

X

1. An organism that originated in Hawaii and found nowhere else is described as
 - a. Darwinian
 - b. Endemic
 - c. Adaptive
 - d. Selective
 - e. Competitive
2. Homologous structures have
 - a. the same function and appearance
 - b. different appearances but the same function
 - c. the same origin but may have different appearances
 - d. different origin but may have the same appearance
 - e. none of the above
3. The Law of Succession
 - a. describes how Darwin saw evolution working
 - b. is necessary for uniform geological processes to occur
 - c. is a type of natural selection
 - d. describes the similarity of living and fossil organisms in the same area
 - e. describes the similar embryological development of related organisms
4. The chief agent of natural selection is
 - a. the genotype
 - b. variation
 - c. adaptation
 - d. Hardy-Weinberg
 - e. The environment
5. Average heterozygosity and percent of polymorphic loci
 - a. are used to differentiate species and genera
 - b. are measures of fitness
 - c. indicate hybridization
 - d. are measures of genetic diversity
 - e. are calculated from DNA sequences
6. Preadaptation
 - a. describes the novel use of a preexisting structure
 - b. a consistent evolutionary use of a preexisting structure
 - c. new uses for new structures
 - d. “throw back” to old uses of preexisting structures
 - e. the forward direction of selection
7. Evolution is
 - a. forward looking
 - b. reflective of what worked in the past
 - c. aimed at the perfect adaptation
 - d. a product of preadaptation
 - e. dependent on the formation of new species
8. In an evolutionary sense adaptation means
 - a. ability to respond to day to day environmental variations
 - b. ability to respond quickly to environmental variations
 - c. better survival for organisms with a particular trait than for ones lacking that trait
 - d. each generation changes its responses
 - e. the production of more mutations
9. When the heterozygote is better adapted than either *homozygote*
 - a. recessive alleles only persist in the population
 - b. dominant alleles only persist in the population
 - c. there is no drift
 - d. this is overdominance
 - e. this is underdominance