

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 1 What did Darwin conclude from the different species living in the Galapagos Islands?
 - A Different species in the same environment are similar.
 - B Species evolve to survive in their environment.
 - C Different species in the same environment are similar.
 - D Species become extinct after awhile.

- 2 What are the steps in Darwin's theory of natural selection?
 - A overproduction, variation, inherited variation, natural selection
 - B adaptation, natural selection
 - C overproduction, adaptation, evolution
 - D adaptation, evolution

- 3 Darwin's controversial book on his ideas of evolution is called _____
 - A HMS Beagle
 - B Evolution
 - C The Origin of Species by Natural Selection
 - D Galapagos Tortoises and Finches

- 4 Changes that occur in genes to form new traits in the next generation is _____
 - A evolutionary variation
 - B environmental variation
 - C natural variation
 - D genetic variation

- 5 _____ is the change in the genetics of a species over time.
 - A Heredity
 - B Natural selection
 - C Evolution
 - D Mutation

- 6 Which of the following is an example of how a new species can develop in nature?
 - A A dog breeder makes a new breed of dog that looks different from all the others.
 - B A group becomes separated and they evolve until they cannot interbreed with the original population.
 - C A scientist in a laboratory develops a new species.
 - D Two different species develop in such a way that they look the same.

- 7 Why is selective breeding used with dairy cattle, race horses, and many other animals?
 - A to continue desired traits
 - B to produce mutations
 - C to reduce sexual reproduction
 - D to increase variations

- 8 Change in inherited characteristics over time is called _____.
- A camouflage
 - B species
 - C fossils
 - D evolution
- 9 A variation that helps an organism be better suited for its environment is a(n) _____.
- A species
 - B hypothesis
 - C element
 - D adaptation
- 10 What may a series of helpful variations in a species result in?
- A embryology
 - B fossils
 - C adaptation
 - D climatic change