

Evolution Mini Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

10. The Geologic Time Scale begins at the formation of Earth approximately _____ years ago.
- 4.6 thousand
 - 4.6 million
 - 46 million
 - 4.6 billion

ANS: D

STO: Bio8e

11. While looking for fossils on an eroded hillside, you discover fossil coral and fish in one layer. In a layer just above, you find the fossil imprint of a fern frond and some fossil moss. Assuming the rock has not been disturbed, which of the following is the most probable conclusion?
- The area had been a sea until recent times.
 - A forest had once grown there but had become submerged by water.
 - A sea had been replaced by land in ancient times.
 - A saltwater sea had changed to a freshwater lake in ancient times.

ANS: C

STO: Bio8e

12. A clear fish imprint in a rock indicates that the rock is probably _____.
- volcanic
 - sedimentary
 - metamorphic
 - igneous

ANS: B

STO: Bio8e

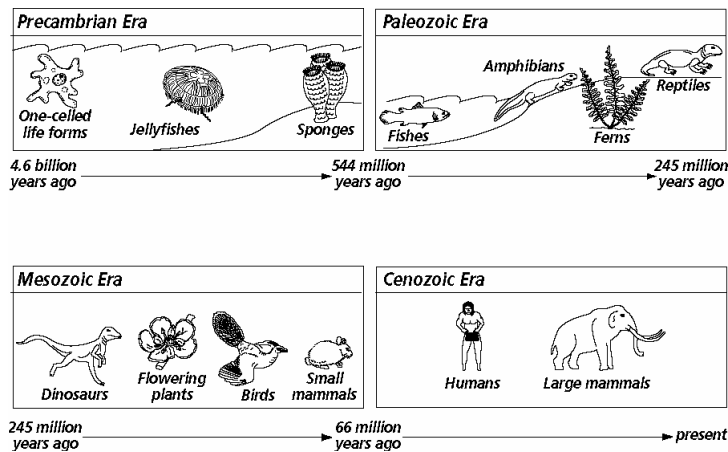


Figure 14-4

13. According to Figure 14-4, what was the earliest form of multicellular life on Earth?
- fish
 - jellyfish
 - land plants
 - reptiles
14. According to Figure 14-4, the correct chronological order of organisms as they develop are _____.
- birds, dinosaurs, jawed fish, bacteria
 - dinosaurs, jawed fish, birds, bacteria
 - jawed fish, dinosaurs, bacteria, birds
 - bacteria, jawed fish, dinosaurs, birds
15. According to Figure 14-4, in how many eras have mammals existed?
- 2
 - 4
 - 5
 - 7

16. New species are formed when two populations
 - a. differ phenotypically.
 - b. are separated by a geographic barrier.
 - c. live under different climatic conditions.
 - d. can no longer interbreed.

17. Whether or not a particular trait is advantageous to an organism is determined by
 - a. the genotype for that trait.
 - b. the environment in which the organism lives.
 - c. the number of individuals possessing an allele for the trait.
 - d. whether the allele for the trait is dominant or recessive.

18. When making evolutionary comparisons the part of the finch that is significant is
 - a. the beak
 - b. the feet
 - c. the coloring
 - d. number of eggs

20. Which combination of characteristics in a population would provide the greatest potential for evolutionary change?
 - a. small population, few mutations
 - b. small population, many mutations
 - c. large population, few mutations
 - d. large population, many mutations

21. Why might the beak of the Akialoa, pictured in Figure 15-7, developed this way?

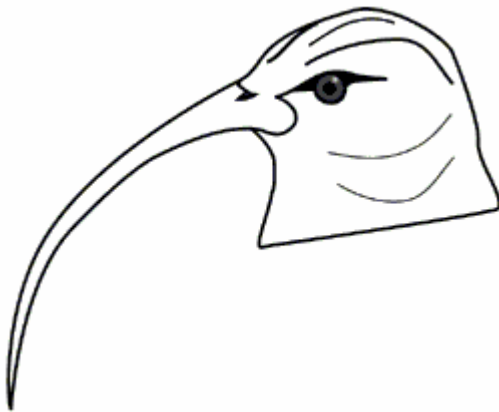


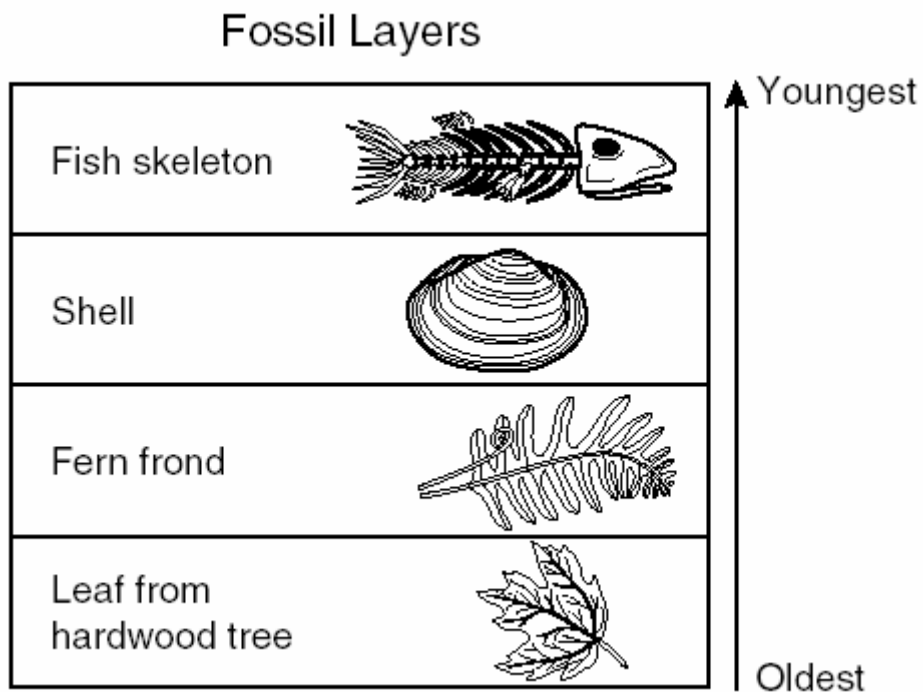
Figure 15-7

- a. to reach nectar in flowers
 - b. to dig through tree bark for insects
 - c. to scoop up fish
 - d. to crack open seeds

22. An important distinction in the definition of a species is that members of different species do not
 - a. live in the same location.
 - b. produce offspring under any circumstances even when they are closely related.
 - c. breed and produce fertile offspring under natural conditions.
 - d. do not live in the same evolutionary time period.

26. Natural selection can best be defined as the _____.
 - a. survival of the biggest and strongest organisms in a population
 - b. elimination of the smallest organisms by the biggest organisms

- c. survival and reproduction of the organisms that occupy the largest area
 - d. survival and reproduction of the organisms that are genetically best adapted to the environment
27. What is the movement of genes into and out of a gene pool called?
- a. random mating
 - b. nonrandom mating
 - c. gene flow
 - d. direct evolution



31. During a severe drought a dry lake was explored for fossils. The diagram represents the fossils uncovered and the layers they were in. According to this information, this area was once a
- a. forest that was replaced by a freshwater lake
 - b. freshwater lake that was replaced by a desert
 - c. saltwater sea that was replaced by a forest
 - d. freshwater lake that was replaced by a forest