



# Vocabulary Review

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The process in which organisms with traits well suited to an environment are more likely to survive and to produce offspring is
  - a. trait mechanisms.
  - b. origin of species.
  - c. genetic principles.
  - d. natural selection.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In biology, all of the individuals of a species that live together in one place at one time are called a
  - a. population.
  - b. community.
  - c. half-life.
  - d. habitat.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A change in the genetic makeup of species over time is called
  - a. radioactive dating.
  - b. evolution.
  - c. camouflage.
  - d. natural selection.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The process by which a species becomes better suited to its environment is
  - a. industrialization.
  - b. not an advantage.
  - c. adaptation.
  - d. destructive to its survival.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Structures that share a common ancestry or are similar because they are modified versions of structures from a common ancestor are
  - a. not related.
  - b. homologous.
  - c. not homologous.
  - d. young in origin.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Structures with no function that are remnants of an organism's evolutionary past are
  - a. not visible on organisms.
  - b. young in origin.
  - c. vestigial.
  - d. useful to the organism.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The accumulation of differences between species or populations is called
  - a. gradualism.
  - b. punctuated equilibrium.
  - c. divergence.
  - d. observational species.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The hypothesis that evolution of a species occurs in periods of rapid change separated by periods of little or no change is called
  - a. divergence.
  - b. gradualism.
  - c. isolation.
  - d. punctuated equilibrium.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Populations of the same species that differ genetically because they have adapted to different living conditions are
  - a. observational species.
  - b. different species.
  - c. subspecies.
  - d. conditional races.

**Vocabulary Review** *continued*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The hypothesis that the evolution of different species occurs at a slow constant rate is called
- a. punctuated equilibrium.
  - b. gradualism.
  - c. divergence.
  - d. transitionism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The condition in which two populations of the same species CANNOT breed with one another is called reproductive
- a. infertility.
  - b. extinction.
  - c. isolation.
  - d. selection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When a species permanently disappears, the species is said to be
- a. extinct.
  - b. isolated.
  - c. mutated.
  - d. eliminated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Antibiotic resistance in bacteria is called
- a. natural selection.
  - b. gradualism.
  - c. divergence.
  - d. speciation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The process by which new species form is called
- a. biological change.
  - b. reproduction.
  - c. speciation.
  - d. divergence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The inability of formerly interbreeding groups to mate or produce fertile offspring is called
- a. sterility.
  - b. divergence.
  - c. reproductive isolation.
  - d. extinction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A scientist who studies fossils is called a(n)
- a. archaeologist.
  - b. ecologist.
  - c. paleontologist.
  - d. biologist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. In Grants' study, the effect of weather on the size of the finch's beak is an example of
- a. isolation.
  - b. natural selection.
  - c. gradualism.
  - d. fossilization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Biological molecules that are considered evidence for evolution include
- a. DNA.
  - b. amino acids.
  - c. proteins.
  - d. All of the above