SASKATCHEWAN BIOLOGY 30 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Life and Evolution — 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 **Change in allele frequencies in a population over generations is called**

- A evolution
- B adaptation
- C fossil
- D species

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Natural selection acts on**

- A wishes of organisms
- B variation already present in a population
- C only mutations
- D only fossils

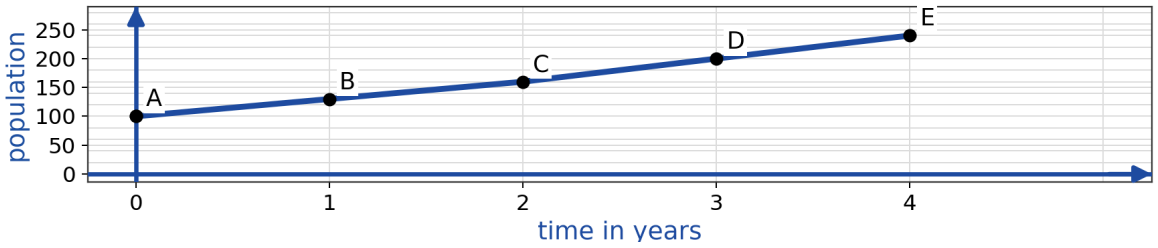
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Out of 150 students surveyed, 30 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is _____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The graph shows a population of finches over time. The population in year 4 is _____**



ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Survival and reproduction of organisms best suited to their environment is called**

A fossil

B species

C natural selection

D variation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Which is the best evidence for common ancestry**

A similar habitats only

B similar names

C similar size only

D similar DNA and homologous structures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Out of 225 students surveyed, 45 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A trait that improves survival and reproduction in an environment is called**

A adaptation

B species

C variation

D mutation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A population in Hardy Weinberg equilibrium has allele frequencies that**

A always increase

B stay constant

C always decrease

D change randomly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Out of 300 students surveyed, 60 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Preserved evidence of past life is called**

A variation

B mutation

C fossil

D gene flow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Genetic drift has its largest effect in**

A large populations

B only plants

C only animals

D small populations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A drug kills most bacteria in a hospital, but a few survive and multiply. The survivors are best explained by**

- A natural selection
- B genetic drift
- C speciation
- D fossil formation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring is called**

- A species
- B mutation
- C gene flow
- D genetic drift

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Speciation is most likely when populations are**

A freely interbreeding

B reproductively isolated

C identical

D in the same habitat always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Average beak depth in a finch population was 9 millimetres before a drought and 11 millimetres after it. The change is best explained by**

A natural selection favouring deeper beaks

B genetic drift in a large population

C a sudden change in the fossil record

D artificial selection by farmers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Differences among individuals in a population is called**

A gene flow

B genetic drift

C variation

D speciation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Two species have very different DNA sequences and no homologous structures. This suggests they**

A share a recent common ancestor

B do not share a recent common ancestor

C are the same species

D evolved only by genetic drift

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A change in DNA that can create new variation is called**

A genetic drift

B speciation

C evolution

D mutation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **In a population in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, the frequency of the recessive allele is 0.3. The frequency of homozygous recessive individuals is**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Movement of alleles between populations is called**

A gene flow

B speciation

C evolution

D natural selection

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Which change would increase variation in a population**

A a new mutation appearing

B all individuals becoming identical

C gene flow stopping completely

D natural selection removing all variation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Random change in allele frequencies in a population is called**

- A evolution
- B genetic drift
- C natural selection
- D adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A small group of birds colonizes an island. By chance, the allele frequencies in the new group differ from the mainland group. This is an example of**

- A the founder effect
- B natural selection
- C artificial selection
- D speciation by fossils

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The formation of a new species is called**

A natural selection

B adaptation

C speciation

D fossil

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. 20
4. 240
5. C
6. D
7. 20
8. A
9. B
10. 20
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. 0.09
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. A
25. C

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