

25 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. a nucleic acid that is the hereditary material of an organism
 - a. analogous
 - b. **CORRECT: DNA**
 - c. proteins
 - d. isolation

2. the study of chemicals found in cells
 - a. biogeography
 - b. proteins
 - c. inheritance
 - d. **CORRECT: biochemistry**

3. the evolutionary process by which new biological species arise in a population group that becomes split into two geographically separated populations
 - a. isolation
 - b. adaptive radiation
 - c. divergent evolution
 - d. **CORRECT: speciation in isolation**

4. individuals striving for the same resource that is in limited supply
 - a. biochemistry
 - b. isolation
 - c. **CORRECT: competition**
 - d. micro-evolution

5. the study of the geographical distribution of species, both present and extinct
 - a. **CORRECT: biogeography**
 - b. phylogeny
 - c. biochemistry
 - d. inheritance

6. when one population becomes geographically separated from another so that they can no longer interbreed
 - a. phylogeny
 - b. **CORRECT: isolation**
 - c. proteins
 - d. competition

7. the process by which certain members of a population that are more suited to prevailing environmental conditions survive and reproduce
 - a. **CORRECT: natural selection**
 - b. macro-evolution
 - c. new species
 - d. micro-evolution

8. the result of the evolutionary process of speciation
 - a. **CORRECT: new species**
 - b. proteins
 - c. environment
 - d. inheritance

9. the process of evolving the same as another, distantly related organism
 - a. **CORRECT: convergent evolution**
 - b. micro-evolution
 - c. divergent evolution
 - d. macro-evolution

10. any process involving a substance's change from one state to another without alteration of the chemical composition
 - a. **CORRECT: physical change**
 - b. inheritance
 - c. phylogeny
 - d. chemical change

11. evolutionary diversification in organisms that evolved from a single ancestral species as a result of migration into new environments
 - a. competition
 - b. isolation
 - c. **CORRECT: adaptive radiation**
 - d. natural selection

12. a complex macromolecule consisting of polypeptide chains of amino acids, containing the element of nitrogen as well as other commonly found organic molecules
 - a. DNA
 - b. phylogeny
 - c. isolation
 - d. **CORRECT: proteins**

13. a change, usually in the environment, that causes some organisms with a particular variation to survive and reproduce and those without it to decrease in number
 - a. **CORRECT: selective pressure**
 - b. adaptive radiation
 - c. new species
 - d. quantitative results

14. having the same or similar relation or structure; corresponding in origin but not necessarily in function
 - a. isolation
 - b. phylogeny
 - c. analogous
 - d. **CORRECT: homologous**

15. the scientific study of fossils and all aspects of extinct life
 - a. **CORRECT: paleontology**
 - b. phylogeny
 - c. analogous
 - d. homologous

16. fossils or organisms that show characteristics intermediate between an ancestral form and that of its descendants
- analogous
 - quantitative results
 - CORRECT: transitional forms**
 - physical change
17. describes structures of different evolutionary origins that have evolved to become similar because they perform a similar function in a common environment
- CORRECT: analogous**
 - DNA
 - phylogeny
 - homologous
18. the evolutionary history of a group of organisms depicted as a family tree
- analogous
 - proteins
 - CORRECT: phylogeny**
 - homologous
19. those that are measured and recorded as numbers
- transitional forms
 - CORRECT: quantitative results**
 - adaptive radiation
 - selective pressure
20. any process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances
- CORRECT: chemical change**
 - physical change
 - inheritance
 - homologous

21. the genetic characteristics passed from parent to offspring
- proteins
 - biochemistry
 - biogeography
 - CORRECT: inheritance**
22. evolution involving a succession of relatively small genetic variations that often cause the formation of new subspecies, varieties or races
- isolation
 - macro-evolution
 - divergent evolution
 - CORRECT: micro-evolution**
23. both living and non-living surroundings of an organism
- CORRECT: environment**
 - inheritance
 - phylogeny
 - proteins
24. evolution involving large genetic change, above species level
- competition
 - CORRECT: macro-evolution**
 - divergent evolution
 - micro-evolution
25. evolving to become different from another organism or a common ancestor
- CORRECT: divergent evolution**
 - micro-evolution
 - macro-evolution
 - convergent evolution