

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Circle the letter of the ONE BEST answer that completes the statement.

Structures that have different mature forms, but develop from the same embryonic structure are called _____ structures.

- A. Darwinian
- B. Lamarckian
- C. homologous
- D. fossils

Because of its similarities to artificial selection, Darwin referred to the "survival of the fittest" as _____.

- A. use it or lose it
- B. natural selection
- C. homologous structures
- D. struggle for existence

The idea that each living species has descended with changes from other species over time is called _____.

- A. descent with modification
- B. struggle for existence
- C. artificial selection
- D. acquired traits

The natural differences between individuals of a species are referred to as _____.

- A. fitness
- B. natural selection
- C. adaptations
- D. natural variation

When farmers select the largest hogs, the fastest horses, or the cows that produce the most milk for breeding it is called _____.

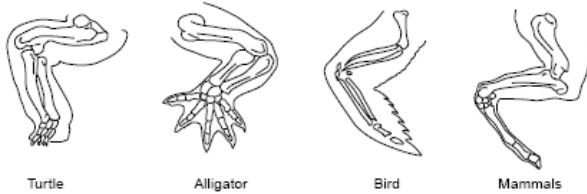
- A. natural selection
- B. artificial selection
- C. survival of the fittest
- D. homologous variation

An inherited characteristic that increases an organism's ability to survive and reproduce in its specific environment is called a(n) _____.

- A. homologous structure
- B. vestigial organ
- C. adaptation
- D. speciation

A human appendix, whale hipbones, and a skink legs are examples of _____.

- A. homologous structures
- B. embryonic mates
- C. vestigial organs



The bones in the diagram at the left are examples of _____

- A. homologous structures
- B. embryonic mates
- C. vestigial organs

Competition for food, space, and other resources among members of a species is called _____

- A. common descent
- B. artificial selection
- C. survival of the fittest
- D. struggle for existence

The ability of an individual to survive and reproduce in a specific environment is called _____

- A. fitness
- B. common descent
- C. survival of the fittest
- D. struggle for existence

All of the following play a role in Darwin's Theory of Evolution EXCEPT _____

- A. natural variation
- B. survival of the fittest
- C. struggle for existence
- D. inheritance of acquired traits

Name 7 kinds of evidence that support Darwin's theory of Evolution:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Tell THREE reasons the structure of human chromosome #2 provides evidence that humans and chimpanzees are related.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

IDENTIFY THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTS OF DARWIN'S THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION

OVERPRODUCTION OF OFFSPRING

DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION

NATURAL VARIATION

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTANCE

_____	Squirrels in a forest must compete with each other for food, shelter, and mates
_____	Some ladybugs have slightly bigger spots than others
_____	The snow rabbit's white fur keeps it from being seen by predators and allows it to stay alive and reproduce
_____	Each living species has descended with changes from ancestor species over time
_____	Frogs can lay up to 2000 eggs/week

THINK ABOUT IT:

EXPLAIN HOW A PSEUDOGENE IS DIFFERENT FROM A REGULAR GENE

MODERN GIRAFFES HAVE MUCH LONGER NECKS THAN THEIR ANCESTORS DID.

How would Lamarck's idea about "inheritance of acquired traits" explain this.

How would Darwin's Theory of Evolution explain this.
