Quizlet NAME _____

25 Multiple choice questions

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

2. the study of chemicals found in cells
    a. biogeography
    b. proteins
    c. inheritance
    d. 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. speciation in isolation

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

5. the study of the geographical distribution of species, both present and extinct
    a. 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. 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. natural selection
    b. macro-evolution
    c. new species
    d. micro-evolution

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

9. the process of evolving the same as another, distantly related organism
    a. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. homologous

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

16. fossils or organisms that show characteristics intermediate between an ancestral form and that of its descendants
    a. analogous
    b. quantitative results
    c. transitional forms
    d. 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
    a. analogous
    b. DNA
    c. phylogeny
    d. homologous

18. the evolutionary history of a group of organisms depicted as a family tree
    a. analogous
    b. proteins
    c. phylogeny
    d. homologous

19. those that are measured and recorded as numbers
    a. transitional forms
    b. quantitative results
    c. adaptive radiation
    d. selective pressure

20. any process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances
    a. chemical change
    b. physical change
    c. inheritance
    d. homologous

21. the genetic characteristics passed from parent to offspring
    a. proteins
    b. biochemistry
    c. biogeography
    d. inheritance

22. evolution involving a succession of relatively small genetic variations that often cause the formation of new subspecies, varieties or races
    a. isolation
    b. macro-evolution
    c. divergent evolution
    d. micro-evolution

23. both living and non-living surroundings of an organism
    a. environment
    b. inheritance
    c. phylogeny
    d. proteins

24. evolution involving large genetic change, above species level
    a. competition
    b. macro-evolution
    c. divergent evolution
    d. micro-evolution

25. evolving to become different from another organism or a common ancestor
    a. divergent evolution
    b. micro-evolution
    c. macro-evolution
    d. convergent evolution