



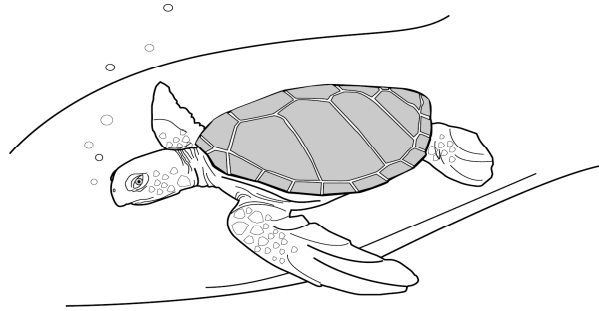
## Evolution

### Evolution Benchmark Review

Name:

Period:

Use the image below to answer the next question.



10. What are some of the adaptations that sea turtles have for living in the ocean?

11. How does natural selection occur? Be sure to include the four parts of natural selection.

12. Geologists have evidence that the continents were once a single giant landmass. This giant landmass eventually split apart, and the individual continents moved to their current positions. What role might this movement of continents have played in evolution?

13. Tarantulas defend themselves by flicking hairs into the eyes of their predators. In a population of tarantulas, a few tarantulas do not have these hairs. Why are the tarantulas that have these hairs more likely to produce offspring than the hairless tarantulas are?

14. Similar species of lizards can be found on several Caribbean islands. But the species have some different traits that match the different environments in which they live. Explain how speciation could have produced the different species of lizards.

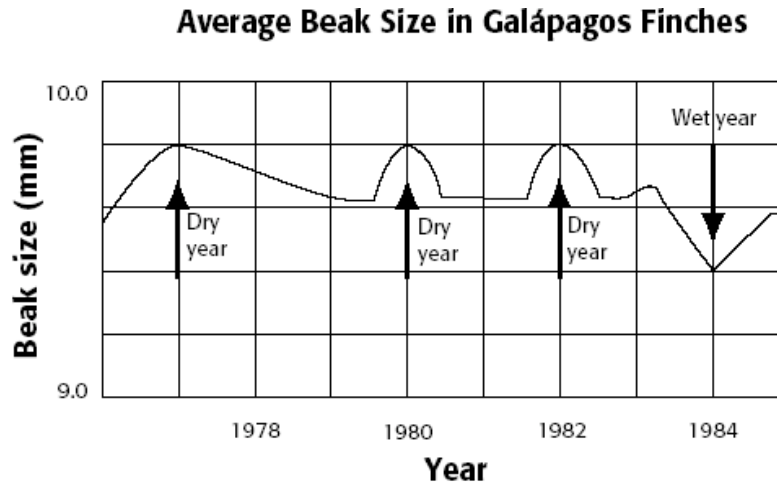
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Use the graph below to answer the next two questions.



15. During dry years, fewer seeds are produced. Birds have to be able to eat the large, tough seeds. How does the change of this environmental factor affect the average beak size of Galápagos finches?

16. Imagine that a storm blew some of the birds on the Galápagos Islands to a new island. The new island receives a large amount of rain. After several generations on the new island, what would you expect to happen to the average beak size of the finches?

17. Whales share a more recent common ancestor with land mammals than they do with fishes. Whales breathe air, give birth to live young, and produce milk like mammals. The DNA of whales is more similar to the DNA of land mammals than it is to the DNA of fishes. Still, whales do share some characteristics with fishes. For example, both fishes and whales use flat fins to swim. How does natural selection explain how whales and fishes can have similar adaptations despite not having a recent common ancestor?