

Post-lab quiz

Time limit: 15 minutes

Name:

Instructor:

Date:

Which lab are you performing (circle):

Lab 1- Experimental Evolution of Multicellularity

Lab 2- Predator escape: an ecologically realistic scenario for the evolutionary origins of multicellularity

This test will not affect your grade. Instead, the creators of this lab will use it to determine how effectively this lab teaches key concepts.

Circle the correct answer(s).

1. In the history of life, multicellular organisms have evolved from single-celled ancestors (circle just one):

- a) Just once, in animals.
- b) Just twice, in animals and plants.
- c) Just three times, in animals, plants and fungi.
- d) More than 25 times in many different lineages.
- e) None of the above. Multicellular organisms did not evolve from single-celled ancestors, they were created by an omnipotent being.

2. When did the first multicellular organisms evolve on Earth? Circle just one:

- a) Between 1,000 and 10,000 years ago.
- b) Between 10,000 and 100,000 years ago.
- c) Between 100,000 and 1,000,000 years ago.
- d) Between 1,000,000 and 100,000,000 years ago.
- e) More than 100,000,000 years ago.

3. Which of the statements below about cellular division of labor are true? Circle all that apply:

- a) Most unicellular organisms exhibit cellular division of labor.
- b) Most multicellular organisms exhibit cellular division of labor.
- c) Cellular division of labor allows multicellular organisms to do things that single-celled organisms can't do.
- d) Evolving cellular division of labor is a key step in the evolution of complex multicellular organisms.
- e) Cellular division of labor always take a long time (e.g., millions of years) to evolve.

4. How do multicellular organisms evolve from single celled ancestors? Circle just one:

- a) First, cells must evolve to form clusters. Second, whole clusters of cells need to become ‘units of selection’, adapting to their environment.
- b) First, cells must evolve the ability to communicate. Second, cells must evolve to form tissues.
- c) First, cells must evolve germ-soma differentiation. Second, they must evolve a body.
- d) First, cells must evolve a body. Then they can evolve a brain.

5. What is required for adaptation (also called Darwinian evolution)? Circle all that apply:

- a) Individuals in a population must vary from one another.
- b) This variation must be heritable
- c) This variation must affect fitness (e.g., survival and reproduction).
- d) Individuals must ‘struggle’ to survive- the harder they struggle, the faster they will evolve.

5. Is the evolution of multicellularity always slow?

Yes.

No.

6. Which are benefits of multicellularity? Circle all that apply:

- a) Multicellular organisms are always better at dispersing than unicellular organisms.
- b) Multicellular organisms are larger, which can be beneficial in stressful environments (e.g., UV exposure, drying out, etc.)
- c) Multicellular organisms may be too large to be eaten by predators that can eat their single-celled ancestors.
- d) Multicellular organisms can evolve cellular division of labor, which allows them to perform new tasks, or old tasks more efficiently.
- e) Multicellular organisms usually have larger population sizes than unicellular organisms.

7. Which are costs of multicellularity? Circle all that apply:

- a) Multicellular organisms require more resources to reproduce than unicellular organisms.
- b) Multicellular organisms usually have a longer generation time than unicellular organisms.
- c) Multicellular organisms suffer problems of ‘old age’, while single-cell organisms are immortal.
- d) Multicellular organisms are subject to a new form of risk- cells within the organism can evolve selfish behaviors (e.g., cancers that spread at a cost to the multicellular host).
- e) Multicellular organisms can think. This inexorably leads to the creation of complex societies ruled by a powerful few who, in a ruthless struggle for power, finance the construction of more and more powerful weapons, culminating in a war that destroys all traces of multicellular life.

8. Which is best described as ‘an individual organism’? Circle all that apply:

- a) The single-celled microbial ancestors of animals.
- a) You.
- b) A skin cell from your arm.

Instructor: For analysis, please return this and the pre-lab quiz to William Ratcliff: Georgia Tech, School of Biology, 310 Ferst Dr., Atlanta, Georgia 30332. Your participation provides invaluable data for pedagogical research on the efficacy of these labs, and helps us improve them.