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Gr./ 7

Subject/ Science

Worksheet #3

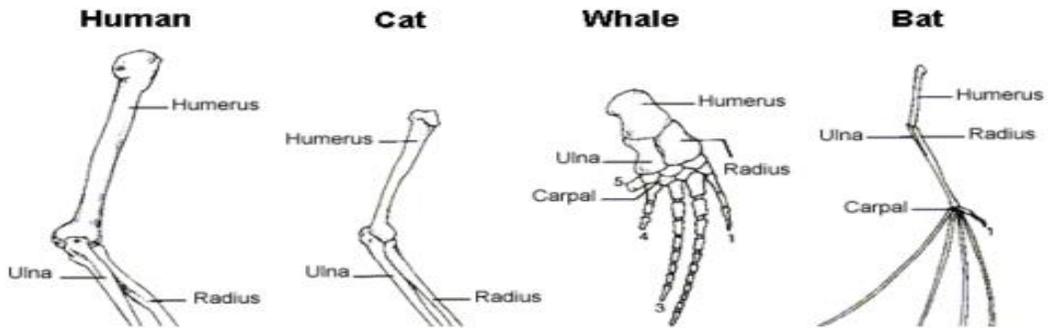
Unit:1, lesson:3**Evidence of Evolution****Textbook Pgs. (28 - 37)*****Lesson vocabulary***

fossil:	a trace or imprint of a living thing that is preserved by geological processes
fossil record	is made up of all the fossils that have been discovered worldwide
embryological	the study of development

✚ What are the 4 evidence of evolution?

1. **Fossil:** can be found in sedimentary rocks, amber and ice.
2. **Common structure.**
3. **Similar DNA.**
4. **Developmental similarities.**

Q1. Look at the following figure that shows similar structures with different functions.



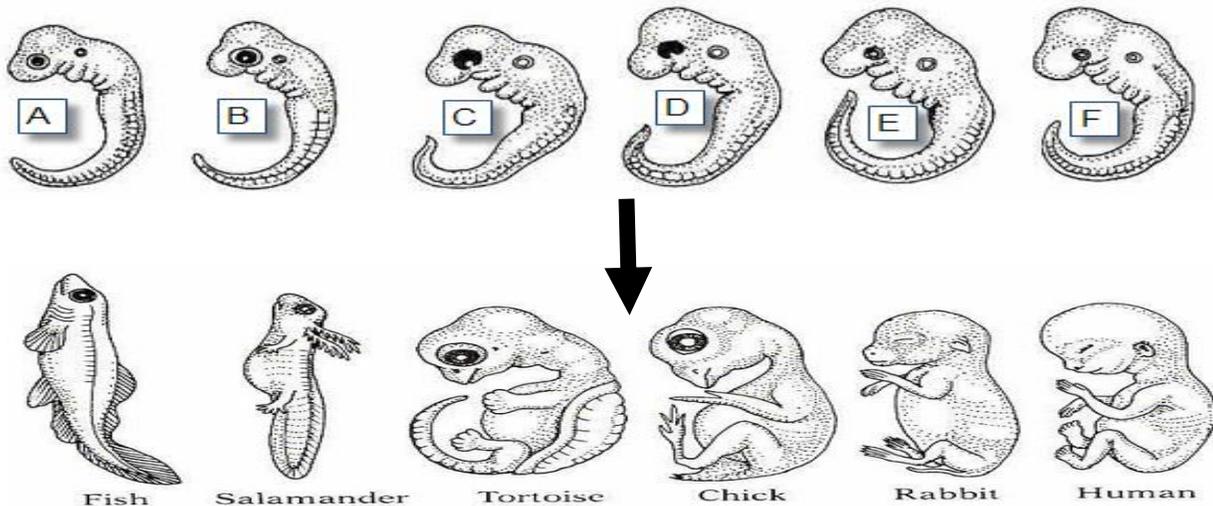
What do these similarities suggest?

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.....

.....

Q2. Look at this diagram and answer the following.



1- What is embryology?

.....

2-How are these embryos similar at the earlier stages? How do that similarity provide evidence of evolution?

.....
.....

Q3. Complete the following sentences.

1. The remains or imprints of once-living organisms are.....
2. All the fossils that have been discovered make up the.....
3. Fossils that help fill in fossil record gaps are.....
4. The scientists found the dinosaurs and extinct animals in,
....., and
5.are types of rock that are formed by the
deposition of small particles and mineral or organic particles on the
floor of oceans or other bodies of water at the Earth's surface.
6. The deeper the fossil is, the it is.
7. is a forefather, fore-elder or a forebear, is a parent of
grandparent, great-grandparent, great-great-grandparent and so
forth).
8.is the genetic material that stores the genetic information.

Q4. What are four types of evidence that suggest that evolution has occurred?

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....

Q5. Why does DNA used to determine the organism's traits and characteristics?

.....
.....

Q6. Put true (T) if the statement is correct and false (F):

- 1. The study of development of an organism is called embryology. ()
- 2. Scientist use cytochrome B protein to study the similarities between species. ()
- 3. Organisms share same structural traits don't share same ancestor. ()
- 4. An ancestor is known as a forefather. ()