SECTION: NATURAL SELECTION IN ACTION

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. Because people hunt elephants for their tusks and tuskless elephants are not hunted, tuskless elephants are more likely to survive to reproduce.
6. A few insects in the population are resistant to the chemical.
7. generation time
8. generation time
9. colorful
10. because colorful males are more likely to pass on their genes to the next generation
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. separation
16. traits
17. adaptations
18. species

Directed Reading B

SECTION: CHANGE OVER TIME

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. ancestors
22. mammals
23. land
24. water
25. limbs
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. A

SECTION: HOW DOES EVOLUTION HAPPEN?

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. populations
15. limited
16. inherit
17. evolve
18. old
19. long
20. older
21. D
22. C
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. A
27. B
28. A
29. C

SECTION: NATURAL SELECTION IN ACTION

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. genes
9. offspring
10. insecticide
11. resistant
12. B
13. speciation
14. separated
15. adaptations
16. C
17. A

Vocabulary and Section Summary

SECTION: CHANGE OVER TIME

1. adaptation: a characteristic that improves an individual's ability to survive and reproduce in a particular environment
2. species: a group of organisms that are closely related and can mate to produce fertile offspring
3. evolution: the process in which inherited characteristics within a population change over generations such that new species sometimes arise
4. fossil: the trace remains of an organism that lived long ago, most commonly preserved in sedimentary rock
5. fossil record: a historical sequence of life indicated by fossils found in layers of the Earth's crust

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