

ADAPTATIONS & GENETIC MUTATIONS REVIEW

1. Random changes in an organism's genes are called
 - A. Mutations
 - B. Evolution
 - C. Adaptations
 - D. None of the above

2. How can a genetic mutation affect an organism?
 - A. Have no effect on the organism
 - B. Have a slight effect on the organism
 - C. Have a serious effect on the organism
 - D. any of the above

3. All mutations are beneficial and increase the ability for the organism's offspring to survive
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. A moth has a mutation that makes it darker than other moths. This also allows it to blend into the tree trunks and hide from predators better than the other moths. Which of these statements describes the moth's mutation?
 - A. Harmful because it makes the moth different from the other moths
 - B. No effect on the moth's survival
 - C. Beneficial because predators are less likely to see the moth
 - D. Harmful because the moth won't be able to see the tree

5. The characteristics that help an organism survive in its environment are called:
 - A. Adaptations
 - B. Mutations
 - C. Evolution
 - D. None of the above

6. Traits that help an organism survive in its environment are more likely to be passed on to future generations.
 - A. True
 - B. False

7. An adaptation that involves a physical part of a plant or animal is called a _____ adaptation.
 - A. Natural
 - B. Structural
 - C. Inherited
 - D. Behavioral

8. An adaptation that involves the way an organism acts, lives, or behaves is called a _____ adaptation
 - A. Natural
 - B. Structural
 - C. Inherited
 - D. Behavioral

For each of the following examples, determine whether it is an example of a STRUCTURAL or BEHAVIORAL adaptation.

9. Migration



10. Camouflage



11. Location of eyes

(EX: prey with eyes on the side of their head to see all around them)



12. Living in groups



13. Hibernation



14. Mimicry (an organism that looks like one that is dangerous)



15. Calling (communication between animals)

