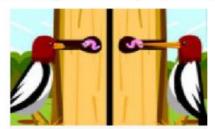
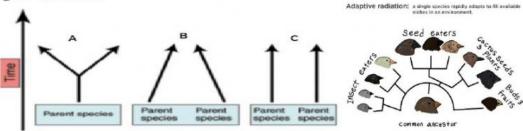
3rd Nine Week Review Unit 7 Evolution Review. Google Classwork Jan. 6 – Feb 5, 2021

- Charles Darwin explained an inherited trait that increases an organism's rate of survival in its current environment is an adaptation. All of the following are types of adaptations except
 - a. Behavioral
 - b. Structural
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Vestigial
- Survival of the fittest is determined by which organism is better suited to survive in its environment, find a mate, and produce a lot of offspring. This allows organisms to pass down genes to offspring and leads to evolution.



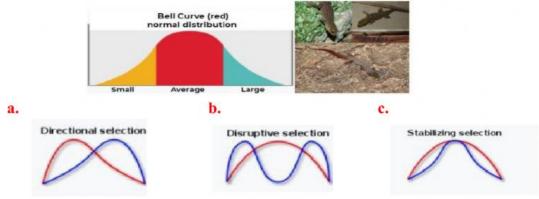
- a. True
- b. False
- 3. Darwin's finches are a clear and famous example of divergent evolution, in which an ancestral species radiates into a number of descendant species with both similar and different traits. Which pattern of evolution illustrates divergent evolution?



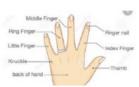
- a. Picture A
- b. Picture B
- c. Picture C
- d. All the above



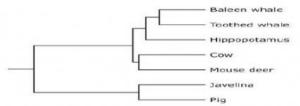
4. Three different size of lizards are found in a specific environment defending their territory. A small *Aristelliger* lizard has difficulty defending its territory, and large lizards are more likely to be preyed upon by owls. Which type of natural selection is body size selected for?



5. You learned a handy way to remember the 5 causes of microevolution by using your left hand (do not forget the ring). The 5 causes of microevolution starting at the pinky and ending at the thumb are:



- a. Genetic Drift, Non-Random Mating, Mutation, Gene flow, Natural Selection
- b. Non-Random Mating, Gene flow, Genetic Drift, Natural Selection, Mutations
- c. Mutations, Natural selection, Gene flow, Non-Random Mating Genetic Drift
- d. Gene flow, Genetic Drift, Mutations, Natural selection, Non-Random Mating
- 6. A cladogram can be used to determine the relationship between species. A cladogram is used to show evolutionary relationships and can show the speed of evolution. According to the cladogram which 2 organisms are more closely related?



- a. Pig & Hippopotamus
- b. Hippopotamus & Baleen whale
- c. Cow & Mouse deer
- d. Mouse deer & Tooted whale

- 7. A cause of evolution occurs by the movement of alleles into, or out of, a population as a result of immigration and emigration
 - a. Mutation
 - b. Non-random mating
 - c. Genetic drift
 - d. Gene flow
- 8. There are 5 Evidence of Evolution used to support common ancestry, meaning all species are related and come from a common origin. Which evidence of evolution is shown in the diagram?

Conserved DNA sequence	Species	Sequence of Amino Acids in the Same Part of the Hemoglobin Molecules
in	Human	Lye-Glu-His-Iso
biomolecules	Horse	Arg-Lys-His-Lys
	Gorilla	Lys-Glu-His-Lys
	Chimpanzee	Lys-Glu-His-Iso
Ex: DNA, amino	Zebra	Arg-Lys-His-Arg
acids, Proteins, etc		

- a. Biogeography
- b. Homologies Anatomicalc. Homologies Molecular
- d. Fossil Record

3rd Nine Week Review

Unit 8 Taxonomy Review. Google Classwork Feb. 8 – Feb 19, 2021

- 1. What is the scientific name of Humans?
 - a. Homo sapiens
 - b. sapiens homo
 - c. Homo Sapiens
 - d. homo sapiens
- 2. The science of classifying organisms into groups or taxa
 - a. Dichotomous key
 - b. Taxonomy
 - c. Binomial nomenclature
 - d. Phylogeny



- 3. Kingdom is a **MORE SPECIFIC** taxon level than Family
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. An organism's scientific name is composed of which two taxons?
 - A. Kingdom and Phylum
 - B. Class and Genus
 - C. Genus and species
 - D. Family and Order
- 5. Which of the following sets of insects would be the most closely related? Insects that are in the same

nsects that are

- a. Class
- b. Family
- c. Order
- d. species

- 6. I am a Slime Mold, but I am not truly a mold. I am both unicellular and multicellular depending on how old I am. When I am getting ready to reproduce, my cells join together to make a slippery, slithering mass that is bright orange. When mature, I dry out and release millions of spores. I am heterotrophic and eat by digesting dead leaves and absorbing the nutrients. Which Kingdom am I?
 - a. Animalia
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Plantae
 - d. Protista
- 7. I cause dead animals to really stink when I slowly decompose and digest their tissue. I am a single-celled prokaryotic organism with no nucleus in my cell.

