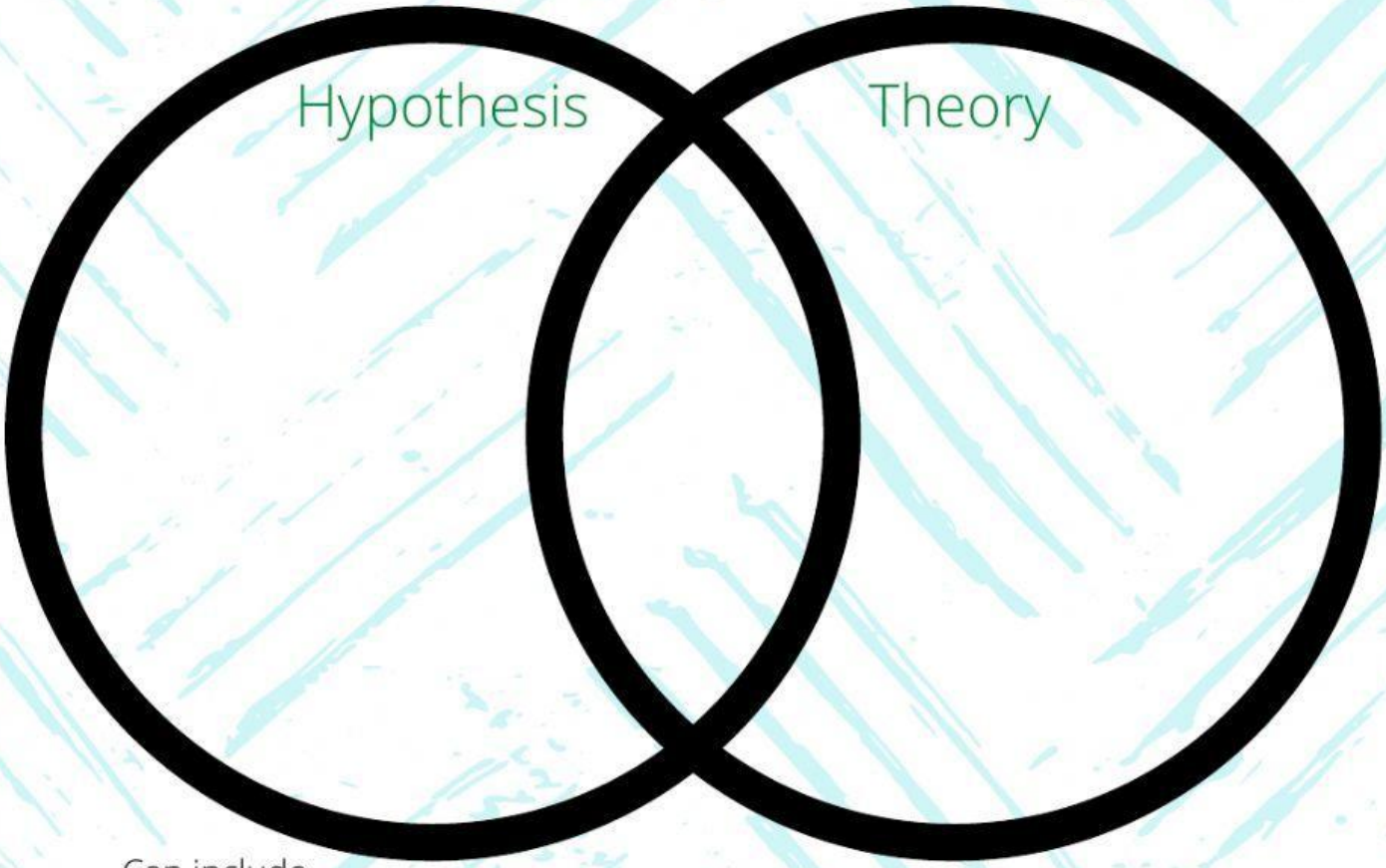
# Evolution Review

## Knowledge Check

### Hypothesis vs. Theory

In everyday language, there is little difference between a hypothesis and a theory. But in science, the meanings of these words are more distinct. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction for a limited set of conditions. A theory can include hypotheses that have been tested and can also be used to generate new hypotheses.




Can include several well tested hypotheses

can be tested

General explanation

Specific, testable prediction

can be replicated

# Evolution Concept Check

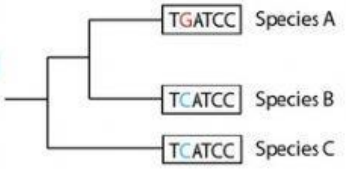
## BIG IDEA: MANY DIFFERENT FORMS OF EVIDENCE SUPPORT THE THEORY THAT EARTH IS ANCIENT AND THAT SPECIES CAN CHANGE OVER TIME

evidence for evolution

Includes

Fossils

Examples




whale fossils show that whales began as a land mammal and evolved to live in the ocean

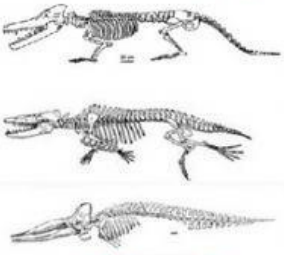
Vestigial structures such as the human tailbone, show evidence that organisms change over time. Humans once had tails that is why we still have tailbones.

**Drag and drop words and pictures to fill in this concept map**

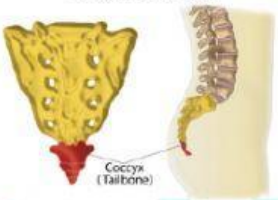
Embryology

the more closely a species is related the more similar their DNA will be. Chimps and humans have 98.8 percent of their genes in common.

Vestigial Structures



Coccyx (Tailbone)




Embryos, of species who share a common ancestor look similar in their first weeks of development such as a fish and a salamandar

Molecular

# Vocab check

**Match the word to the definition**

Species

Variation

Evolution

Catastrophism

Uniformitarianism

Gradualism

Adaptation

Natural Selection

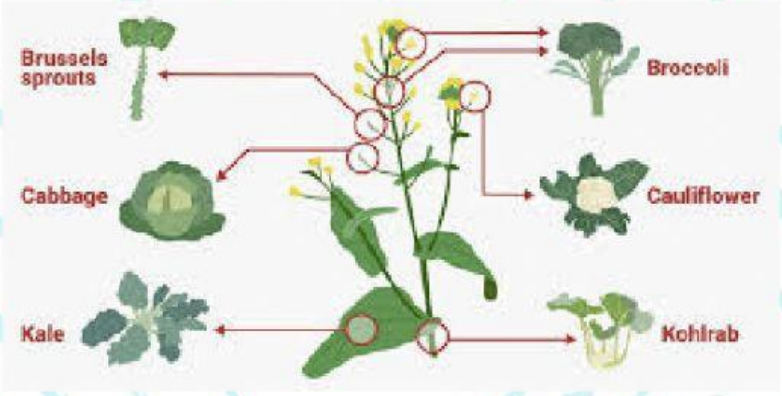
Fitness

Homologous structure

Analogous structure

Vestigial structure

# Practice Questions




Traits of the wild mustard plant have been emphasized by artificial selection for produce different vegetables. Which trait was emphasised to create kale?

Which of the following is true regarding Darwin's theory of evolution?

As developing embryos, some organisms appear to have features that are similar in structure. As these organisms continue their development, features that were similar in the embryonic stage develop into different structures that have different functions. What type of evidence of common ancestry do these features represent?