

- 1 A species is a group of similar organisms that
- A can mate with each other and produce fertile offspring.
 - B can live together on an island.
 - C can migrate to an island from the mainland.
 - D all have exactly the same traits.
- 2 Differences between members of the same species are called
- A predators.
 - B selections.
 - C traits.
 - D variations.
- 3 Which of these is one of the main ways that a new species forms?
- A Cross-breeding occurs within the species.
 - B A group is separated from the rest of the species.
 - C Competition occurs between members of the species.
 - D Mutations occur in the alleles of members of the species.
- 4 Scientists combine evidence from fossils, body structures, early development, DNA, and protein structures to
- A determine what bones an animal has in its forelimbs.
 - B determine the evolutionary relationships among species.
 - C decide which fossils are older than others.
 - D determine whether an organism will have gills during its early development.
- 5 Which term refers to similar structures that related species have inherited from a common ancestor?
- A DNA sequences
 - B developmental organisms
 - C homologous structures
 - D punctuated equilibria

- 6 A trait that helps an organism survive and reproduce is called a(n)
- A mutation.
 - B selection.
 - C adaptation.
 - D variation.
- 7 Which term refers to the process by which individuals that are better adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce?
- A natural selection
 - B overproduction
 - C competition
 - D variation
- 8 Darwin concluded that organisms on the Galápagos Islands
- A had changed over time.
 - B had remained the same.
 - C were the result of selective breeding.
 - D had no variations.
- 9 Which term refers to a species creating more offspring than can possibly survive?
- A natural selection
 - B overproduction
 - C evolution
 - D variation
- 10 How does natural selection lead to evolution?
- A Stronger offspring kill weaker members of the species.
 - B Helpful variations accumulate among surviving members of the species.
 - C Overproduction provides food for stronger members of the species.
 - D Environmental changes favor weaker members of the species.

- 11 What did Darwin infer from his observations of organisms in South America and the Galápagos Islands?
- A The organisms on the Galápagos Islands were virtually identical to mainland organisms.
 - B A small number of different plant and animal species had come to the mainland from the Galápagos Islands.
 - C The organisms on the Galápagos Islands were completely unrelated to mainland organisms.
 - D A small number of different plant and animal species had come to the Galápagos Islands from the mainland.
- 12 What did Darwin observe about finches in the Galápagos Islands?
- A Their feathers were adapted to match their environment.
 - B Their beaks were adaptations related to the foods the finches ate.
 - C They had identical phenotypes in all locations.
 - D They had identical genotypes in all locations.
- 13 The gradual change in a species over time is called
- A mutation.
 - B evolution.
 - C migration.
 - D variation.
- 14 What can happen when a community becomes isolated from the rest of its species for many generations?
- A Competition between individuals will decrease.
 - B The community will grow more slowly.
 - C A new species can form.
 - D There would be no effect on the community.
- 15 Which term describes the pattern in which rapid changes occur in a species for short periods, followed by a long period of little or no change?
- A artificial selection
 - B gradualism
 - C punctuated equilibrium
 - D extinction

