

Biological Evidence of Evolution

Directions: On each line, write the letter of the term that correctly matches the definition. Some terms may be used more than once or not at all.

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| <u>1.</u> body parts of organisms that are similar in structure but not in function | A. comparative anatomy |
| <u>2.</u> the study of life from fertilization to birth | B. homologous structures |
| <u>3.</u> several species that share a common ancestor | C. analogous structures |
| <u>4.</u> the study of gene structure and function | D. vestigial structures E. developmental biology |
| <u>5.</u> the study of similarities and differences among structures of organisms | F. pharyngeal pouches |
| <u>6.</u> body parts of organisms that form a similar function but differ in structure | G. molecular biology |
| <u>7.</u> a body part shared by all vertebrate embryos at different stages of development | H. evolution |
| <u>8.</u> structures that suggest particular species are related | I. divergence |
| <u>9.</u> the use of a molecular clock helps scientists to understand this | J. embryology |
| <u>10.</u> body parts that are present but no longer have a function | K. diversity |
| <u>11.</u> Differences in these structures suggest that certain species are not related. | |
| <u>12.</u> body part found in fish, reptiles, birds, and humans during development | |
| <u>13.</u> field of study that looks at gene sequences | |
| <u>14.</u> the pelvic bones found in whales as an example | |