ACTIVITY 1: How Do Species Change?

A: Match each term in the Table below to the given descriptions:

species	speciation	reproductive isolation	
background extinction	mass extinction	adaptive radiation	coevolution

1. A group of organisms that can reproduce and make fertile offspring:

2. When individuals from different populations of a species can no longer make fertile offspring.

3. Process in which many new species evolve from one common ancestor.

4. When two or more species influence each other's evolution.

5. The loss of large numbers of species at the same time.

6. The process in which one species divides into two or more species.

7. The loss of one or a few species in small areas.

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B. The male bird in the picture below dances and displays his feathers to attract a female member of his species to mate. What is this an example of?



a. physical separation

b. temporal isolation

c. behavioral isolation

d. coevolution

C. The plants in the pictures below are similar, but they cannot produce offspring because their flowers bloom at different times in the year. What is this an example of?



blooms in summer



blooms in spring

a. physical separation

b. temporal separation

c. behavioral isolation

d. coevolution

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D. Consider the pictures below.
Read the paragraph below and choose
the correct term to complete the sentences.



Climate change happens when climate patterns change (Over time / immediately).
Climate change (affects / does not affect) ecosystems. Climate change causes the ocean temperature to (increase / decrease). Climate change causes (acidification / deacidification) of the ocean. Climate change causes severe weather to happen (Less often / more often). Climate change causes the (expansion / extinction) of organisms that are able to move to new areas. Climate change causes the (expansion / extinction) of organisms that cannot adapt to the changes in their environment.

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