Evolution

Embryonic Development Microevolution **Body Structures Biological** Molecules The Fossil Record

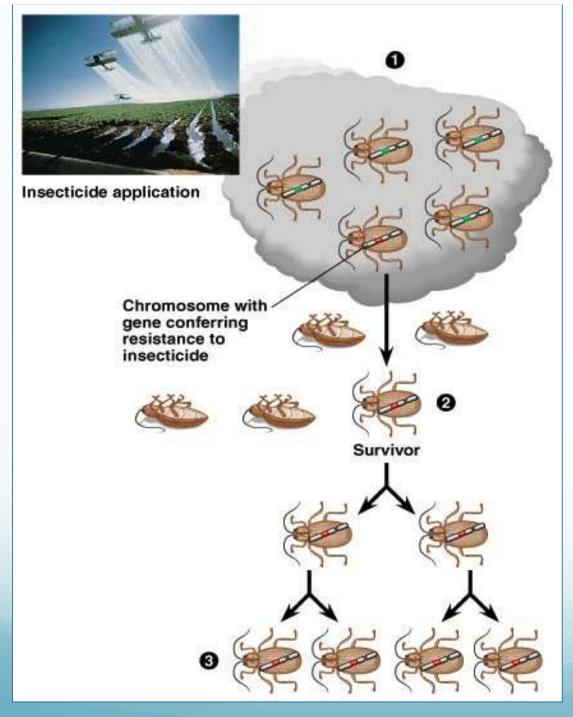
EQ: What is some of the evidence for evolution?

Microevolution

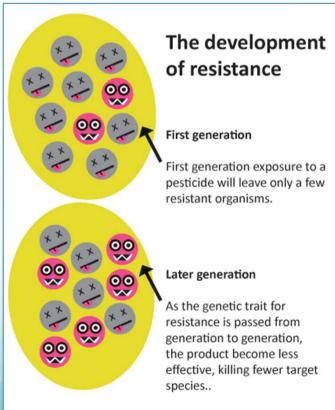
- Evolution that we can see in action during a small amount of time (remember evolution is change {in genes} over time).
 - Examples include
 Peppered moths,
 antibiotic resistance,
 pesticide resistance in
 insects.

