

Evolution

Name:

Evolution Practice Questions

Period:

Try these practice questions by first using just your brain. Then make sure you got the answers right by checking in Chapter 10.

- _____ 1. Traces or remains of organisms that lived long ago are called...
a. adaptations. b. fossils. c. environments. d. offspring.
- _____ 2. Which of the following does speciation create?
a. offspring b. ancestors c. a new species d. fossils
- _____ 3. What does comparing the structures and DNA of two species sometimes show?
a. that whales are fish c. that the species are fossils
b. that the species have common ancestors d. that the species can not die out
- _____ 4. What did Charles Darwin help to explain?
a. the age of Earth c. how fossils are formed
b. how species change over time d. genetics and DNA
- _____ 5. Which of the following did NOT help Darwin create his theory?
a. the age of Earth c. knowledge of genetics
b. the birds of the Galápagos d. selective breeding of dogs and horses
- _____ 6. Which of the following helps an organism survive in its environment?
a. adaptation b. separation c. evolution d. speciation
- _____ 7. What do scientists draw to show how whales are related to other species?
a. a contour map b. a branching diagram c. a bar graph d. a line graph
- _____ 8. Movements of Earth's plates can split a population into groups. What is this called?
a. species b. adaptation c. separation d. genetic change
- _____ 9. What is it called when separated groups of a population cannot mate with each other?
a. reproductive isolation c. successful reproduction
b. interbreeding d. selective breeding
- _____ 10. Which of the following do scientists think was an ancestor of whales?
a. an ancient eel b. an ancient fish c. an ancient shark d. an ancient land mammal
- _____ 11. Which of the following is NOT a condition that can cause organisms to go extinct?
a. successful reproduction b. new predators c. loss of habitat d. increased competition

Match the correct description with the correct step in natural selection.

- _____ 12. The best adapted offspring live and reproduce. a. inherited variation
- _____ 13. Organisms face disease, hunger, and predators. b. struggle to survive
- _____ 14. Parents have too many offspring. c. overpopulation
- _____ 15. All offspring are different from each other. d. successful reproduction

turn over for more questions

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Match the correct description with the correct term.

_____ 16. things that determine favorable traits in a population

_____ 17. process by which better adapted organisms survive more successfully than less well-adapted organisms

_____ 18. measure of how members of a population differ genetically

a. natural selection

b. genetic variation

c. environmental factors

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

species trait selective breeding evolution fossil record extinct

19. Mating animals so their offspring will inherit desired traits is called _____.

20. Slow changes in populations over time are known as _____.

21. A group that can mate and have fertile offspring is a _____.

22. When a species dies out completely, it is _____.

23. A genetically determined characteristic is called a _____.

24. The history of life shown by remains of once-living organisms is the _____.