

Changes Over Time Worksheet

_____ 1. A species is a group of similar organisms that

- a. can mate with each other and produce fertile offspring.
- b. can live together on an island.
- c. can migrate to an island from the mainland.
- d. all have exactly the same traits.

_____ 2. Differences between members of the same species are called

- a. predators.
- b. selections.
- c. traits.
- d. variations.

_____ 3. Which of these is one of the main ways that a new species forms?

- a. Cross-breeding occurs within the species.
- b. A group is separated from the rest of the species.
- c. Competition occurs between members of the species.
- d. Mutations occur in the alleles of members of the species.

_____ 4. A trait that helps an organism survive and reproduce is called a(n)

- a. Mutation.
- b. Selection.
- c. adaptation.
- d. Variation.

_____ 5. Which term refers to the process by which individuals that are better adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce?

- a. natural selection
- b. overproduction
- c. competition
- d. variation

_____ 6. Darwin concluded that organisms on the Galápagos Islands

- a. had changed over time.
- b. had remained the same.
- c. were the result of selective breeding.
- d. had no variations.

_____ 7. The effect caused by limited food and other resources is called:

- a. Overproduction
- b. Competition
- c. variations

_____ 8. Which term refers to a species creating more offspring than can possibly survive?

- a. natural selection
- b. overproduction
- c. evolution
- d. Variation

_____ 9. How does natural selection lead to evolution?

- a. Stronger offspring kill weaker members of the species.
- b. Helpful variations accumulate among surviving members of the species.
- c. Overproduction provides food for stronger members of the species.
- d. Environmental changes favor weaker members of the species.

_____ 10. The preserved remains of an organism that lived long ago is a(n)

- A adaptation
- B Galápagos
- C fossil
- D *Beagle*

_____ 11. Only the organisms with a desired characteristic are bred in

- A artificial selection
- B natural selection
- C England
- D South America

_____ 12. Which of the following is NOT a factor that leads to natural selection.

- a. Overproduction
- b. Competition
- c. Evolution
- d. variations

Answer true or false:

_____ 13. Without variation, all the members of a species would have the same traits.

_____ 14. Darwin thought the ancestors of Galapagos animals and plants came from mainland South America.

_____ 15. Without variation, all the members of a species would have the same traits.

_____ 16. Selective Breeding helped Darwin understand how evolution might occur.

_____ 17. Individuals with variations that make them better adapted to their environment will not survive.

_____ 18. The effect caused by limited food and other resources is called:

_____ 19. Only traits that are controlled by genes can be acted upon by natural selection.

_____ 20. Today scientists know that organisms are much less diverse than Darwin imagined.