

**Quiz Sheet: Evolution**

1. Darwin's theory of evolution was highly influenced by his visit to what location?	2. Population separated by geographic barriers is caused by _____.	3. Name the 4 evidences of evolution.	4. Preserved remains of ancient organisms collected by Darwin are called _____.
5. Evolution of species moving to similar characteristics is called _____.	6. Change over times is called _____.	7. An organism acting or looking like another organism is called _____.	8. He proposed that selective use or disuse of organs organisms acquired or lost certain traits during their lifetime.
9. Structures that perform a similar function that are not evidence of a common ancestor.	10. Darwin looked at different species of _____ and observed their variation of _____.	11. What is the other name for Natural Selection?	12. The formation of a new species is called _____.
13. Humans selecting variations that they find useful in an organism is called _____.	14. _____, evolve over time, not an individual.	15. Differences in physical traits are called _____.	16. The mechanism driving evolution proposed by Charles Darwin. What is the mechanism called?
17. Living species that have descended from other species over time, but have changed is called _____.	18. Same structures but have different functions are called _____.	19. Elimination of a species from Earth is called _____.	20. Destructive events reducing the size of a population is called the _____ effect.
21. Alleles going from one population to another is called _____.	22. Features that allow an organism to better survive in its environment and are inherited.	23. The study of fossil records by scientists is called _____.	24. Name the book written by Charles Darwin in which he writes about the theory of evolution.
25. The study of how organisms are distributed around the world is called _____.	26. The ability to survive and reproduce is called an organism's _____.	27. Two or more organisms evolving is called _____.	28. Organs or structures that had a function in an early ancestor are called _____.
29. Organisms that can reproduce and have fertile offsprings are of the same _____.	30. Theory stating eukaryotic cells arose from communities of prokaryotic cells. Name the theory.	31. A technique using natural decay rate of unstable isotopes found in materials to calculate the age of materials is called _____.	32. What 3 organelles found in eukaryotic cells have DNA?
33. A technique used to determining the age of a fossil by comparing its placement with that of fossils in other layers of the earth is called ?	34. How old is the Earth?	35. The time it takes for half of the isotope to decay into a different element or its product isotope is called ?	36. What types of organisms were believed to the first living organisms on our planet?

<p>37. The concept that there is no change in allele frequency, which doesn't allow a population to evolve is called?</p>	<p>38. What scientists state the following: "There would soon be insufficient food for the growing human population."</p>	<p>39. What is the name of the equation used in determining genetic equilibrium?</p>	<p>40. What specific isotope is used in determining the age of an organism?</p>
<p>41. Whales, sharks, and penguins all have streamlined body and appendages for moving in water even though they belong in different classes of animal classes (mammals, birds, fish) What pattern of evolution is this?</p>	<p>42. Darwin believed in the idea that evolution happened slowly over a long period of time called _____?</p>	<p>43. Female guppies tend to choose brightly colored mates. Over time, the population of guppies become more colorful. This is an example of what of mechanism?</p>	<p>44. What are the two sources that create genetic variations among a population?</p>
<p>45. In order for there to be no evolution, 5 conditions have to occur at the same time. Identify 2 or the 5.</p>			