Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson Quiz

Darwin's Theory

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

1. ___ Members of a species can mate with each other and produce
   A gene pools
   B fertile offspring
   C variations
   D adaptations

2. ___ The different shapes of bird beaks are examples of
   A fossils
   B adaptation
   C evolution
   D naturalism

3. ___ Only the organisms with a desired characteristic are bred in
   A artificial selection
   B natural selection
   C England
   D South America

4. ___ The preserved remains of an organism that lived long ago is a(n)
   A adaptation
   B Galápagos
   C fossil
   D *Beagle*

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

5. _____ Today scientists know that organisms are much <u>less</u> diverse than Darwin imagined.

6. _____ In Darwin's book <u>*The Population of Species,*</u> he proposed that evolution occurs by means of natural selection.

7. _____ Without <u>variation</u>, all the members of a species would have the same traits.

8. _____ To understand how evolution might occur, Darwin studied the offspring of <u>wild</u> animals that were produced by artificial selection.

9. _____ In 1858, <u>Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin</u> proposed an explanation for how evolution occurs.

10. _____ Darwin made a number of important observations on the <u>Hawaiian</u> Islands.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson Quiz

Evidence of Evolution

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

1. ___ The millions of fossils that scientists have collected are called the fossil
   - A architecture
   - B record
   - C data base
   - D library

2. ___ Scientists infer evolutionary relationships by comparing the early development of different
   - A dinosaurs
   - B backbones
   - C proteins
   - D organisms

3. ___ Scientists infer that species with similar body structures and development patterns had a common
   - A environment
   - B predator
   - C ancestor
   - D gene

4. ___ Scientists have found a great deal of evidence that supports Darwin's theory of
   - A atomic structure
   - B creation
   - C evolution
   - D relativity

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

5. Similar structures that related species have inherited from a common ancestor are called _____ structures.

6. Scientists compare the _____ bases in the DNA of different species to infer how closely related the species are.

7. In most cases, evidence from DNA and _____ has confirmed conclusions about evolutionary relationships based on fossils, embryos, and body structure.

8. An organism's _____ is its basic body plan.

9. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals all have an internal skeleton with a _____.

10. Scientist can compare the order of _____ in a protein to see how closely related two species are.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Lesson Quiz

Rate of Change

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

1. _____ A new species can form when a group of individuals remains completely separated from the rest of its family long enough to evolve different traits that prevent reproduction.

2. _____ A natural catastrophe such as a river or volcano, may separate group members.

3. _____ The Kaibab squirrel and the Abert's squirrel are members of the same species.

4. _____ Scientists have developed three patterns to describe the rate of evolution.

5. _____ The fossil record shows patterns of gradualism over short periods of time.

6. _____ Evolution explains how variations can lead to changes in a species.

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

7. _____ occurs when some members of a species become cut off.

8. The cow and the dog are separate species, unable to _____ with each other.

9. _____ is a pattern of new species forming over very long periods of time.

10. _____ is a pattern of new species evolving during short periods of rapid change.