

Life Science: Lecture

Notes: Ch5 L2

Name _____
Date _____

Lesson 2: Adaptation and Extinction

A. Organisms evolve _____ for specific environments through natural selection.

1. Adaptations are the result of a long process by which _____ are passed from one generation to another.

a. People may _____ the word adaptation, believing adaptations occur within a generation and/or are _____ rather than naturally selected.

b. Not all inherited traits are adaptations; _____ traits may stay in a population if they are _____ to beneficial ones.

c. Positive traits may help an organism to _____; negative traits may cause it to die off.

B. Two _____ of adaptations are **structural adaptations** and **behavioral adaptations**.

1. _____ are aspects of the physical body that help organisms survive and reproduce.

a. _____, or blending in with one's surroundings, is a type of structural adaptation.

b. Lizards change _____ to blend in with their surroundings; _____ animals sometimes have camouflage coloration when they are more vulnerable to predators.

- c. _____ is when one species looks or behaves like another.
 - d. Some _____ organisms look like other dangerous or poisonous organisms to discourage predators.
 - e. In another type of mimicry, a species fools its _____ by looking inviting or familiar.
2. _____, also called instincts, depend on the actions of an organism.
- a. Clapper rails build their _____ so that they will rise and fall with wetland tides.
 - b. The male satin bower bird _____ its nest to attract a female mate.
- C. A species becomes _____ when all of the individuals of that species are wiped out.
1. Several major events in the _____ of Earth have led to extinctions.
 2. Major _____ of extinction are habitat destruction, loss of genetic diversity, and introduction of exotic species.
 - a. Habitats for plants and animals _____ as humans develop and occupy more space.
 - b. The fewer the individuals left of a species, the less _____ in the population.
 - c. A species is _____ if there are so few individuals that the lack of genetic diversity could lead to species extinction.
 - d. The introduction of _____ species can lead to competition with native species.
 - e. If the exotic species has few _____, it can out-compete native species and push them toward extinction.
 3. If _____ environmental change occurs where only small populations of a species exist, lack of _____ could lead to extinction relatively quickly.