

2009 #3

Phylogeny is the evolutionary history of a species.

- a) The evolution of a species is dependent on changes in the genome of the species. IDENTIFY TWO mechanisms of genetic change, and EXPLAIN how each affects genetic variation.
- b) Based on the data in the table below, DRAW a phylogenetic tree that reflects the evolutionary relationships of the organisms based on the differences in their cytochrome c amino-acid sequences and EXPLAIN the relationships of the organisms. Based on the data, IDENTIFY which organism is the most closely related to the chicken and EXPLAIN your choice.
- c) DESCRIBE TWO types of evidence-other than the comparison of proteins- that can be used to determine the phylogeny of organisms. DISCUSS one strength of each type of evidence you described.

THE NUMBER OF AMINO ACID DIFFERENCES IN CYTOCHROME *c* AMONG VARIOUS ORGANISMS

	Horse	Donkey	Chicken	Penguin	Snake
Horse	0	1	11	13	21
Donkey		0	10	12	20
Chicken			0	3	18
Penguin				0	17
Snake					0



2011B #4. Phylogeny reflects the evolutionary history of organisms.

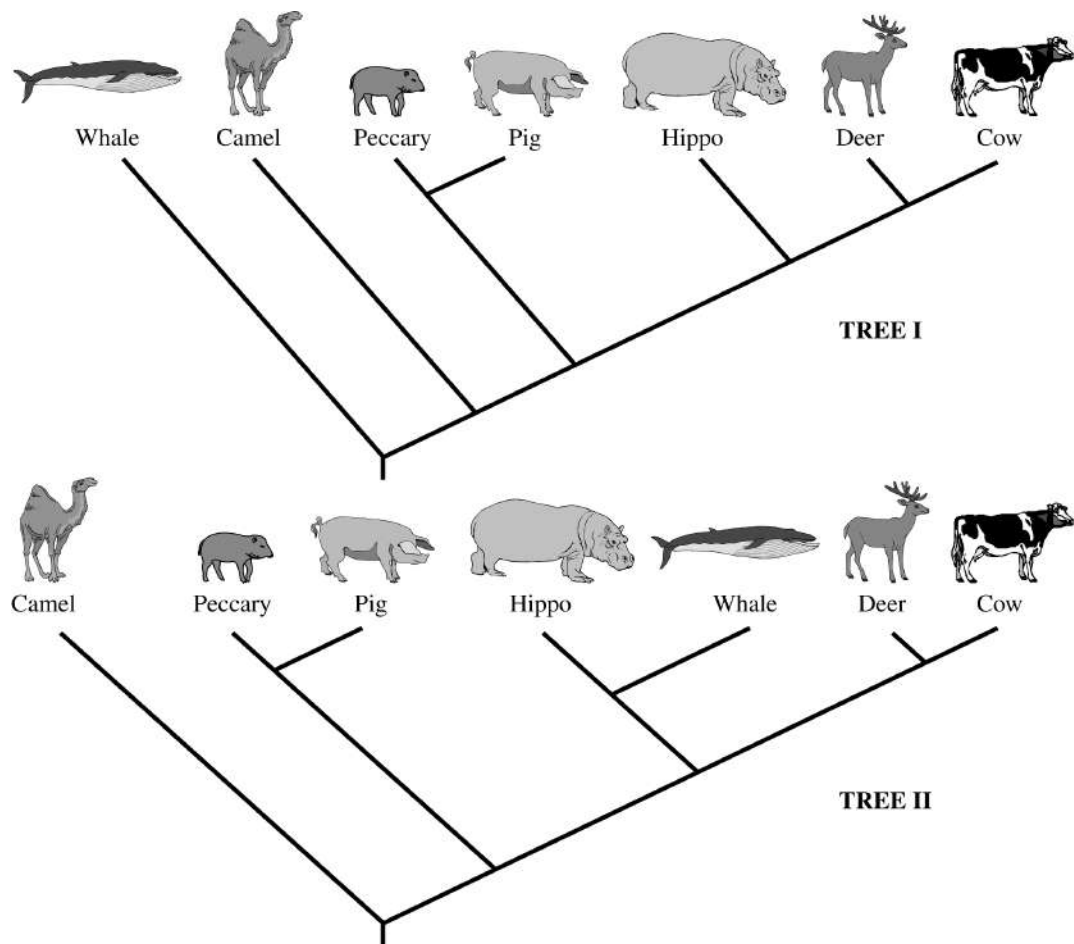
(a) **Discuss** TWO mechanisms of speciation that lead to the development of separate species from a common ancestor.

(b) **Explain** THREE methods that have been used to investigate the phylogeny of organisms. **Describe** a strength or weakness of each method.

(c) The two phylogenetic trees represent the relationship of whales to six other mammals. All of the organisms shown have a pulley-shaped astragalus bone in the ankle except for the whale.

- For each tree, **describe** a monophyletic group, the closest relative to the whale, and the point at which the pulley astragalus was lost or gained.

- Based on the principle of parsimony (the simplest explanation is the best) and the genomic information in the table shown, **identify** which tree is the best representation of the evolutionary relationship of these animals, and **justify** your answer



- + sequence present
- sequence absent
- ? undetermined

[illegible]