drift tends to homogenize populations B) migration tends to homogenize populations C) gene flow tends to homogenize populations D) A, B and C are correct. E) B and C are correct. Answer: E Section: 7.1 Skill: Application/Analysis 3 Copyright © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 5) Figure 7.6 of your text, shown at is a set of histograms showing the frequency of different colour patterns of Lake Erie water snakes (Nerodia sipedon). Snakes type A are untied, type B B strongly bands, and types C and D are intermediate. Since natural selection favours unbanded snakes on the islands, how is the presence/perpetuation of bandaged snakes on the islands explained? A) Mutation rates that convert unbanded alleles into a bandaged form work at high frequencies on islands. B) Natural selection favors unbanded serpents on the mainland. C) The snakes on the islands represent a case of the so-called founding effect. D) Natural selection favors ringed snakes on the mainland, which sometimes migrate to the islands. Answer: D Section: 7.1 Ability: Application/Analysis 6) In terms of the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, genetic drift results from a violation of _____. A) the assumption of random mating B) the absence of assumed natural selection C) the assumption of random mating Infinite population size D) the assumption of mutation E) the lack of migration assumed Answer: C Section: 7.2 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 4 Copyright © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 7) Although most of the mechanisms of evolution are non-random, the one that is absolutely random is _____. A) sexual selection B) natural selection C) artificial selection D) genetic drift Answer: D Section: 7.2 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 8) There are times when they are expected Theoretical findings do not coincide with the actual results, as seen in the case of zygote formation leading to genetic drift. This discrepancy is known as _____. A) sampling bias B) sampling error C) non-random mating D) random mutations Answer: B Section: 7.2 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 9) The attached figure details the possible results in a scenario where 10 zygotes are formed from a gene pool where the frequency of the allele A1 is 0.6 and A2 is 0.4. This graph is shown here. According to this graph, the probability that the A1 remains the same in the next generation is approximately _____. A) 8% B) 12% C) 16% D) 18% E) None of the above Answer: D Section: 7.2 Ability: Application/Analysis 5 Copyright Pearson Education, Inc. 10) The attached figure details the possible results in a scenario in which 10 cigotes are formed from a genetic pool where the frequency of allele A1 is 0.6 and A2 is 0.4. This graph is shown here. According to this graph, the probability that the A1 frequency increase to 0.7 in the next generation is approximately _____. A) 8%. B) 12% c) 16% d) 40% e) 70% Answer: b Section: 7.2 Skill: Application / Analysis 11) Rates unusually high of rare hereditary features, such as acromatopsia in the Pezelapese people, often They must _____. A) GENERIC DRIVER B) NATURAL SELECTION c) Hitchhiking d) the founding effect e) none of the above. Answer: D Section: 7.2 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 6 Copyright Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 12) If the genitive drift is not accompanied by natural selection, mutation or migration, then the frequencies of the alleles â € œ Razar »between 0 and 1. Using the figure that accompanies, what about the following is an accurate affirmation? A) The random sampling error generates fluctuations in the alica frequencies throughout generations, so all populations, both simulated and real, follow the same evolutionary trajectory. B) The effects of genetic drift are more immediate and more pronounced in small populations. C) Genuine drift will not have any long-term effect on the allectric frequencies if the population exceeds 40 individuals. D) None of them is an accurate affirmation. Answer: B Section: 7.2 Skill: Application / Analysis 7 Copyright Â, The results of an experiment on the genitive drift in Drosophila melanogaster are illustrated in the attached figure. These data show _____. 