

105 quiz 6

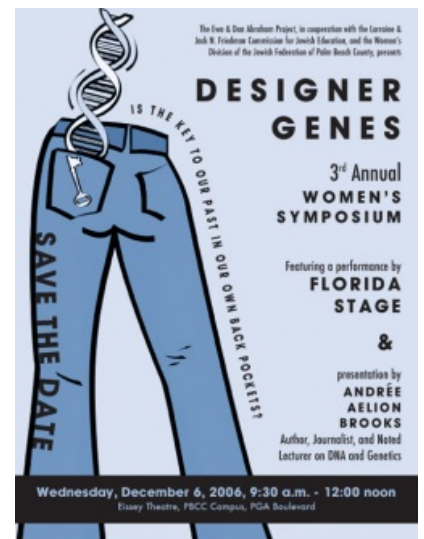
There is another quiz on the back

MATCH one to one (every answer is used exactly once)

CHARLES DARWIN
HUGO DEVRIES

ALFRED WALLACE
LAMARCK

- _____ he thought of natural selection at the same time that Darwin did
- _____ he believed that evolution works because some individuals have more babies than others
- _____ He rediscovered Mendel's work, and then discovered mutations
- _____ he believed that evolution worked because individuals changed and passed changes on



Match one to one

GENOTYPE
GAMETE

PHENOTYPE

ALLELE

POLYGENIC INHERITANCE

MEDEALIAN INHERITANCE

- _____ a haploid cell with 23 chromosomes (in humans) such as an ovum
- _____ the visible characteristics of an individual; what we can see and test for
- _____ the genetic makeup of an individual
- _____ an alternate form of a gene at a locus that may produce a different protein
- _____ one gene (locus) controls one trait, such as sickle cell in humans or dwarfism in pea plants
- _____ a characteristic that is influenced by many genes at different loci, such as human eye color.

Match one to one

HEMOGLOBIN

AMINO ACID

DNA

MITOSIS

MEIOSIS

- _____ the molecular structure of the chromosome; it contains recipes for making proteins
- _____ small molecules which are strung together by a cell in protein synthesis
- _____ type of cell division that produces gametes
- _____ cell division of diploid cell into two diploid cells
- _____ the protein that carries oxygen in a red blood cell

Match one to one:

MUTATION
NATURAL SELECTION

GENE FLOW

RANDOM GENETIC DRIFT
GENE POOL

- _____ is not one of the four factors that cause evolutionary change
- _____ is the differential reproductive success of certain phenotypes relative to others
- _____ is a random change in the DNA itself during cell division
- _____ the exchange of genes between populations by migration from place to place
- _____ changes in allele frequencies over generations due to sampling errors such as the Founder Effect or the Bottleneck Effect ; the smaller the population, the more likely it will have an effect.

first name _____ last name _____

bonus: why are many common infectious bacteria now resistant to the antibiotics that would have killed them a couple of decades ago?