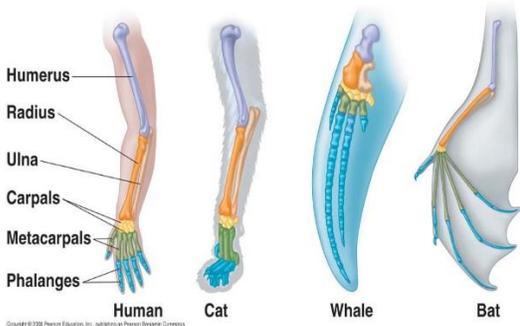
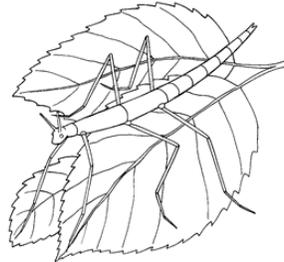
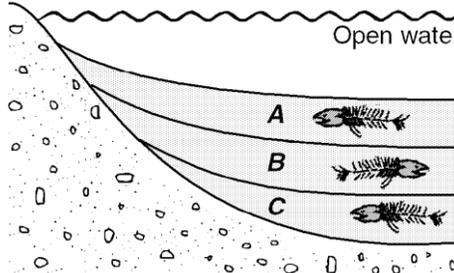
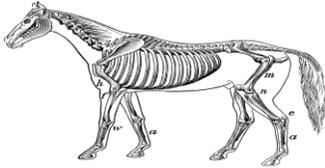
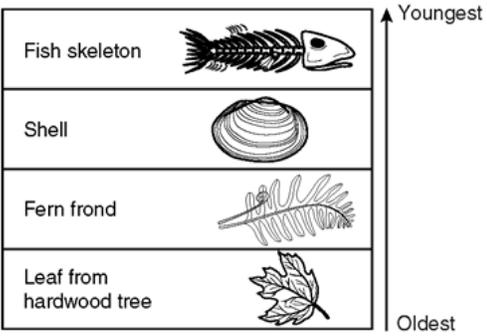
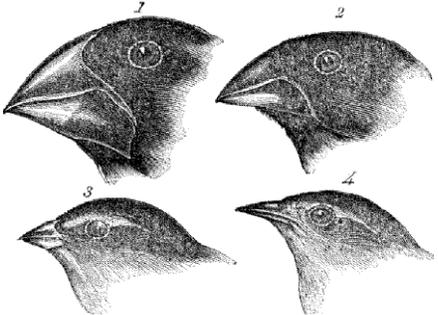
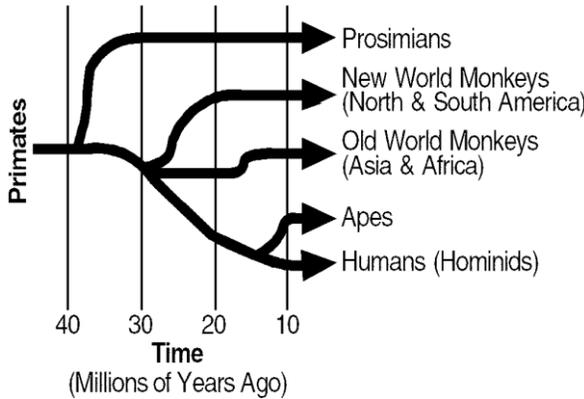
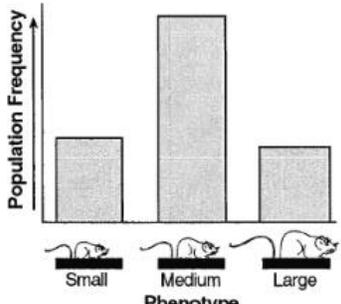


