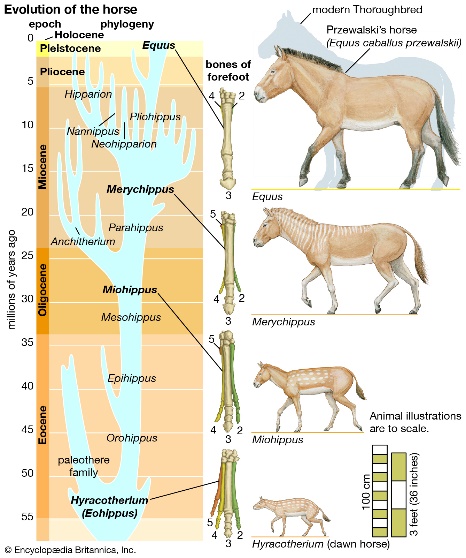
**Unit 2: Evolution – Evidence of Evolution** Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

By the end of the lesson you should be able to:

* State 4 types of evidence **AND explain** why they are good pieces of evidence



**Evidence of Evolution**

Four approaches to studying evolution are:

1.

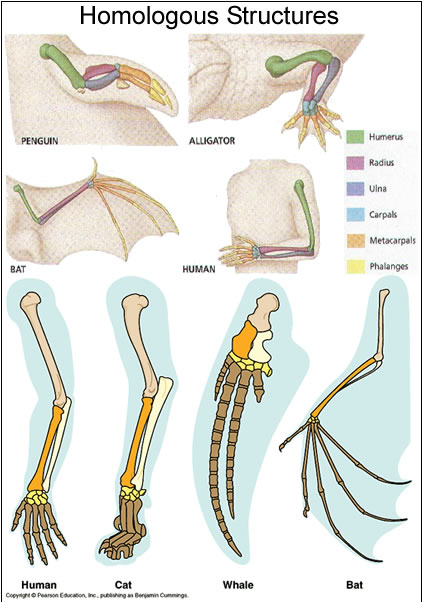
2.

3.

4.

**1. Fossil Evidence**

* Fossils are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Fossils allow us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and follow evolution through history.
* Fossils are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the closest we have to a time machine
* Allow us to compare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in fossil to species alive today.

**2. Comparative Anatomy**

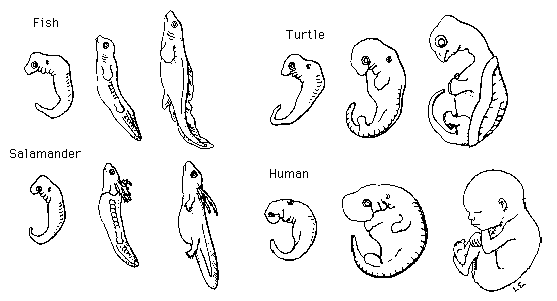
* Comparing homologous structures of species alive today.
* Can be any homologous organs, not just bones.

*Homologous Structures*

* Many organisms have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Therefore they must have had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**3. Comparative Embryology**

* A growing embryo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

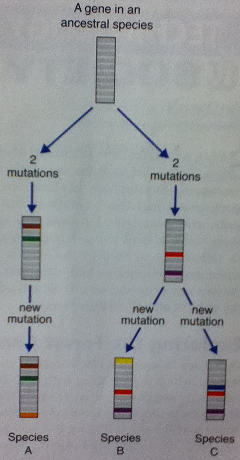
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

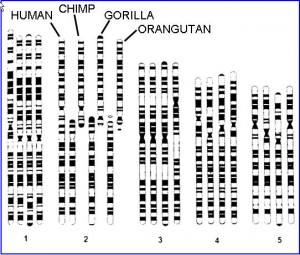
- the basic structures of a common ancestor

**4. Molecular Evidence**

* This method examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or its product, a protein. (remember the protein synthesis story??!)
* This new method is lab intensive but provides some of the most convincing evidence for evolutionary relationships.

1. DNA Comparisons

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and genes from one organism can be transferred in a lab from organisms to another and still function
* Members of the same species have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Interbreeding species distribute any mutations that occur quickly through the gene pool.
* Isolated species collect their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which become subject to different environmental pressures, leading to the creation of a new species.
* This new species will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the previous

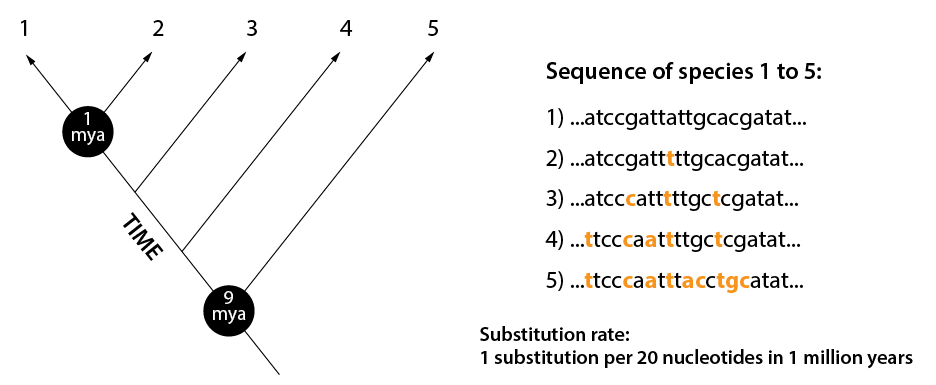


2. Molecular Clocks

* Inheritable mutations occur in any population at the same rate. The longer the

two populations are isolated, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Differences in DNA sequences act as a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to approximate how long the gene pools have been separated.



Summary

* By putting data from all methods together, we can determine the evolutionary history of a group of organisms.
* This is also used to determine the correct classification of living organisms.
* We will be doing classification next! ☺