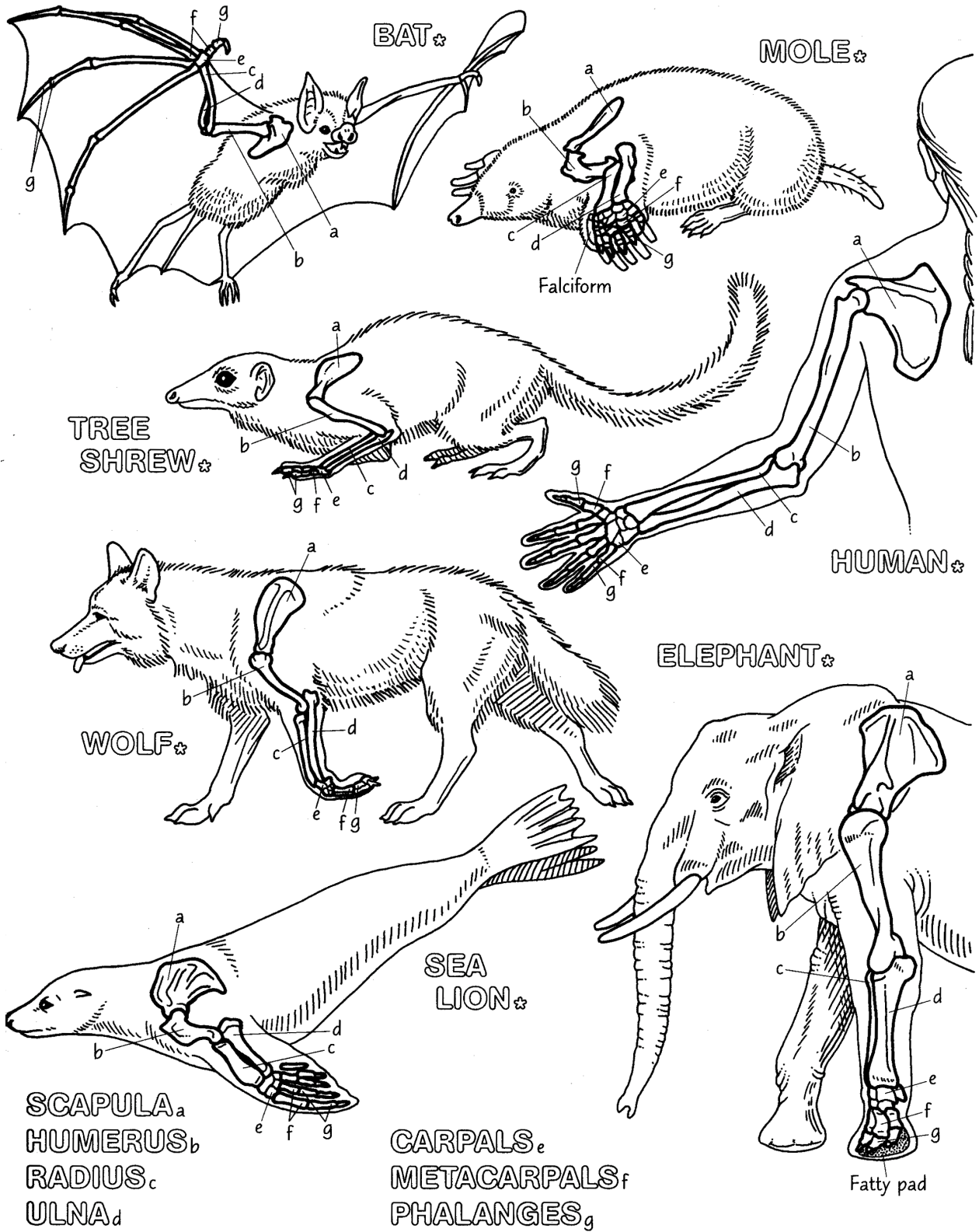


**Evolution**  
**Comparing Mammal Forelimbs**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Period: \_\_\_\_\_



## Evolution

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Comparing Mammal Forelimbs

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Follow the directions below to color-code the diagram and to answer the questions. You can use p.304 of your textbook to help you. Use colored pencils, and check off each box  as you finish that part of the instructions.

Fill in the blanks below using terms from the word banks.

One of the ways that \_\_\_\_\_ try to figure out how organisms are related is by studying their anatomy (body parts). They then compare the same parts of different \_\_\_\_\_ to see how similar they are. When scientists decide that groups of organisms are closely \_\_\_\_\_, they base this decision upon how \_\_\_\_\_ in structure their body parts look and function. For example, \_\_\_\_\_ (animals that have a backbone) have \_\_\_\_\_ structures and musculature (groups of muscles) that have a lot of similarities. For this exercise, you will be examining the bones in the forelimbs (arms, or front legs) of several different mammals.

organisms   related   scientists   similar   skeletal   vertebrates

Scientists have grouped \_\_\_\_\_ together because they all have fur, they are warm-blooded, and have females that produce \_\_\_\_\_ for their young. However, another reason that mammals have been \_\_\_\_\_ together is because of the similarity in their \_\_\_\_\_. This means that mammals have similar \_\_\_\_\_ of bones in similar places in their bodies. Because of this, \_\_\_\_\_ believe that all mammals came from a common \_\_\_\_\_.

ancestor   grouped   mammals   milk   numbers   scientists   skeletons

So you can still read the names, carefully color the names of each of the mammals using black .

Follow the color coding in the list below, and count the number of mammals on the diagram that have that bone in their forelimb.

Color SCAPULA and all bones with an (a) orange . How many of the mammals had this bone? \_\_\_\_\_

Color HUMERUS and all bones with a (b) yellow . How many of the mammals had this bone? \_\_\_\_\_

Color RADIUS and all bones with a (c) blue . How many of the mammals had this bone? \_\_\_\_\_

Color ULNA and all bones with a (d) red . How many of the mammals had this bone? \_\_\_\_\_

Color CARPALS and all bones with an (e) light blue . How many of the mammals had these bones? \_\_\_\_\_

Color METACARPALS and all bones with an (f) purple . How many of the mammals had these bones? \_\_\_\_\_

Color PHALANGES and all bones with a (g) green . How many of the mammals had these bones? \_\_\_\_\_

Do all mammals use their forelimbs for the same thing? \_\_\_\_\_ Give three different examples below of how the mammals in the diagram use their forelimbs:

#1—

#2—

#3—