

# Wlhs Biology Unit 7 Evolution

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY: Evidence Of Evolution**

**Background:** Much evidence has been found to indicate that living things have evolved or changed gradually during their natural history. The study of fossils as well as work on embryology, biochemistry, and comparative anatomy provides evidence for evolution.

**OBJECTIVE:** In this activity you will learn about homologous, analogous, and vestigial structures and ~~analogous~~ structures in evolution theory.

**Materials:** Covered potato, uncooked lentils

**Background and Objectives of Lesson**

**Part 1: Homologous Structures (in books)**

an organ or body part that appears in different animals and is similar in structure and function but doesn't necessarily perform the same function

1. Carefully examine the drawings of the bones shown in Figure 1 on the next page. Look for similarities among the various animals.

a. Draw each pair of the bones with a different color. (Note: All bones of the arm should be a single color. All the bones of the hand should be a different single color, etc.) Then label the corresponding bone structure of the other animals the same color as the bone.

b. Summarize the function of each comparative bone.

ANIMAL	FUNCTION OF BONE/JOINT
Human	Support and movement
Monkey	Support and movement
Cat	Support and movement
Wolf	Support and movement
Whale	Support and movement
Shrew	Support and movement

c. Why do bones tend to be similar in each animal? \_\_\_\_\_

**WLHS Biology Unit 7 Evolution** is a crucial segment of the curriculum that delves into the mechanisms of evolution, the history of life on Earth, and the diversity of organisms. This unit provides students with a comprehensive understanding of how species change over time, the evidence that supports evolutionary theory, and the importance of natural selection. In this article, we will explore the key concepts of Unit 7, including the principles of evolution, evidence for evolution, and how these concepts apply to contemporary biology.

## Understanding Evolution

Evolution is the process through which species undergo genetic changes over time, leading to the development of new traits and, ultimately, new species. This process can be understood through several foundational concepts:

## The Theory of Evolution

The theory of evolution, primarily formulated by Charles Darwin in the 19th century, posits that all species of organisms arise from a common ancestor through a process known as natural selection. Key components of this theory include:

1. **Variation:** Within any population, individuals exhibit variations in traits. These variations can be physical, behavioral, or physiological.
2. **Overproduction:** Most species produce more offspring than can survive. This leads to competition for resources.
3. **Survival of the Fittest:** Individuals with traits that confer an advantage in their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce. This concept is often misunderstood; "fittest" refers not only to physical strength but

also to adaptability.

4. Descent with Modification: Over generations, advantageous traits become more common in the population, leading to gradual changes in the species.

## **Mechanisms of Evolution**

Several mechanisms drive evolution, each contributing to the changes in species over time:

- Natural Selection: As previously mentioned, this is the primary mechanism of evolution. It explains how advantageous traits become more prevalent.
- Genetic Drift: This mechanism refers to random changes in allele frequencies in a population, which can have significant effects, especially in small populations.
- Gene Flow: The movement of genes between populations through migration can introduce new genetic material, increasing genetic diversity.
- Mutation: Mutations are random changes in DNA that can create new traits. While many mutations are neutral or harmful, some can be beneficial and contribute to evolution.

## **Evidence for Evolution**

The concept of evolution is supported by a vast body of evidence from multiple scientific disciplines. This evidence can be categorized into several main areas:

### **Fossil Records**

Fossils provide a historical record of life on Earth. They offer insights into the characteristics of ancient organisms and their evolutionary pathways. Key points include:

- Transitional Fossils: These fossils exhibit traits that are intermediate between those of earlier and later species, showcasing the gradual changes that occur over time. For example, the fossil *Archaeopteryx* demonstrates features of both dinosaurs and modern birds.
- Stratigraphy: The layering of rock and the fossils contained within can help scientists date various species and understand the sequence of evolutionary events.

## Comparative Anatomy

The study of anatomical structures across different species reveals patterns of similarity that suggest common ancestry. Key concepts include:

- Homologous Structures: These are body parts that share a similar origin but may serve different functions. For instance, the forelimbs of humans, whales, and bats have similar bone structures but are adapted for different uses.
- Analogous Structures: These structures serve similar functions in different species but do not share a common ancestry. An example is the wings of birds and insects.

## Genetic Evidence

Advancements in molecular biology have allowed scientists to examine the genetic makeup of organisms, providing compelling evidence for evolution:

- DNA Sequencing: By comparing the DNA sequences of different organisms, scientists can determine how closely related they are. The more similar the DNA, the more recent their common ancestor.
- Protein Comparison: Similarities in the proteins produced by different organisms can also indicate evolutionary relationships.

## Modern Applications of Evolutionary Theory

Understanding evolution is not only important for historical context but also has practical applications in various fields:

### Medicine

The principles of evolution are crucial in fields like medicine, particularly in understanding antibiotic resistance. Bacteria evolve rapidly, and those that can survive antibiotic treatments reproduce, leading to populations that are increasingly difficult to treat. This underscores the importance of using antibiotics judiciously and developing new strategies for combating resistant strains.

### Conservation Biology

Evolutionary principles guide conservation efforts. Understanding the genetic

diversity within species can help in formulating effective breeding programs and habitat preservation strategies to prevent extinction.

## Agriculture

In agriculture, knowledge of evolution aids in developing crop varieties that are more resilient to pests and environmental changes. Selective breeding practices leverage natural selection principles to enhance desirable traits.

## Challenges and Misunderstandings

Despite the overwhelming evidence supporting evolution, misconceptions persist. Some common misunderstandings include:

- Evolution is Just a Theory: In scientific terms, a "theory" is a well-substantiated explanation of an aspect of the natural world, supported by a large body of evidence. Evolution is not merely speculation but a robust framework for understanding biological diversity.
- Humans Evolved from Monkeys: Humans and modern monkeys share a common ancestor but did not evolve directly from one another. Instead, both have evolved along separate paths from a shared lineage.
- Evolution Has a Goal: Evolution does not have a predetermined direction or end goal. It is driven by environmental pressures, genetic variation, and random events.

## Conclusion

**WLHS Biology Unit 7 Evolution** provides students with an essential foundation for understanding the dynamics of life on Earth. By exploring the mechanisms of evolution, the evidence that supports it, and its applications in modern science, students gain a deeper appreciation for the complexity of biological systems and the interconnectedness of all living organisms. As we continue to confront challenges in medicine, conservation, and agriculture, the principles of evolution remain vital for informing our approaches and solutions. Embracing this knowledge is key to fostering a scientifically literate society capable of addressing the pressing challenges of the future.

## Frequently Asked Questions

## **What is the significance of natural selection in the process of evolution?**

Natural selection is a mechanism by which individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce, leading to the gradual evolution of species over time.

## **How do mutations contribute to genetic variation in populations?**

Mutations introduce new genetic material into a population's gene pool, creating variation that can be acted upon by natural selection, potentially leading to evolutionary changes.

## **What are the key differences between homologous and analogous structures?**

Homologous structures are similar due to shared ancestry, while analogous structures arise independently in different species due to similar environmental pressures, demonstrating convergent evolution.

## **What role does gene flow play in evolution?**

Gene flow is the transfer of genetic material between populations, which can introduce new alleles and increase genetic diversity, potentially altering the evolutionary trajectory of a population.

## **How does the fossil record support the theory of evolution?**

The fossil record provides evidence of gradual changes in species over time, showing transitional forms and the emergence of new species, which supports the concept of common descent.

## **What is the importance of adaptive radiation in evolution?**

Adaptive radiation occurs when a single ancestral species rapidly diversifies into multiple forms to exploit different ecological niches, demonstrating the process of speciation and adaptation.

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