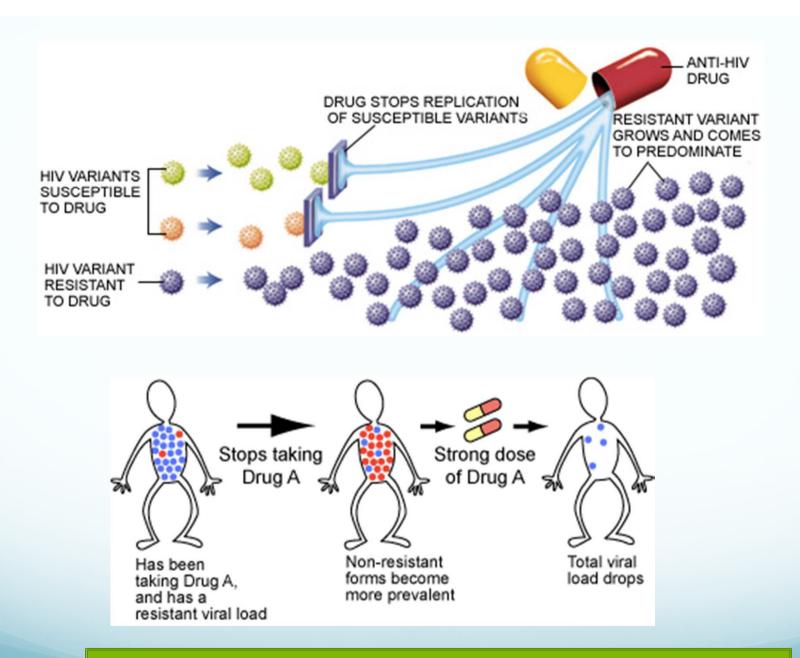


The Peppered Moth



Evolution of pesticide resistance in response to selection





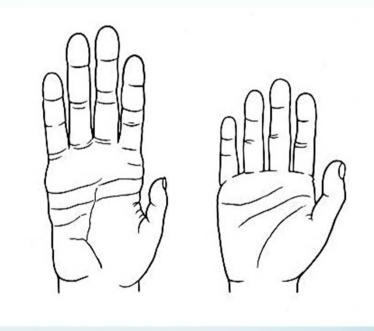
Evolution of drug-resistance in HIV

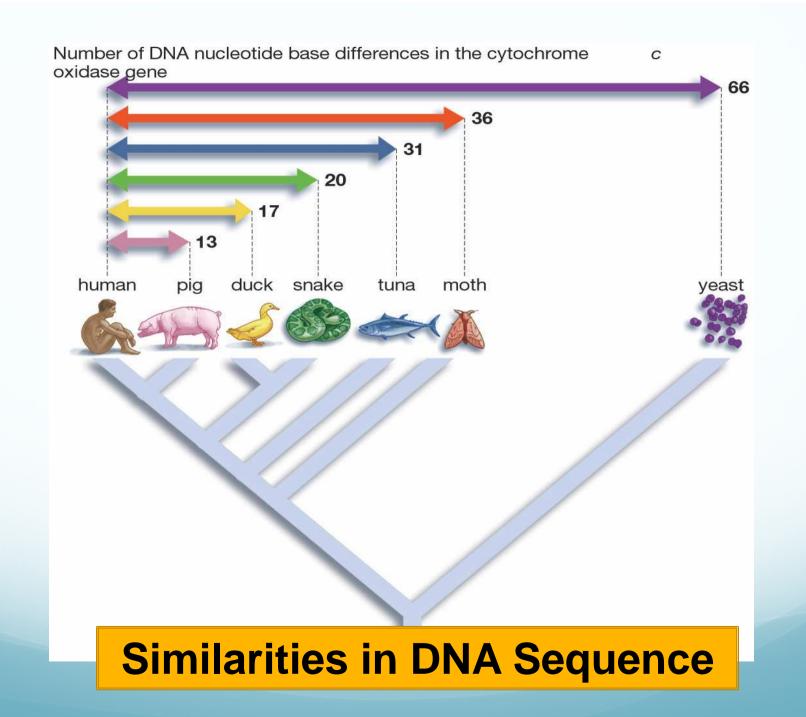
Biological Molecules

Similarities in DNA sequences-

The more alike two organisms are, the more amino acids they have in common (genetic sequence).

Example- Chimpanzees and humans share a nearly identical amino acid sequence.



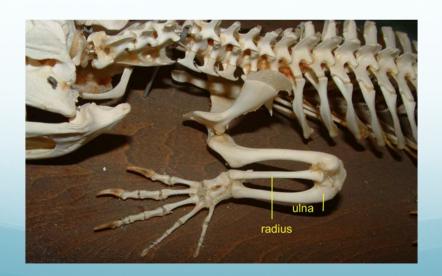


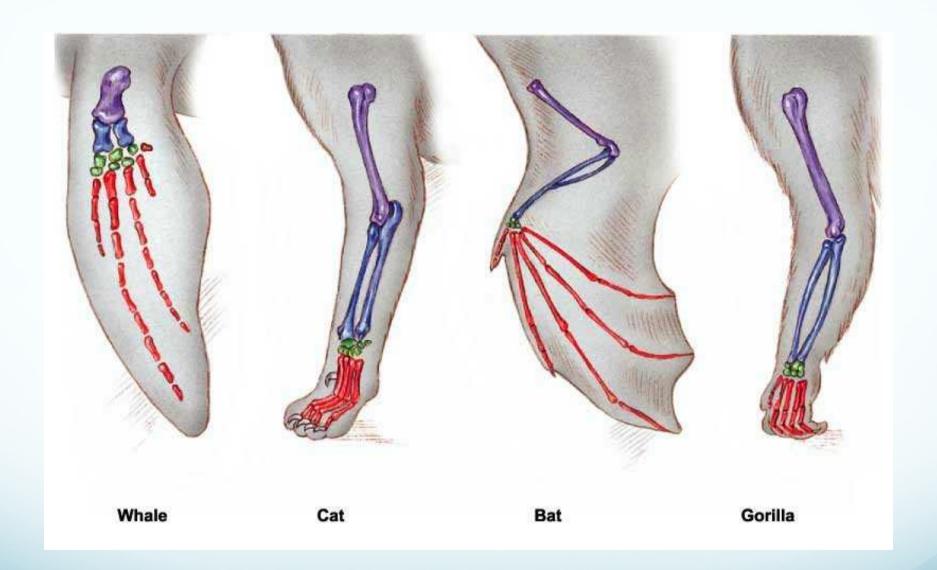
Homologous Body Structures

- Structures that are inherited from a common ancestor.
 - Structures have different mature forms but develop from the same embryonic tissues
- Provide strong evidence that all fourlimbed animals with backbones descended, with modification, from a common ancestor.

Homologous Body Structures

- Scientists noticed animals with backbones (vertebrates) had similar bone structure
- May differ in form or function
- Limb bones develop in similar patterns
 - Arms, wings, legs, flippers

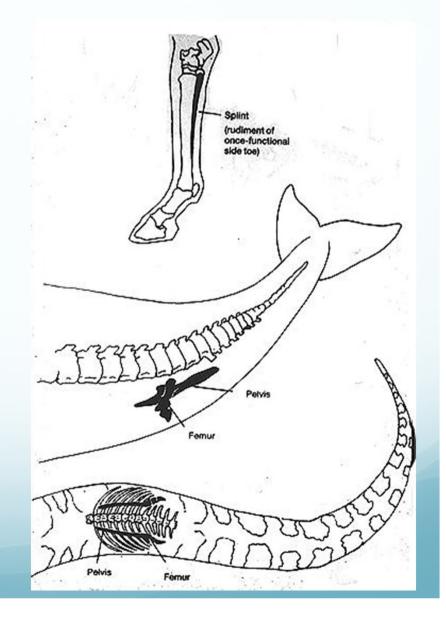




Homologous Structures

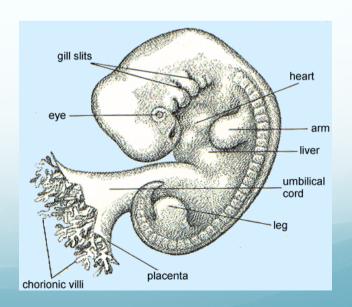
Vestigial Structures

- Structures that are present in an organism, but serve no apparent purpose.
 - Examples: appendix in man, legs on skinks, pelvic bone of whales