8 Copyright Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 9 Copyright Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. a) Heterozygosity Loss on the population over time b) The fixation of alleles in the population along time C) the permanent loss of alleles of the population over time D) All of the above is accurate. exact. None of the above is accurate. Answer: D Section: 7.2 Ability: Application/Analysis 14) With sufficient time and in the absence of other evolutionary mechanisms, genetic drift _____. A) reduce the genetic variation of a population B) increase the genetic variation of a population C) have no effect on the genetic variation of a population D) None of the above. Answer: A Section: 7.2 Ability: Application/Analysis 15) The Neutral Theory of Molecular Evolution, developed by Kimura, postulates that _____. A) functionally neutral mutations that are fixed in populations occur in quantities much greater than those fixed by natural selection B) mutations Functionally neutral mutations are never fixed on populations without some selective element acting on them as well C) Functionally neutral mutations are not subject to genetic drift D) Functionally neutral mutations contribute very little to changes at the molecular level Answer: A Section: 7.3 Ability: Knowledge/ Understanding 16 At present, the neutral theory of molecular evolution _____. A) is strongly supported by a significant amount of empirical evidence B) has been refuted, as it has not been shown that neutral mutations have been fixed in populations C) is inclusive, as insufficient data have been evaluated D) seems to work in some species but not others Answer: C Section: 7.3 Ability: Application/Analysis 10 Copyright Â© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 17) Effects of Inbre Depression has been documented in _____. A) plants only B) animals only C) plants and animals D) It is a hypothetical construction that has not yet been documented. Answer: C Section: 7.4 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 18) In an evolutionary sense, _____ is the transfer of alleles from one population to another. Answer: migration Section: 7.1 Skill: Knowledge/Understanding 19) The fact that blind luck (more technically speaking) As a sampling error) can explain the changes in the allectric frequencies in populations is the evolutionary evolutionary factor call _____. [Two words] Answer: Generic Drift Section: 7.2 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 20) The random discrepancy between the theoretical predictions and the actual results is called _____. [Two words] Answer: Sampling error Section: 7.2 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 21) Suppose there is a great population in a continent, and a new migration of a few individuals to an island at a distance. The fact that the alleles that are transported to this island are not going to be a complete and representative set, compared to the continental population, is a case of genetic drift known as _____. [Two words] Answer: Founding effect Section: 7.2 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 22) A place where different individuals of a population have different alleles is known as (n) _____. Answer: Polymorphism Section: 7.3 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 11 Copyright Ã, Â © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 23) A phenomenon known as _____ [one or two words] occurs under conditions where a strong selection press on a change Particular in an amino acid, resulting in the corresponding increase in the frequency of closely related neutral mutation (or even slightly delete). Answer: Hitchhiking or selective sweep Section: 7.3 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 24) A phenomenon known as _____ [two words] occurs under conditions in which a selection pressure activates against delete mutations, resulting in the corresponding frequency decrease of a closely linked neutral mutation. Answer: SELECTION OF BACKGROUND: 7.3 Skill: Knowledge / Comprehension 25) When we track alleles of lineages towards you back over time, we see that they finally merge into a lineage. The result is a genetic tree, which occurs through a process called _____. Answer: Coalescence Section: 7.3 Skill: 26) _____, the most common type of non-random mating, will not change allele frequencies, but will change genotypic frequencies toward homozygosity. homozygosity. Inbreeding section: 7.4 Ability: Application/Analysis 27) Survival and fertility rates of offspring of related individuals are commonly reduced. This is known as _____. [two words] Answer: Endogamic Depression Section: 7.4 Ability: Knowledge/Understanding 28) Compare and contrast natural selection with genetic drift as mechanisms of evolution. 12 Copyright © 2014 Pearson Education, Inc. 29) A scenario in which 250 zygotes are formed from a genetic background in which the frequency of the allele A1 is 0.6 and A2 is 0.4, generates the accompanying figure. Explain, in general terms, what each of these graphs reveals. Is there a consistent pattern between the three graphs? If yes, please describe it and give an explanation. Are there inconsistencies between the graphs? Describe and give an explanation of these too. 30) The most common form of non-random mating is inbreeding. Although inbreeding will not change allele frequencies, it can still have a significant impact on the evolution of a lineage. Explain, using examples, why this is so.

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