

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	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	