Pre/Post- Knowledge Survey
Part 1 (Weeks 1-4)

Student ID# or name or alias _____

INSTRUCTIONS: This is a **knowledge survey** rather than a "test." Please respond by indicating how confident you are that you can do each item. Select **3** if you are fully able to respond to the item; select **2** if you are able to partially respond; select **1** if you are not able to respond to the item.

Introduction: Doing Anthropology			
1. Name the *four subfields* of anthropology.	3	2	1
2. Describe the aspects of humans with which each is associated.	3	2	1
3. Explain what it means for an academic discipline to be *holistic*.	3	2	1
4. Explain why a holistic approach is necessary to understand Haitian zombiism.	3	2	1
5. Explain how the anthropological approach differs from other disciplines.	3	2	1
6. Describe what an *artifact* is.	3	2	1
7. Explain the role artifacts play in anthropology.	3	2	1
8. Briefly describe who the Hutterites are.	3	2	1
9. Define ethnocentrism.	3	2	1
10. Give an example of ethnocentrism.	3	2	1
11. Define cultural relativism.	3	2	1
12. Give an example of cultural relativism.	3	2	1
Anthropology as a Science			
13. Discuss the reasons anthropology is classified as a *science*.	3	2	1
14. Name the steps in the *scientific method*.	3	2	1
15. Explain the steps in the scientific method.	3	2	1
16. Give an example of how one might apply the scientific method to answer a question.	3	2	1
17. Contrast *inductive* and *deductive* reasoning.	3	2	1
18. Contrast a *law*, a *theory*, and a *hypothesis*.	3	2	1
19. Explain what it means to say that evolution is a *theory* in science.	3	2	1
20. Compare and contrast knowledge gained through *science* versus *belief systems*.	3	2	1
21. Defend the notion that belief systems can (or cannot) be subjected to scientific inquiry.	3	2	1
22. Describe the role that *preconceptions* (biases) play in the process of doing science.	3	2	1
23. Describe the role *ethics* plays in science.	3	2	1
24. Illustrate the role of ethics in science by giving an example.	3	2	1

Evolutionary Theory

25. Explain the main problem with Lamarck's idea of *inheritance of acquired characteristics*.	3	2	1
26. Explain the concept of *descent with modification*.	3	2	1
27. Apply the concept of descent with modification to human evolution.	3	2	1
28. Describe *Charles Darwin's* contribution(s) to the theory of evolution?	3	2	1
29. Explain the basic idea about *inheritance* contributed by *Mendel*.	3	2	1
30. About how many *genes* do humans have?	3	2	1
31. Describe an example of *natural selection*.	3	2	1
32. Describe an example of *gene flow*.	3	2	1
33. Describe an example of *genetic drift*.	3	2	1
34. Describe an example of a *mutation*.	3	2	1
35. Explain the contribution of *natural selection* to evolution.	3	2	1
36. Explain the contribution of *gene flow* to evolution.	3	2	1
37. Explain the contribution of *genetic drift* to evolution.	3	2	1
38. Explain the contribution of *mutations* to evolution.	3	2	1
39. Compare and contrast *artificial selection* and *natural selection*.	3	2	1
40. How is *success* measured under natural selection?	3	2	1
41. Give an example illustrating the difference between *homozygous* and *heterozygous* alleles.	3	2	1
42. Create a diagram showing how *dominant*, *recessive*, and *co-dominant alleles* work.	3	2	1
43. Explain why Sickle Cell Disease was evolutionarily beneficial to some populations.	3	2	1
44. How many *chromosomes* do humans have?	3	2	1
45. Explain the relationship between chromosomes, genes, and alleles.	3	2	1
46. Explain why species become *extinct*.	3	2	1
47. Define *phenotype* and *genotype*.	3	2	1
48. Describe the relationship between phenotype and genotype.	3	2	1
49. Define *gene pool*.	3	2	1
50. Explain what it means for a population to be *genetically isolated*.	3	2	1