BRITISH COLUMBIA LIFE SCIENCES 11 (MLFSC11) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

# Evolution and Natural Selection — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

**1** **Evolution in a population means a change over generations in**

- A allele frequencies
- B individual height
- C weather patterns
- D learned behaviour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Natural selection acts most directly on the**

A phenotype of an individual

B age of a species

C fossil record

D climate of a region

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3 **For natural selection to occur, a population must have**

A unlimited food and space

B no predators at all

C variation that can be inherited

D identical individuals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Overproduction in natural selection means that organisms produce more offspring than can**

A be counted by scientists

B live in one habitat

C eat the same food

D survive to reproduce

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**5** **In a dry year, finches with larger beaks crack hard seeds better. These finches are more likely to**



A survive and reproduce

B change their genes at will

C move to a new continent

D stop eating seeds

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6

## An adaptation is best described as a trait that

A has no effect on fitness

B improves survival or reproduction in an environment

C appears in one lifetime only

D is learned from parents

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Flag a mistake

**7** **Thick fur in an arctic fox is an example of a**



A vestigial structure

B fossil trait

C structural adaptation

D learned behaviour

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8 **Migration by geese each autumn is an example of a**

A structural adaptation

B vestigial structure

C analogous structure

D behavioural adaptation

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9 **A cactus stores water in its stem. This is best classed as a**

A physiological adaptation

B fossil record

C reproductive isolation

D convergent trait

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10 **The graph shows the percent of light beetles in a forest over four surveys. Between survey 1 and survey 4, light beetles**

A increased from 10 percent to 90 percent

B decreased from 70 percent to 30 percent

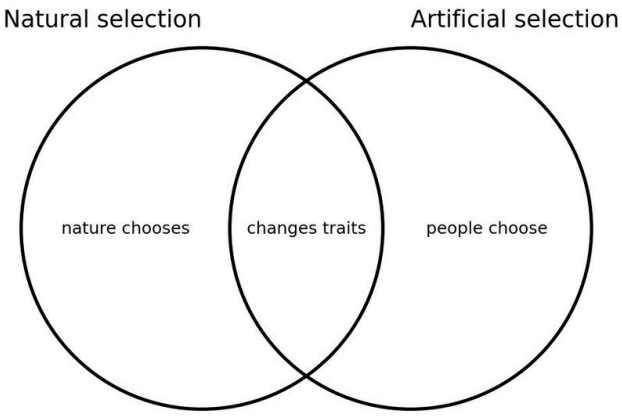
C increased from 30 percent to 70 percent

D stayed at 50 percent

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11

## The diagram compares natural selection and artificial selection. The feature shared by both is that they




Question 11

The diagram compares natural selection and artificial selection. The feature shared by both is that they

A) act only on wild animals

B) require genetic engineering

C) change trait frequencies over generations

D) are directed only by farmers

A act only on wild animals

B require genetic engineering

C change trait frequencies over generations

D are directed only by farmers

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

**12** **Speciation occurs when one population splits into two groups that**

- A live in the same nest
- B eat identical food
- C share every allele
- D can no longer interbreed

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**13** **Geographic isolation can lead to speciation because a barrier**

- A stops gene flow between groups
- B makes all alleles identical
- C removes all mutations
- D prevents any reproduction

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Two groups of frogs breed in different months. This is an example of**

A genetic drift

B reproductive isolation

C artificial selection

D fossil formation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Finches on separate islands evolved different beak shapes for different foods. This pattern is called**

A cloning

B gene therapy

C adaptive radiation

D artificial selection

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Homologous structures, such as the forelimbs of whales and bats, provide evidence for evolution because they**



A perform identical jobs

B formed in the same rock

C have no bones at all

D share a common ancestor

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17 **The wing of a bat and the wing of an insect have similar jobs but different origins. They are**



A analogous structures

B homologous structures

C vestigial structures

D fossil structures

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18 **A vestigial structure, such as the human appendix, is best described as a structure that**

A controls all other organs

B has lost most of its original function

C is essential for survival

D appeared only in fossils

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**19** **Fossils in older rock layers compared with newer layers show**



A only the age of the rock

B that all species are extinct

C how life has changed over time

D that species never change

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20 **Similar DNA sequences in humans and chimpanzees support the idea that the two species**

A live in the same habitat

B eat the same food

C have identical phenotypes

D share a recent common ancestor

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21 **Similar embryos in different vertebrates are evidence for**

A common ancestry

B artificial selection

C extinction

D geographic isolation

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22 **Antibiotic resistance in bacteria increases when resistant bacteria**

A lose all their DNA

B survive treatment and reproduce

C learn to avoid medicine

D stop reproducing entirely

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23 **The graph shows resistant bacteria as a percent of a sample over four weeks. In week 4, the percent resistant is**

A 40 percent

B 60 percent

C 80 percent

D 20 percent

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**24** **When a small group colonizes a new island, allele frequencies may change by chance. This is called**



A artificial selection

B convergent evolution

C photosynthesis

D genetic drift

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25 **Using the same graph, the increase in resistant percent from week 1 to week 4 is**

ANSWER

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

# ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. 70

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