| Biology |  | Name:     |         |     |
|---------|--|-----------|---------|-----|
| Qu      | iz #5 Study Guide  | Date:     | Hour:   |     |
| 1.      | 1. In an evolutionary sense, explain how an organism has a high fitness: |           |         |     |
| 2.      | Who was scientist was responsible for defining the process               |           |         |     |
| 3.      | State Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection:                 |           |         |     |
| 4.      | Define and give examples of vestigial structures:                        |           |         |     |
| 5.      | Explain the illustration to the right:                                   | Penguin   | X Bat X |     |
|         |  | Alligator | Human   | x A |
| 6.      | Explain the process of natural selection:                                |           |         |     |
| 7.      | What is the biological definition of evolution?                          |           |         |     |
| 8.      | Another name for natural selection is                                    |           |         |     |
| 9.      | Which islands did Darwin explore to discover and study evo               |           |         |     |
| 10      | . In biology, adaptation is a term that refers to what?                  |           |         |     |

| . In Biology, the term fitness describes:   |
|---|
| 2. When looking for proof of evolution, dead organisms in rock provide proof. What is this called?  |
| Which term best describes the structures shown in the figure below?   |
| Bat wing Bird wing Flying squirtel wing  When looking at sedimentary rock, where is the oldest rock located?  |
| b. What are anatomically similar structures inherited from a common ancestor are called?  c. What are anatomically similar structures inherited from a common ancestor are called?  |
| 5. Organs that are not useful to current organism, but may have been to an ancestor are called what?  |
| 7. Organs that have the same function but different form and were not inherited from a common ancestor are called   |
| 3. In a population of turtle, half have longer necks and half have shorter necks. All the turtles try to reach as far as t can to eat the leaves from the low branches of trees. In the next generation of turtles, <b>more</b> than half of the offspi have longer necks. Explain who evolved and why? |
| During the industrial revolution in England, the peppered moth population evolved in just half a century. The previously numerous light moths became scarce, and the formerly scarce darker ones became most numerous. W did darker adaptation of moths become more populated?                          |
| D. The robber fly looks like a large bumblebee and even sounds like a bumblebee. These characteristics warn off potential predators. This is an example of:   |