

Chapter 2:

Evolution of Emotions

1. Charles Darwin described evolution in terms of **all but which one** of the following processes?

- a. superabundance
- b. variation
- c. adaptation
- d. selection

Source: Page 33

2. According to Charles Darwin, **selection** refers to the fact that:

- a. offspring are somewhat different from others and differences are passed on by heredity.
- b. organisms choose to cooperate more often than they choose to compete.
- c. organisms are more likely to consume low-energy foods associated with a low level of risk compared to high-energy foods associated with a high level of risk.
- d. characteristics that allow better adaptation to the environment are selected because they enable survival, and hence are passed on.

Source: Page 33

3. Many systems such as our **preferences for sweet foods and aversion to bitter foods** developed in response to:

- a. selection pressures.
- b. social demands.
- c. environmental load.
- d. intersexual competition.

Source: Page 33

4. Stags lock horns and engage in battles that are at times violent to find who is dominant and who therefore has access to mates. This is an example of:

- a. dominance
- b. implicit aggression
- c. intrasexual competition
- d. intersexual competition

Source: Page 34

5. Which one of the following is an adaptation that has evolved to help humans find a **fertile mate**?

- a. The perception that facial symmetry is beautiful.
- b. A preference for males with status and resources.
- c. A preference for a mate with a youthful appearance.
- d. Both b & c.

Source: Page 35, Table 2.1

6. Which one of the following is an adaptation that has evolved to help humans find a **physically robust mate**?

- a. The perception that facial symmetry is beautiful.
- b. A preference for males with status and resources.
- c. A preference for a mate with a youthful appearance.
- d. Both b & c.

Source: Page 35

7. Which one of the following behaviors illustrates an **exaptation**?

- a. A dog that avoids consuming bitter foods.
- b. A brief raising of the eyebrows, lasting a fraction of a second, when people approach one another during greeting.
- c. An adult human who laughs and feels happy when observing a baby who is cooing and laughing.
- d. All of the above.

Source: Page 37

8. Working from the assumption that genes need the body of a plant or animal to contain them and enable them to reproduce, **emotions** play what role in animals?

- a. Emotions help to ensure that genes will be protected and reproduced.
- b. Emotions make us selfish and discourage altruistic actions that could compromise our genes.
- c. Genes program our emotions so that all our actions are reflex-driven and none of our actions derive from attractions and urges that our culture can modify.
- d. All of the above.

Source: Page 37

9. Which of the following is true about **attachment**?

- a. It is a human form of imprinting.
- b. It allows developing children to explore the environment with interest and wonder.

- c. It functions to protect developing children during the most vulnerable period of their life.
- d. All of the above.

Source: Page 52

10. Hierarchies:

- a. are a social feature of the environment for human adaptedness.
- b. are present among chimpanzees.
- c. facilitate distribution of resources.
- d. All the above.

Source: Page 45

11. **Affiliation** is:

- a. what encourages mothers to protect their offspring.
- b. what facilitates reconciliation in nonhuman primates.
- c. more associated with the system of smell than the system of touch.
- d. all of the above.

Source: Page 46

12. Which of the following is true about **pair-bonding**?

- a. Pair-bonding is common amongst all primates.
- b. A pair-bonded male and female maintain a lasting sexual interest in each other.
- c. Pair-bonding is observed more often in urban as opposed to rural human communities.
- d. Pair-bonding is observed between romantic partners and between platonic friends.

Source: Page 53

13. The loss or absence of an **attachment figure** inspires:

- a. anxiety
- b. sadness
- c. anger
- d. surprise

Source: Page 52

14. According to the ancient Stoics, the most dangerous emotion is:

- a. pride.
- b. jealousy.
- d. anger.
- d. disgust.

Source: Page 56

15. **High-status** male chimpanzees:

- a. maintain their status by monopolizing food.
- b. are the largest animals within their group.
- c. spend a good part of their time breaking up the conflicts of lower-status chimps.
- d. avoid reconciliation following conflict with others in their group.

Source: Page 45

16. The making of tools, the making of fire to prepare food, the use of language, and the making of art are human universals (Brown, 1991) that are similar because they:

- a. are innovations that distinguish humans from other living primates.
- b. are social.
- c. have emotional aspects.
- d. all of the above.

Source: Page 49

17. **Conversational language** emerged in humans:

- a. to replace communication by glance, facial expression, or gesture.
- b. to share aspects of emotions with others.
- c. to discuss what others might know and how to do things together.
- d. Both b & c.

Source: Page 51

18. The **varying environments of evolutionary adaptedness** were primarily defined by their:

- a. climate
- b. terrain
- c. social characteristics
- d. all of the above

Source: Page 41

19. **Feeling interested and surprised** when we find ourselves **exploring a novel environment** is linked with which of the following motivations?

- a. attachment
- b. affiliation
- c. assertion
- d. non-social goals

Source: Page 55, Table 2.3

20. **Feeling jealous** when we find ourselves **threatened by an interloper** is linked with which of the following motivations?

- a. attachment
- b. affiliation
- c. assertion
- d. non-social goals

Source: Page 55, Table 2.3