

## Changes Over Time ▪ Chapter 7 Pre-Assessment

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Compared to body cells, the cells that result from meiosis have
  - a. half the number of chromosomes.
  - b. the same number of chromosomes.
  - c. double the number of chromosomes.
  - d. triple the number of chromosomes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which is true of the alleles for a gene?
  - a. There are only two alleles for every gene.
  - b. The alleles are always identical.
  - c. The alleles are never identical.
  - d. One allele may be dominant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. An organism's traits are determined by its
  - a. carbohydrates.
  - b. DNA.
  - c. mitochondria.
  - d. chloroplasts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Where do sexually reproducing organisms inherit their alleles from?
  - a. half from each parent
  - b. mostly from their mother
  - c. mostly from their father
  - d. only from their mother

## Changes Over Time ▪ Section 7.1 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Darwin developed one of the most important scientific theories of all time: cell theory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A species is a group of similar organisms that can mate with each other and produce fertile offspring.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A(n) competition helps an organism survive in its environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Factors in the environment can affect an organism's ability to survive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A difference between individuals in the same species is called overproduction.

## Changes Over Time ▪ Section 7.2 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. The development of pesticide resistance is a type of evidence that supports the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Similar structures that related species have inherited from a \_\_\_\_\_ are called homologous structures.
3. Most fossils form when organisms that die become buried in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A trace fossil sometimes provides evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient organisms.
5. The theory of punctuated equilibria accounts for gaps in the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Changes Over Time ▪ Section 7.3 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Over time, different environments and genetic variations have produced, through <u>selective breeding</u> , the variety of species that exists today. |
| _____ | 2. <u>Lack of genetic variation</u> makes a species more likely to be destroyed by environmental change.   |
| _____ | 3. <u>Sharing habitats</u> is one of the main ways new species form.   |
| _____ | 4. Some species have similar body structures and development patterns because of similarities in <u>DNA</u> .  |
| _____ | 5. Extinction is caused by a change in a species' <u>punctuated equilibria</u> .   |

## Changes Over Time ▪ Section 7.4 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. Biologists \_\_\_\_\_ fossil organisms, as well as those that are alive today, based on the organisms' similarities.
2. The word *binomial* means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first word in an organism's scientific name is its \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest level of organization in the classification of living things.
5. Protists, Fungi, Plants, and Animals are the four kingdoms of the domain \_\_\_\_\_.

## Changes Over Time ▪ Section 7.5 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A branching tree diagram shows selective breeding relationships.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A branching tree diagram shows the order in which characteristics may have evolved.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A backbone is an example of a heterogeneous structure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Organisms that share the most derivative characteristics are at the bottom of a branching tree diagram.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Branching tree diagrams group organisms by the number