

**Evolution Review
Answer Key
[New Exam]**

1. 1

2. 3

3. 1

4. 1

5. 1

6. 4

7. 2

8. 3

9. 1

10. 2

11. 1

12. 4

13. 3

14. 2

15. 2

16. 1

17. 4

18. 4

19. 1

20. 1
genetic variations.

21. 1

22. 3

23. 4

24. 1

25. 1
selection.

26. 2

27. 4

28. 2

29. 2

30. 1

31. 3

32. 3

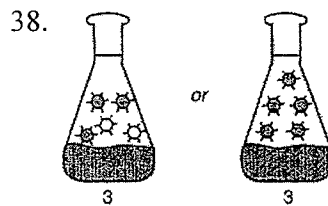
33. 2

34. 1

35. Organisms that blend in with the environment have a better chance of survival by escaping predators.

36. *Example:* – Species *B* and *C* have a common ancestor (*F*) that is more recent than the common ancestor (*H*) of species *A* and *C*.

37. *Examples:* – The species could become extinct. – The species does not evolve. – The species remains the same.



39. *Examples:*

– Not all of the animals were identical. They had

– By *reproduction*, more organisms will be produced than can survive.

– Only those organisms best adapted to their environment will survive. This is known as *survival of the fittest*.

– Those animals that survive will *reproduce* and pass those favorable traits on to their offspring.

– As the environment became more polluted, the pollution caused some animals to die. This is known as

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40. *Examples:* Some medflies have a variation that provides resistance to pesticide. 'When the pesticide is present, those flies with the favorable variation will survive to reproduce and pass the variation to offspring. A variety of medfly resistant to the pesticide will result.

41. 3

42. 1

43. *Examples:* – Medium and large ground finches both have crushing bills and eat plants. – Small tree finch and large tree finch would compete because both eat mainly animals. – Large ground finch and sharp-billed ground finch have similar beaks and eat mainly plant food.

44. *Examples:* – Faster or more aggressive birds get to seeds faster. – Larger or stronger birds compete successfully. – Coordination helps an individual avoid predators.

45. 1
