



1. The Galapagos Islands are where Charles Darwin:

- a. Wrote *On the Origin of Species*
- b. Studied unusual animals
- c. Was exiled after his theories proved unpopular
- d. Was born and raised

2. The beaks of finches found on various Galapagos Islands differed based on:

- a. The size of their island
- b. The length of their wings
- c. The available food supply
- d. The predators that hunted them

3. What is a common ancestor?

- a. An animal that has a lot of offspring.
- b. An animal from which two or more different species evolved.
- c. An animal that is related to many other species.
- d. An animal that's good at escaping from predators.

4. What is least likely to be an example of a variation within a species?

- a. Birth weight
- b. Hair color
- c. Number of offspring
- d. Number of limbs

5. Which of the following is an example of an environmental pressure?

- a. The air pressure in the atmosphere
- b. Breeding between two members of the same species
- c. A lake that's gradually running out of water
- d. A fight between two members of the same species

6. In the phrase "survival of the fittest," the term "fittest" refers to:

- a. The best-adapted organisms
- b. The biggest organisms
- c. The smartest organisms
- d. The fastest organisms

7. Which variation would be most likely to benefit any organism, regardless of environment?

- a. The ability to produce energy more efficiently.
- b. The ability to swim deeper.
- c. Markings that help it blend into its background.
- d. Bigger claws and teeth

8. When nature "selects" a variation, that means that the trait:

- a. Gets passed along from generation to generation
- b. Causes the population to shrink
- c. Has brought about a new species
- d. Helps prey escape predators

9. Dogs are an example of:

- a. A common ancestor
- b. Selective breeding
- c. The natural pace of evolution
- d. Extinction rates rising

10. On Darwin's tree of life, organisms at the base of a branch:

- a. Go extinct from environmental pressures.
- b. Evolve into the closest species on the tree's trunk.
- c. Give rise to species farther down the branch.
- d. Are less fit than species in the middle of a branch.