Activity Stations: Formative Assessment: Evolution
Name: _____ Pd: _____ Table: _____ _____DUE: _____

Word bank: *Not all words will be used*

Sexual Selection	Variation	Artificial	Selection
Inheritance	Frequency	Evolution	Bottleneck Effect
Speciation	Fossils	Stabilizing selection	Directional selection
Disruptive selection	Adaptation		

1. The theory that species change over time: _____

2. Refers to the number of individuals in a population with a trait: _____

3. The process by which evolution occurs: natural _____

4. Remains of organisms that lived in the past: _____

5. Organisms choose their mates: _____

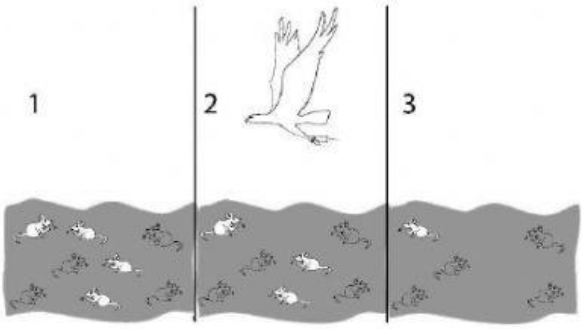
6. Traits that help organisms survive and reproduce: _____

7. Process by which humans create organisms with desirable traits: _____ selection

8. A natural disaster reduces the population: _____

9. The formation of new species: _____

10. Look at the scenario below, what type selection is demonstrated below?



11. On island chains (example: Galapagos Islands), animal populations that spread from the main island to the other islands can evolve into separate species. Which of the following best explains what favors speciation in these situations?

a. Predators on the main island can easily migrate to follow the populations to the other islands.
b. Lack of disease on the other islands enables the populations to grow and change without limit.
c. The physical separation of the islands limits gene flow and interbreeding between the populations.
d. The climatic conditions of the islands allow the populations to breed all year and produce several generations.

LIVEWORKSHEETS