Test Prep Pretest

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. c
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. species
12. gradual or slow
13. adaptation
14. population
15. speciation
16. amino acid, DNA
17. homologous
18. individuals
19. hip or pelvis
20. descent, modification
21. microevolution
22. Lamarck thought that changes in traits due to use or disuse could be passed on to offspring.
23. Malthus noted that the human population was increasing much faster (exponentially) than the food supply (linearly) but could not continue do so because of disease, war, and famine. Darwin realized that Malthus's observations of the human population applied to all populations. All populations overproduce; however, they are limited by their environments.
24. Answers may vary. Scientists now know that genetics is the basis of inherited traits. Individuals with favorable traits become more common in a population because natural selection causes the frequency of certain alleles in a population to increase or decrease over time. Also, traits can evolve due to processes other than natural selection, and evolution can be studied at different scales.

Quiz

SECTION: DEVLOPING A THEORY

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. e
8. b
9. d
10. a

SECTION: APPLYING DARWIN'S IDEAS

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. e
9. b
10. c

SECTION: BEYOND DARWINIAN THEORY

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. b

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. coevolution
12. evolution
13. homologous
14. extinct
15. speciation
16. environment
17. Mate choice
18. ancestor
19. survive
20. fossils

Chapter Test (General)

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. d
14. b
15. d
16. c
17. d
18. a
19. e
20. b

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. d
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. a
16. f

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6. c
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. a
11. a
17. g
18. a
19. b
20. d
21. c
22. e
23. Those organisms with traits that are best suited to the environment are more likely to survive and successfully reproduce than those that do not have such traits.
24. Species that shared a common ancestor more recently will have fewer amino acid sequence differences in their hemoglobin than will species that shared an ancestor in the distant past.
25. The variations within a population that make individuals more likely to survive and reproduce are more favorable and therefore more likely to be preserved, or selected for.

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