

Ruben W

Module 9 Study Guide

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1. a: The immutability of species - The idea that each individual species on the planet was specially created by God ^{and never change.}

b: Micro evolution: The theory that natural selection can, over time, take an organism and transform it.

c: Macro evolution: The theory that natural selection can, over time, take an organism and transform it into a more ^{specialized}

d: ~~strata~~ - The hypothesis that processes similar to those at work in ^{microevolution} ~~microevolution~~ can, over eons of time, transform an organism into a ^{completely different} ~~kind of organism~~

e: Fossils - Preserved remains of one-living organism

f: Paleontology - The study of fossils

g: Structural homology - The study of similar structures

h: Strata - Distinct layers of rock

2. He did it aboard the HMS beagle

3. No

4. Malthus believed in a constant struggle for survival.

5. Lyell came up with the idea, He thought what happened then, happened now.

6. Darwin dispelled the idea of the immutability

7. Macroevolution

8. Microevolution

9. Micro = more specialized
macro = completely different

10. ~~geological~~ geological column = inconclusive
Fossil record: against

Structural homology = against

Molecular biology = against

11. Australopithecus = man/ape link hybrids

12. Every major animal phylum can be found in Cambrian rock. It presents two problems for macroevolution

1. there is no way macroevolutionists can understand how macroevolution proceeded so quickly during those times. 2. there are no intermediate links.

13. Conjunction, transformation, transduction, or Mutation

14. No info added

15. A kangaroo

16. Neo-Darwin hoped to provide a mechanism by which info could be added to the genetic code of an organism

17. the transition would take too much time so there would overall be no change

18. Structural homology and molecular bio say still that macroevolution could not have happened.

Charles Darwin was a scientist (born Feb. 12, 1809)

He went to a high educated school.

He left to study medicine, and then left to study theology. He also liked Geology

He was very observable

He voyaged on the HMS Beagle for years

which then he made many observations - experimented on Pigeons and dogs

Darwin very careful with his discoveries

He died in 1882

Certhidea

This finch eats insects with its small slender beak

Geospiza difficilis

This finch uses its beak to anchor itself while it kicks eggs into a rock.

G. Magnirostris

This finch uses its large beak to crack hard seeds

Darwin found that wild dogs and