

## Darwin and Background

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. On the Galapagos Islands, Charles Darwin observed
  - a. completely unrelated species on each of the islands
  - b. species exactly like those found in South America
  - c. somewhat similar species, with traits that suited their particular environments
  - d. species completely unrelated to those found in South America
  
2. The species of finches that Charles Darwin found on the Galapagos Islands displayed different structural adaptations. One of the adaptations that Darwin noted was the
  - a. similarities of the birds' embryos
  - b. birds' different-shaped beaks
  - c. length of the birds' necks
  - d. number of eggs in each bird's nest
  
3. Based on the adaptations Darwin observed in finches and tortoises in the Galapagos, he wondered
  - a. if species living on different islands had once been members of the same species
  - b. if finches and tortoises had originated from the same ancestral species
  - c. if all birds on the different islands were finches
  - d. why all tortoises on the different islands were identical
  
4. Darwin began to formulate his concept of evolution by natural selection after
  - a. experimentation with animals
  - b. observations of many species and their geographical location
  - c. reading the writings of Wallace
  - d. agreeing with Lamarck about the driving force behind evolution
  
5. What did Charles Darwin learn from reading the work of James Hutton and Charles Lyell?
  - a. Earth is relatively young
  - b. Earth is very old
  - c. All geographical change is caused by living organisms
  - d. The processes that formed old rocks on Earth do not operate today
  
6. Which is a major concept included in Lamarck's theory of evolution?
  - a. Change is the result of survival of the fittest
  - b. Body structure can change according to the actions of the organism
  - c. Population size decreases the rate of evolution
  - d. Artificial selection is the basis for evolution
  
7. Lamarck's theory of evolution includes the concept that new organs in a species appear as a result of
  - a. continual increases in population
  - b. the actions of organisms as they use or fail to use body structures
  - c. the unchanging local environment
  - d. the natural variations already present within the population of organisms