**Evolution Review**

<p>#1.</p>  <p>Human      Cat      Whale      Bat</p>	<p>Which evidence of evolution is being shown in the picture to the left?</p> <p>A. Analogous structures          B. Vestigial structures          C. Reproductive isolation          D. Homologous structures</p>																				
<p>#2.</p> 	<p>Because of this animal's adaptations, it would be most successful at-</p> <p>A. competing with birds          B. making its own food          C. hiding from predators          D. attracting suitable mates</p>																				
<p>#3.</p> 	<p>Which of the following statements in regards to the fossil remains is correct?</p> <p>A. Layer C is newer than Layer A.          B. Layer A has the oldest fossil remains.          C. Layer C is older than Layer B.          D. Layer C has the newest fossil remains.</p>																				
<p>#4.</p> 	<p>Why might the beak of the pelican, pictured to the left, have developed this way?</p> <p>A. to use cactus needles to dislodge grub worms from holes in trees          B. to scoop fish from the water.          C. to crack open hard seeds and nuts          D. to reach nectar deep in the base of flowers</p>																				
<p>#5.</p> <p><b>Amino acids reveal evolution</b></p> <p><b>Cytochrome c Evolution</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="341 1564 641 1858"> <thead> <tr> <th>Organism</th> <th>Number of amino acid differences from humans</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chimpanzee</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhesus monkey</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rabbit</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cow</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pigeon</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bullfrog</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit fly</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wheat germ</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yeast</td> <td>42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Organism	Number of amino acid differences from humans	Chimpanzee	0	Rhesus monkey	1	Rabbit	9	Cow	10	Pigeon	12	Bullfrog	20	Fruit fly	24	Wheat germ	37	Yeast	42	<p>Given the information in the table to the left, which organism is the least like humans?</p> <p>A. Rabbit          B. Fruit Fly          C. Chimpanzee          D. Bull Frog</p>
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<p>#6.</p> 	<p>The use of x-ray analysis of the skeletal structures of horse like creatures from 52 million years ago, and the modern day horse, to investigate evolutionary relationships, would most likely occur in the field of-</p> <p>A. Cytology B. Embryology C. Anatomy D. Botany</p>
<p>#7.</p> 	<p>Primates have a very useful adaptation known as a thumb. It allows them to grasp, hold, and grip objects in a way that other species cannot. The fact that humans and chimpanzees have thumbs provides evidence that-</p> <p>A. belong to the same species          B. walk on all fours          C. have very similar anatomical structures          D. descend from a common ancestor</p>
<p>#8.</p> 	<p>A distasteful Monarch butterfly, and a tasty Viceroy butterfly have similar wing patterns and colors, as shown above. For the Viceroy butterfly, the adaptation of having similar wing patterns and colors as the Monarch is called mimicry. The outcome of this adaptation in the Viceroy butterfly is to-</p> <p>A. make it easier for the Viceroy butterfly to get food          B. make it easier for the Viceroy butterfly to reproduce          C. protect the Viceroy butterfly from predators (birds)          D. make it harder for the Monarch to find shelter</p>
<p>#9.</p> 	<p>Which genetic variation within a population of gazelles would most likely aid in the gazelle's survival if predation in the area suddenly increased?</p> <p>A. A longer fur length          B. resistance to disease          C. stronger hind leg muscles          D. longer reproductive cycles</p>
<p>#10.</p> 	<p>If one extreme trait in a population is favored over others it is this type of selection.</p> <p>A. Disruptive          B. Directional          C. Stabilizing          D. Artificial</p>

<p>#11. Fossil Layers</p> 	<p>During a severe drought a dry lake was explored for fossils. The diagram represents the fossils uncovered and the layers they were in. According to the information in the diagram, this area was once a-</p> <p>A. Forest that was replaced by a freshwater lake.          B. Saltwater sea that was replaced by a forest.          C. Freshwater lake that was replaced by a desert,          D. Freshwater lake that was replaced by a forest.</p>
<p>#12.</p> 	<p>Assume that the habitat on one of the Galapagos islands changes. How might this environmental change effect the finches living there?</p> <p>A. The finches may over produce.          B. The finches may no longer exhibit inherited variation.          C. The finches may lose their adaptations.          D. The finches may lack the adaptations they need to survive.</p>
<p>#13.</p> 	<p>Which inference can be best made based on the diagram?</p> <p>A. Adaptations for living in trees are inherited.          B. Humans and apes have common ancestors.          C. The embryos of monkeys and apes are identical.          D. The period of maturation is similar in most primates.</p>
<p>#14.</p> 	<p>The image to the left shows different traits found in one population. This is an example of</p> <p>A. common ancestry          B. variation          C. gene flow          D. a cladogram</p>