Evolution Brainpop—Natural Selection

Name: Period:

Watch the Brainpop, then fill in the blanks using the words provided in the word bank below each paragraph. You can also use Chapter 10 of your book to help you.

Darwin's Voyage		
Charles Darwin went to the	Islands in the 1800's. While observing	finches (a type of
), he noted th	at they were similar, but had different	Darwin
decided that all finches came from a	a ancestor. Over time, they had	become more
to suit their _	This explained why their beaks	looked so
, as each finc	h had different types of food to eat on its	·
beaks bird common	different environment Galapagos island	specialized
Forces of Change		
What is in the	of an organism can influence if the organism will surv	vive or not. Things
such as the availability of food, wate	er, space, and the possibility of being eaten are all calle	d environmental
Some other	r contributing forces are called,	which means that
no two living things are exactly the s	same, unless you count identical twins. Variations are u	usually the result of
, which are ca	aused by that are made when	
	Mutations can also be created by outside influences li	ike radiation or
chemicals. Some mutations are not	good (like a color that makes the organism stand out t	:0
	mutations are favorable (like camouflage that helps an	
).	,	3
DNA environment hide	mistakes mutations predators pressures	variations)
Survival of the Fittest		
Any kind of t	hat helps an organism will give it a better chance of livi	ng long enough to
Eventually,	the majority of the organisms in	will carry those
traits. This process is commonly ca	lled of the fittest. Such changes	s in a population
are usually very	, taking millions of years. Mutations, combined with	ı environmental
pressures, have resulted in a vast $_$	of life on Earth. Despite such a v	/ariety, all life on
Earth is Pic	k any two organisms, go back in time far enough, and	you will find a
ancestor. Da	arwin thought about these relationships, and decided to	compare the
complexity of life on Earth to a mass	sive	
(common connected mutat	tion populations reproduce slow survival	tree variety)