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NUMBERS 1-100

1- WRITE THE NUMBERS

30 _____ 60 _____
 50 _____ 45 _____
 24 _____ 92 _____
 71 _____ 56 _____
 84 _____ 29 _____
 38 _____ 11 _____
 45 _____ 73 _____
 13 _____ 67 _____

2- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

a) TWENTY-TWO 23 42 22 f) FORTY-SEVEN 47 57 74
 b) SIXTY-NINE 69 79 39 g) NINETY-FIVE 85 75 95
 c) THIRTY-SIX 35 36 46 h) FIFTY-ONE 51 61 15
 d) SEVENTY-TWO 62 72 27 i) EIGHTY-THREE 83 23 38
 e) NINETY-FOUR 84 49 94 j) A HUNDRED TEN 10 110 102

3- UNSCRABLE THE NUMBERS

a) ENTITWY - _____ e) ENT - _____
 b) LEVEEN - _____ f) LEWTVE - _____
 c) EETNTHIR - _____ g) DREDHUN - _____
 d) TEENFIF - _____ h) UOFR - _____

Name _____ Period 4 Date _____

16.1 Darwin's Voyage of Discovery

Lesson Objectives

- State Charles Darwin's contribution to science.
- Describe the three patterns of biodiversity noted by Darwin.

Lesson Summary

Darwin's Epic Journey Darwin developed a scientific theory to explain how **evolution**, or change over time, occurs in living things. Darwin's theory explains how modern organisms have evolved over long periods of time through descent from common ancestors.

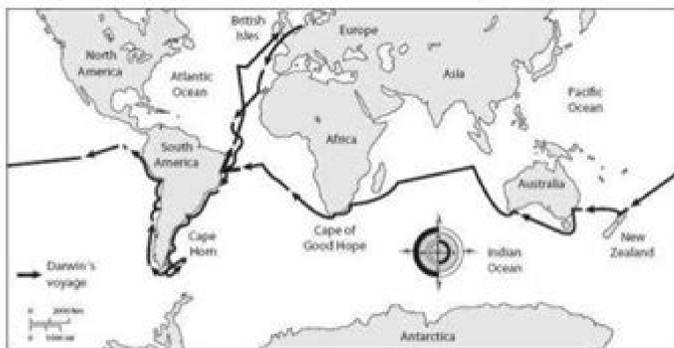
Observations Aboard the *Beagle* During his five-year trip on the *Beagle*, Darwin made many observations and collected a great deal of evidence.

- He noticed that many different, yet ecologically similar, animal and plant species occupied different, yet ecologically similar, habitats around the globe.
- On the Galápagos Islands, Darwin noticed that the traits of many organisms—such as the shell shapes of tortoises—varied from island to island. He noticed that different, yet related, animal and plant species occupied different habitats within a local area.
- Darwin collected **fossils**, the preserved remains of ancient organisms. He noticed that some fossils of extinct species resembled living species.

Darwin's findings led him to think that species are not fixed and that they could change by some natural process.

Darwin's Epic Journey

- THINK VISUALLY** Find and label the Galápagos Islands (2) circle the names of three large land masses Darwin did not visit on his voyage.



- Darwin spent most of his time exploring the continent of South America _____; he did not visit Asia _____, North America _____, or Asia _____.
- During Darwin's time, geologists were suggesting that Earth was flat _____.
- Darwin's work offers insight into the living world by showing organisms are constantly Changing.

Evolution and the Fossil Record

1. The diagram below shows fossils that were found in rocks.



Why do scientists study fossils?

- a. to learn how the planet was formed
- b. to study how organisms change over time
- c. to observe how drought affected the landscape
- d. to understand how weathering affected rock layers

2. The diagram below represents a series of brachiopod fossils showing progressive changes during the Early Mississippian Epoch. The fossils are drawn to scale.



One explanation for this process of change is the theory of

- a. superposition
- b. evolution
- c. dynamic equilibrium
- d. fossilization

3. Earth's fossil record shows evidence that

- a. very few life-forms have become extinct
- b. life-forms existed on land before life-forms existed in water
- c. more complex life-forms probably have evolved from less complex life-forms
- d. older bedrock contains a great variety of life-forms, while younger bedrock contains less variety of life-forms

4. Theories of evolution suggest that variations between members of the same species give the species greater probability of

- a. remaining unchanged
- b. surviving environmental changes
- c. becoming fossilized
- d. becoming extinct

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

The Origin of Life

In your textbook, read about origins: the early ideas.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| microorganisms | vital force | Louis Pasteur | biogenesis |
| nonliving matter | S-shaped | disproved | Francesco Redi |
| organisms | broth | microscope | spontaneous generation |
| spontaneously | air | | |

Early scientists believed that life arose from **(1)** _____ through a process they called **(2)** _____. In 1668, the Italian physician **(3)** _____ conducted an experiment with flies that **(4)** _____ this idea. At about the same time, biologists began to use an important new research tool, the **(5)** _____. They soon discovered the vast world of **(6)** _____. The number and diversity of these organisms was so great that scientists were led to believe once again that these organisms must have arisen **(7)** _____. By the mid-1800s, however, **(8)** _____ was able to disprove this hypothesis once and for all. He set up an experiment, using flasks with unique **(9)** _____ necks. These flasks allowed **(10)** _____, but no organisms, to come into contact with a broth containing nutrients. If some **(11)** _____ existed, as had been suggested, it would be able to get into the **(12)** _____ through the open neck of the flask. His experiment proved that organisms arise only from other **(13)** _____. This idea, called **(14)** _____, is one of the cornerstones of biology today.

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

- 15.** Biogenesis *explains* how life began on Earth.

- 16.** For life to begin, simple *inorganic* molecules had to be formed and then organized into complex molecules.

- 17.** Several billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere had no free *methane*.
