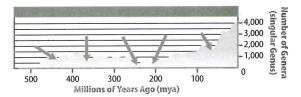
# Understand Key Concepts

Circle the correct answer below.

- **1.** Why do scientists think the fossil record is incomplete? sc.7.L.15.1
  - A. Fossils decompose over time.
  - B. The formation of fossils is rare.

**Chapter 13 Review** 

- C. Only organisms with hard parts become fossils.
- D. There are no fossils before the Phanerozoic eon.
- 2. What do the arrows on the graph below represent? sc.7.L.15.3



- A. extinction events
- B. meteorite impacts
- C. changes in Earth's temperature
- D. the evolution of a new species
- 3. What can scientists learn about fossils using techniques of absolute-age dating? sc.7.L.15.1
  - A. estimated ages of fossils in rock layers
  - B. precise ages of fossils in rock layers
  - C. causes of fossil disappearances in rock layers
  - D. structural similarities to other fossils in rock layers
- **4.** Which is the sequence by which natural selection works? sc.7.L.15.2
  - A. selection  $\longrightarrow$  adaptation  $\longrightarrow$  variation
  - B. selection  $\longrightarrow$  variation  $\longrightarrow$  adaptation
  - C. variation  $\longrightarrow$  adaptation  $\longrightarrow$  selection
  - D. variation  $\longrightarrow$  selection  $\longrightarrow$  adaptation
- **5.** Which type of fossil forms through carbonization? sc.7.L.15.1
  - A. cast
  - B. mold
  - C. fossil film
  - D. trace fossil

- 6. Which is the source of variations in a population of organisms? sc.7.L.15.2
  - A. changes in environment
  - B. changes in genes
  - C. the interaction of genes with an environment
  - D. the interaction of individuals with an environment
- **7.** Which is an example of a functional adaptation? sc.7.L.15.2
  - A. a brightly colored butterfly
  - B. birds flying south in the fall
  - C. the spray of a skunk
  - D. thorns on a rose
- Which is NOT an example of a vestigial structure? sc.7.L.15.2
  - A. eyes of a blind salamander
  - B. pelvic bones in a whale
  - C. thorns on a rose bush
  - D. wings on a flightless bird
- 9. Which do the images below represent? sc.7.L.15.2

### Human





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- A. analogous structures
- B. embryological structures
- C. homologous structures
- D. vestigial structures
- 10. Which is an example of a sudden change that could lead to the extinction of species? sc.7.L.15.3
  - A. a mountain range isolates a species
  - B. Earth's tectonic plates move
  - C. a volcano erupts
  - D. sea level changes

# NGSS'S

# **Science Benchmark Practice**

Mark your answer in the answer bubbles below each question.

## **Multiple Choice**

- 1 According to the theory of natural selection, why are some individuals more likely than others to survive and reproduce? **SC.7.L.15.2** 
  - (A) They do not acquire any adaptations.
  - (B) They are better adapted to exist in their environment than others.
  - C They acquire only harmful characteristics.
  - D The environment randomly decides which organisms will reproduce.
- 2 What do homologous structures, vestigial structures, and fossils provide evidence of? **sc.7.L.15.1** 
  - (F) analogous structures
  - (G) food choice
  - (H) populations
  - (I) evolution

Use the figure below to answer question 3.



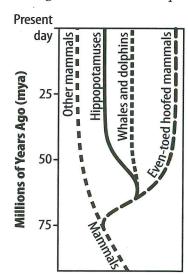
Bat wing

Insect wing

- **3** The analogous structures shown above are not related. However, they both evolved through natural selection. What are they both examples of? **sc.7.L.15.2** 
  - (A) vestigial organs
  - **B** homologous structures
  - (c) adaptations
  - **D** variations

- 4 What is an adaptation? sc.7.L.15.2
  - (F) a body part that has lost its original function through evolution
  - **(G)** a characteristic that better equips an organism to survive in its environment
  - (H) a feature that appears briefly during early development
  - () a slight difference among the individuals in a species
- **5** What causes variations to arise in a population? **sc.7.L.15.2** 
  - (A) changes in the environment
  - B competition for limited resources
  - c random mutations in genes
  - (D) rapid population increases

Use the image below to answer question 6.

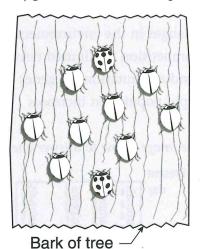


- 6 The molecular clock above shows that even-toed hoofed mammals and other mammals shared a common ancestor. When did this ancestor live? **SC.7.L.15.1** 
  - F 25–35 million years ago
  - **(G)** 50–60 million years ago
  - (H) 60–75 million years ago
  - 75 million years ago

## **NGSSS for Science Benchmark Practice continued**

- 7 What is an extinct species? sc.7.L.15.3
  - (A) a species that blends in easily with its environment
  - (B) a species that resembles another species
  - © a species that was unable to adapt and died out
  - (D) a species that is breed for specific characteristics

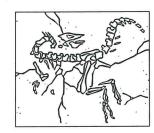
Use the figure below to answer question 8.



- 8 What unique characteristic would the beetles shown above develop through biological adaptation if, over a period of years, the bark on the trees shown became spotted? sc.7.L.15.2
  - (F) The beetles would become spotted.
  - **G** The beetles would become plain.
  - (H) About half of the beetles would become spotted, and half would not.
  - 1 There would be no change.

- **9** When compared with other fossils, what structure indicates the ancestors of whales used to walk on land? **SC.7.L.15.1** 
  - (A) pharyngeal pouches
  - **B** camouflage
  - (c) homologous wings
  - (D) vestigial pelvic bones

*Use the figure below to answer question 10.* 



- 10 What method can scientists use to determine when the fossil above appeared on Earth? sc.7.L.15.1
  - (F) mimicry
  - **G** selective breeding
  - (H) relative-age dating
  - (I) biological evolution
- **11** Which is considered an important factor in natural selection? **sc.7.L.15.2** 
  - (A) limited reproduction
  - **B** competition for resources
  - (c) no variations within a population
  - (D) plentiful food and other resources