Name:
Quiz on Stephen Jay Gould's *Wonderful Life*

1. The Burgess Shale is found in:
   a. Africa
   b. Canada
   c. Australia
   d. New Mexico

2. The sudden appearance of many animal phyla at the time of the Burgess Shale is called the _____.

3. The Burgess Shale was discovered in 1909 by:
   a. Stephen Jay Gould
   b. Simon Conway Morris
   c. Harry Whittington
   d. Derek Briggs
   e. Charles Doolittle Walcott

4. The age of the Burgess Shale is:
   a. 5.3 million years.
   b. 53 million years.
   c. 530 million years.
   d. 5.3 billion years.

5. Gould believes that the Burgess Shale illustrates his theory of:
   a. the cone of increasing diversity.
   b. the ladder of progress.
   c. the artifact theory.
   d. decimation and diversification.

6. What was Harry Whittington's relationship to Simon Conway Morris?
   a. Student
   b. Graduate Advisor
   c. Undergraduate Advisor
   d. Employee
   e. Personal Aquatic Ape

7. Pikaia is most closely related to:
   a. arthropods.
   b. mollusks.
   c. vertebrates.
   d. worms.

8. A "bottom-heavy" group of organisms is one that:
   a. has its greatest diversity at the midpoint of its history.
   b. has its greatest diversity late in its history.
   c. has its greatest diversity early in its history.
   d. is equally diverse at all times.

9. _____ is exemplified by Frank Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life* as well as Gould's belief that a replay of life's tape would inevitably take history down a very different path.
   a. Iconography
   b. Contingency
   c. Natural Selection
   d. Predictablity

10. Harry Wittington and Charles Doolittle Walcott were both specialists in the study of:
    a. trilobites.
    b. snails.
    c. segmented worms.
    d. sea urchins and their relatives.
    e. aquatic apes.