Name _	Date
Homework 10.1 Early Ideas about Evolution Choose the letter of the best answer.	
	 2. Which scientist proposed that if an organism used a structure so much that it grew, the trait of that larger structure could be passed to its offspring? a. Erasmus Darwin b. Jean-Baptiste Lamarck c. Georges de Buffon d. Charles Lyell
	3. The "present is the key to the past" describes the theory ofa. uniformitarianism.b. catastrophism.c. natural selection.d. evolution.
	 4. Which of the following is a fossil? a. a plant that has recently died b. a group of similar organisms that can reproduce c. a structure or organ that no longer functions d. a trace of an organism that existed in the past
	 5. The theory that landforms on Earth's surface, such as mountains, waterfalls, and canyons, were created as the result of sudden spectacular events is called the theory of a. uniformitarianism. b. catastrophism. c. gradualism. d. evolution.

Homework 10.2: Darwin's Observations

Choos	e the letter of the best answer.
	 The difference in the physical traits of an individual from those of other individuals in a group is called a(n) a. change. b. adaptation. c. species. d. variation.
	2. Over time, adaptations can lead populations to experiencea. environmental changes.b. genetic changes.c. geologic changes.d. extinctions.
	 3. What did Charles Darwin observe in finch populations on the Galápagos Islands off the coast of South America? a. different species on different islands b. all species on one of the islands c. identical species on all the islands d. the same species as in North America
	 4. What did Charles Darwin learn from the fossils of a giant armadillo that he found in Argentina? a. An earthquake led to the armadillo's extinction. b. Armadillos used to be marine organisms. c. Modern animals may be related to fossilized organisms. d. Fossils do not resemble modern animals.
	 5. Fossils of marine organisms high in the Andes Mountains led Darwin to conclude that a. Earth is 6000 years old. b. interspecific variation had taken place. c. great change can happen over time. d. an earthquake had taken place.