Name	Class	Date	

Chapter 17, The History of Life (continued)

Section 17-4 Patterns of Evolution (pages 435-440)

This section describes six important patterns of large-scale, long-term evolutionary change.

Introduction (page 435)

1. The large-scale evolutionary changes that take place over long periods of time are referred to as ______.

Extinction

Changes in developmental genes

2. Complete the concept map.





Extinction (page 435)

- **3.** What are possible causes of mass extinctions?
- **4.** What effects have mass extinctions had on the history of life?

Adaptive Radiation (page 436)

- **5.** The process of a single species or a small group of species evolving into diverse forms that live in different ways is called _______.
- **6.** What led to the adaptive radiation of mammals?

(3	
2	_		
	_	2	
		2	
2	-		

Name		Class	Date
Conv	vergent Evolution (pages 4	136–437)	
7. Tł	ne process by which unrelated	organisms come to res	semble one another is called
8. Ci	ircle the letter of each choice the	nat is an example of co	nvergent evolution.
a.	Bird's wing and fish's fin		
b.	Shark's fin and dolphin's lim	ıb	
c.	Human's arm and bird's win	g	
d.	Human's leg and dolphin's l	imb	
Coev	volution (pages 437–438)		
	ne process by which two speci ne is called	-	o changes in each other over
10. H	ow have plants and plant-eati	ng insects coevolved?	
11. Th		t a slow, steady rate is	called er long periods of equilibrium?
	ne pattern of long, stable perio	ods interrupted by brie	f periods of more rapid change is
14. Is	the following sentence true or	r false? Evolution has o	often proceeded at different rates
fo	r different organisms		
Deve	elopmental Genes and B	ody Plans (page 440)	
15. H	ow can hox genes help reveal	how evolution occurre	ed?
_			
	· ·	e	timing of genetic control during
en	nbryonic development can co	ntribute to the variation	n involved in natural selection.

© Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

WordWise

Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Then, write the number of each term in the box below on the line under the appropriate letter. When you have filled in all the boxes, add up the numbers in each column, row, and two diagonals. All the sums should be the same.

Definition

- A. Scientist who studies fossils
- **B.** Term used to refer to a species that has ceased to exist
- C. Process by which a single species evolves into many different forms
- D. Microscopic fossil
- **E.** Unit of time into which eras are subdivided
- **F.** Length of time required for half of the radioactive atoms in a sample to decay
- **G.** Method of determining the age of a fossil by comparing its placement with that of fossils in other layers of rock
- **H.** Pattern of evolution in which long stable periods are interrupted by brief periods of more rapid change
- **I.** One of several subdivisions of the time between the Precambrian and the present

Term

- 1. extinct
- 2. relative dating
- 3. half-life
- **4.** era
- 5. period
- **6.** paleontologist
- 7. microfossil
- **8.** adaptive radiation
- **9.** punctuated equilibrium

