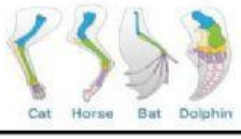
Grade 9: Evidence of Evolution: Revision 4:

SECTION A: Key Terms:

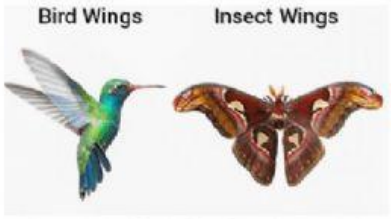
1. Use the key terms in the Table to match it with the corresponding pictures:

evolution	vestigial structure
analogous structure	homologous structure

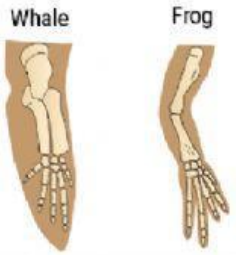
	
	
	
	

2. Use the words from the word bank below to to describe the pictures:

homologous structure	analogous structure



Body parts with similar functions coming from different body plans during development.



Coming from the same body plan during development.

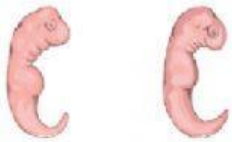
LIVEWORKSHEETS

SECTION B:

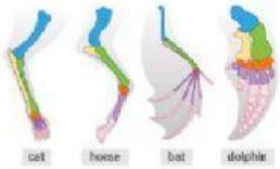
Choose the correct answer in each case below:

1. Which of the following structures are examples of analogous structures.

2. Which of the following pictures shows homologous structures?









3. In the study of evolution, why do scientists compare body structures in different species?

4. Which of the following is NOT a piece of evidence of evolution?

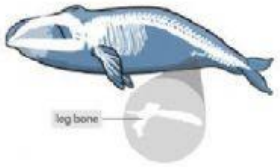
LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. An ostrich has wings but cannot fly.
A catfish has eyes but cannot see.
Both the ostrich and catfish have structures.





6. The hind leg bones in a whale are examples of



7. Scientists look at geological events now, such as erosion, to understand more about past events.
This is known as.





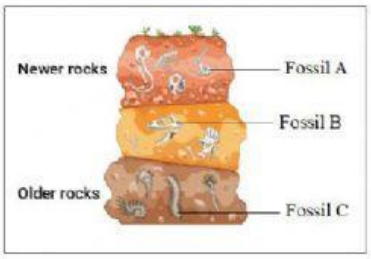
A: transitional fossil
B: fossilization
C: Uniformitarianism
D: homologous structures

8. Fossils are usually found in

A: metamorphic rock B: igneous rock C: water D: sedimentary rock

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. Compare Fossil A with Fossil B. (Choose any two answers).



A: Fossil A: Found in newer rocks.
More complex.

B: Fossil C: Found in newer rocks
More complex

C: Fossil A: Found in older rocks.
Least complex.

D: Fossil C: Found in older rocks.
Least complex.

10. Fossils of Archaeopteryx has features found in the fossils of a dinosaur and some features of modern birds.
What type of fossil is Archaeopteryx?



A: A modern fossil

B: A transitional fossil

C: A vestigial fossil

D: An analogous fossil

LIVEWORKSHEETS