Which Kingdom am I?

- a. Fungi
- b. Archaebacteria
- c. Protista
- d. Plantae
- 8. I am composed of Eukaryotic cells, have membrane-bound organelles and a nucleus. I am multicellular but cannot make my own food. I do not have a cell wall but do have high levels of cell specialization. I am motile. Which
 - Kingdom am I?
 - a. Eubacteria
 - b. Plantae
 - c. Animalia
 - d. Archaebacteria
- 9. Use a dichotomous key to identify organism
 - a. Dallus
 - b. Beverlus
 - c. Wala
 - d. Yorkio



Dichotomous Key on Norns

1. Has pointed ears	go to 3
Has rounded ears	go to 2
2. Has no tail	Kentuckyus
Has tail	Dakotus
3. Ears point upwardgo to 4	
4. Engages in waving behavior	Dallus
Has hairy tufts on ears	
5. Engages in waving behavior	WalaWala
Does not engage in waving behavior	go to 6
6. Has hair on head	Beverlus
Has no hair on head (may have ear tu	ifts)go to 7
7. Has a tall	Yorkio
Has no tail, aggressive	Rajus

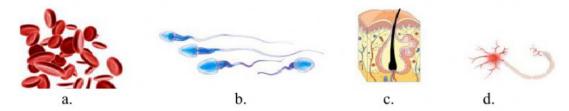
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3rd Nine Week Review

Unit 9 Body Systems & Viruses. Google Classwork Feb. 22 - Mar. 8, 2021

- 1. Blood is important in the transport of various substances throughout the body. Which **Level of Organization** does Blood fit in?
 - a. Molecules
 - b. Organ
 - c. Tissue
 - d. Organ system
- 2. Which of the following performs the same function as mucus cells lining the respiratory passage that help trap pathogens?



- 3. The basic unit of all living things is ---
 - a. Tissues
 - b. Organs
 - c. Atoms
 - d. Cells
- 4. All of these body systems interact to perform
 - o Endocrine- releases hormones
 - Nervous- Collects information of the internal and external environment and sends out commands to the rest of the body. Stimulation of the heart and lungs during exercise. Relaxation of the body during rest and sleep.
 - Circulatory- blood transport plasma to kidneys and moves gases (e.g. oxygen & carbon dioxide)
 - o Respiratory-exchange gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide)
 - a. Homeostasis / Regulation
 - b. Nutrient Absorption
 - c. Defense from Illness/Injury
 - d. Reproduction

5. All of these body systems interact to perform

- Endocrine- production of hormones such as oxytocin during pregnancy.
- Reproductive- primary reproductive organs, gonads, such as the ovaries and testes.
- Muscular- muscle contractions allow baby through birth canal.
- Nervous-stimulates the pituitary gland to produce hormones.
 - a. Homeostasis / Regulation
 - b. Nutrient Absorption
 - c. Defense from Illness/Injury
 - d. Reproduction

6. All of these body systems interact to perform

- <u>Circulatory-</u> transport of nutrients
- Muscular-movement of food
- <u>Digestive-</u> breaking down of food into smaller particles so it can be absorbed and used by cells
- Endocrine-control of metabolism
- Skeletal- storage for mineral reserve
 - a. Homeostasis / Regulation
 - b. Nutrient Absorption
 - c. Defense from Illness/Injury
 - d. Reproduction

7. All of these body systems interact to perform

- o Integumentary- acts as a barrier, regulation of body temperature
- Skeletal produces white blood cells
- Excretory eliminates waste products from the body
- o Nervous responds to stimulus
- Immune/ Lymphatic fights disease and infection
- a. Homeostasis / Regulation
- b. Nutrient Absorption
- c. Defense from Illness/Injury
- d. Reproduction
- 8. True or False: Viruses can be treated with antibiotics
- 9. True or False: Virus structure include biomolecules (proteins and nucleic acid)
- 10. True or False: Virus requires a host cells machinery to reproduce (replicate)
- 11. True or False: The lytic cycle cause cells to burst and make you sick

