BRITISH COLUMBIA LIFE SCIENCES 11 (MLFSC11) · UNIT B · 10 QUESTIONS

Evolution and Natural Selection — Practice Test

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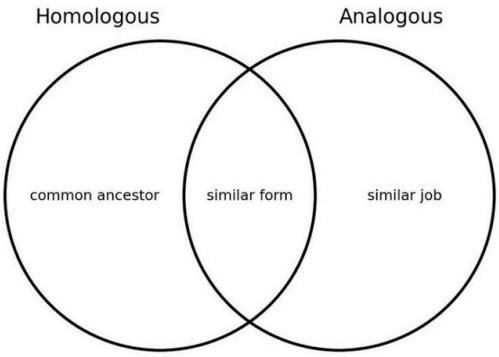
1 **Divergent evolution is shown when related species evolve**

- A no variation at all
- B different traits in different environments
- C identical traits everywhere
- D the same niche always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The diagram compares homologous and analogous structures. The trait shared by both kinds is that they**

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A are found only in fossils
B never affect survival
C can look or work in similar ways
D always share a recent ancestor

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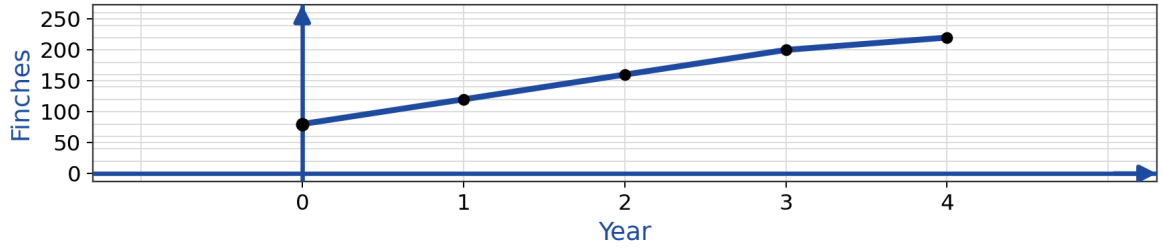
Flag a mistake

3 **Biogeography supports evolution because species on nearby islands**

- **A** are always identical
- **B** never share ancestors
- **C** cannot adapt at all
- **D** are often related but distinct

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4 **The graph shows a finch population on one island over time. In year 3, the population size is**



- **A** 200
- **B** 240
- **C** 120
- **D** 160

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5 **If a beneficial allele spreads, later generations will show**

A a new species at once

B a higher frequency of that allele

C no change in allele frequency

D loss of all other alleles

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6 **Directional selection favours individuals at**

A only the average

B no end at all

C one end of a trait range

D both ends equally

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7 **Stabilizing selection favours individuals near**

A both extremes

B only the largest

C only the smallest

D the average for a trait

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8 **A new species can form without a physical barrier if groups**

A stop interbreeding for other reasons

B share exactly the same niche

C never mutate at all

D live in the same nest

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9 **Common characteristics evolving over time can be seen when**

A allele frequencies stay fixed

B related species share similar structures

C unrelated species share no DNA

D fossils show no change

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10 **Natural selection does not create new alleles. New alleles arise mainly through**

A learning

B fossilization

C mutation

D migration

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. C

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