

## 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.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>1.</u> body parts of organisms that are similar in structure but not in function       | <b>A.</b> comparative anatomy                                  |
| <u>2.</u> the study of life from fertilization to birth                                   | <b>B.</b> homologous structures                                |
| <u>3.</u> several species that share a common ancestor                                    | <b>C.</b> analogous structures                                 |
| <u>4.</u> the study of gene structure and function  | <b>D.</b> vestigial structures <b>E.</b> developmental biology |
| <u>5.</u> the study of similarities and differences among structures of organisms         | <b>F.</b> pharyngeal pouches                                   |
| <u>6.</u> body parts of organisms that form a similar function but differ in structure    | <b>G.</b> molecular biology                                    |
| <u>7.</u> a body part shared by all vertebrate embryos at different stages of development | <b>H.</b> evolution  |
| <u>8.</u> structures that suggest particular species are related                          | <b>I.</b> divergence   |
| <u>9.</u> the use of a molecular clock helps scientists to understand this                | <b>J.</b> embryology   |
| <u>10.</u> body parts that are present but no longer have a function                      | <b>K.</b> 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                                 |  |