**Evolution Unit Assignment 1**

Quiz Instructions

Use the textbook chapter 10 and notes to answer the following questions.

Question 1 1 pts

H.M.S. Beagle, upon which Charles Darwin served as naturalist, set sail on a

collecting and mapping expedition in 1831.

True

False

Question 2 1 pts

The environments that Darwin studied exhibited little biological diversity.

False

True

Question 3 1 pts

By careful anatomical study, Darwin found that the many species of plants and animals on the Galápagos Islands were unique and bore no relation to species seen in other parts of the world.

False

True

Question 4 1 pts

A modified structure seen among different groups of descendants

homologous structure

vestigial structure

analogous structure

embryological development

Question 5 1 pts

In the earliest stages of development, a tail and pharyngeal pouches can be seen in fish, birds,

rabbits, and mammals.

embryological development

analogous structure

vestigial structure

homologous structure

Question 6 1 pts

Exemplified by forelimbs of bats, penguins, lizards, and monkeys

analogous structure

homologous structure

Embryological development

vestigial structure

Question 7 1 pts

Eyes in a blind fish are examples of this

embryological development

vestigial structure

homologous structure

Analagous structure

Question 8 1 pts

DNA and RNA comparisons may lead to evolutionary trees.

homologous structure

Embryological development

Analogous structure

Genetic comparisons

Question 9 1 pts

Bird and butterfly wings have same function but different origins of evolution

homologous structure

embryological development

analogous structures

vestigial structures

Question 10 1 pts

A body structure reduced in original function but may have been used in an ancestor

embryological development

homologous structure

analogous structure

vestigial structure

Question 11 1 pts

Adaptations of species are determined by the genes contained in the DNA code.

True

False

Question 12 1 pts

The entire collection of genes among a population is its gene frequency

True

False

Question 13 1 pts

If you know the phenotypes of all the organisms in a population, you can calculate the allelic frequency

of the population.

True

False

Question 14 1 pts

A population in which frequency of alleles changes from generation to generation is said to be in genetic equilibrium.

True

False

Question 15 1 pts

A population that is in genetic equilibrium is not evolving.

True

False

Question 16 1 pts

Mutations are important in evolution because they result in genetic changes in the gene pool.

True

False

Question 17 1 pts

The type of natural selection by which one of the extreme forms of a trait is favored is called

disruptive selection.

True

False

Question 18 1 pts

Reproductive isolation can occur only when either interbreeding or the production of fertile offspring is prevented among members of a population.

True

False

Question 19 1 pts

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when formerly interbreeding organisms are prevented from producing fertile offspring.

reproductive isolation

punctuated equilibrium