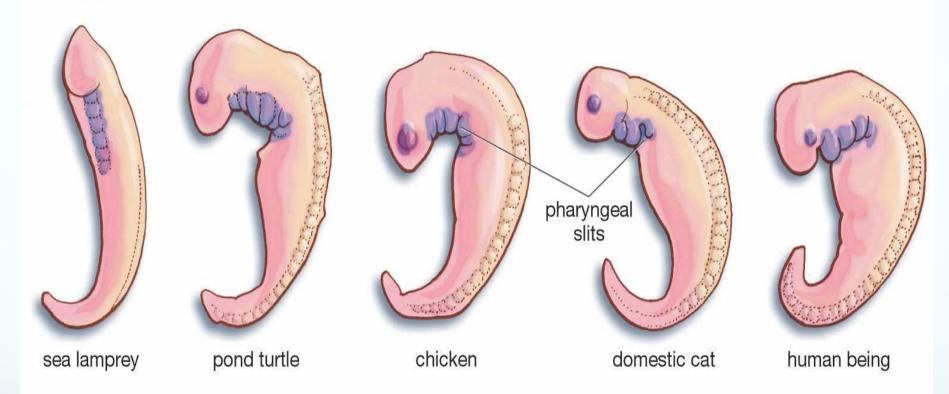


Similarities In Early Development

- Embryonic Structures Of Different Species Show Significant Similarities
- Embryo early stages of vertebrate development



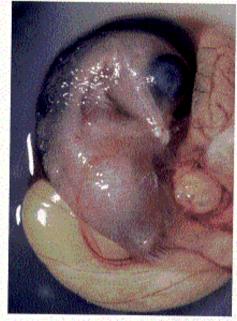
Pharyngeal slits exist in these five vertebrate animals ...



... evidence that all five evolved from a common ancestor.

Similarities In Embryonic Development

Chicken





Turtle

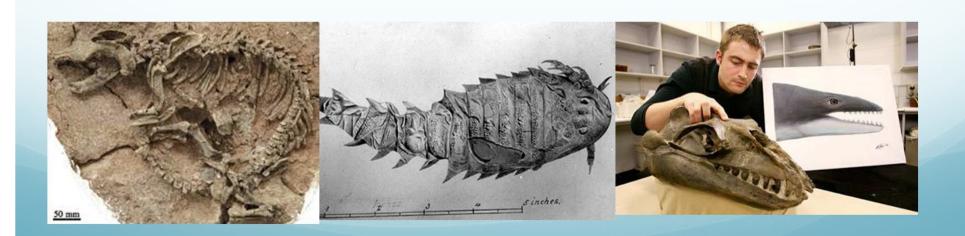
Pharyngeal pouches are present during embryonic development.



Human

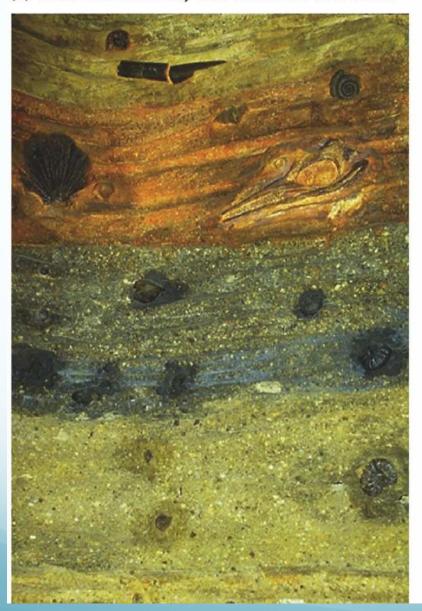
The Fossil Record

- FOSSIL RECORD: all information about past life that can provide evidence about the history of life on Earth.
 - The fossil record is incomplete, because not all organisms become fossilized after death.
 - Over 99% of all species that have ever lived on Earth have become extinct.



Evidence for Evolution – The Fossil Record

(a) Strata of sedimentary rock with fossils embedded



(b) Fossilized sea urchin, at least 65 million years old

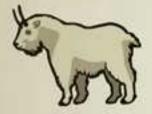


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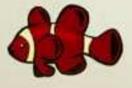






EVOLUTION





















Left Side Activity
Write a half page
summary of the two
videos. (One page total)