

Name _____
Date _____ Period _____

Evolution Review (Test on Unit 5)

Directions: Use your study guide and notes (Evolution Introduction, Evolution: How and Why It Happens, and Life Has a History) to complete the review.

Vocabulary Review: Matching

- _____ 1. a body part that may have been useful at one point, but now is not
_____ 2. change over time
_____ 3. all the things an organism needs to stay alive (food, water, space)
_____ 4. Darwin's idea that nature selects traits that make an organism better adapted to its environment
_____ 5. a relative shared by 2 or more organisms
_____ 6. a group of organisms that can mate and have offspring, which can have offspring
_____ 7. a trait that helps an organism survive in its environment
_____ 8. having so many offspring that not all can survive
_____ 9. one famous example of how natural selection works
_____ 10. the idea that a species has a lot of variety in traits
_____ 11. the structure or body of a living thing
_____ 12. to act against; an organism that is not affected by a chemical
_____ 13. when humans choose traits in organisms & breed them to get that trait
_____ 14. many different kinds of living things alive today

Variation
Adaptation
Species
Peppered Moth
Overproduction

Vestigial Structure
Natural Selection
Common Ancestor
Evolution
Resources

Biodiversity
Anatomy
Resistant
Selective Breeding

Review: Use Evolution Introduction, and Evolution: How and Why It Happens to fill in.

15. These traits that help organisms survive in their environment are called _____.

16. A _____ is a group of living things that can mate to have _____ offspring

17. A species can go through so many _____ that it becomes another _____.

18. The Fossil _____ shows _____ of past living things.

19. Not every organism that scientists think _____ can be found as _____ because most of the time dead organisms don't _____ fossils.

20. _____ have small bones that seem like they could have been _____ legs that are considered vestigial structures.

21. One vestigial structure in a person is the _____.

22. When scientists look for evidence of evolution, they compare _____ and

- _____.
23. The DNA of closely _____ organisms is more alike than organisms that are not _____ related.
 24. Evolution happens through a process called _____.
 25. _____ means that organisms have many _____, not all of these offspring can _____.
 26. _____ means every individual is slightly _____. Some traits make it easier to _____.
 27. _____ means there are limited _____, so some organisms won't survive.
 28. _____ means those who are well adapted _____ and _____ to pass on their traits.
 29. Some of the differences that Darwin observed were _____ or changes to DNA.
 30. For many years people had been selective breeding, _____ traits they liked and _____ individuals with that trait.
 31. For example all the breeds of _____ were formed through selective breeding.
 32. Darwin especially noticed the _____ of the finches on the Galapagos Islands.
 33. _____ become resistant to insecticides because some are killed off, but the others _____ and pass the _____ gene on to their offspring.
 34. _____ are another organisms that becomes resistant (to antibiotics).
 35. Darwin's idea was called _____.
 36. _____ is the most important step to natural selection.
 37. A cladogram is a diagram that shows _____.
 38. _____ is the process where one species becomes another species.