

**DIAGNOSTIC TEST**  
**EVOLUTION**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The gradual orderly change in the events of the universe including both non-living and living things is called the:  
A. Creationist Theory  
B. Theory of Evolution  
C. Theory of Natural Selection
2. Living organisms containing many carbon-based compounds are said to:  
A. carbonic  
B. organic  
C. inorganic
3. The chart divided into eras and periods that shows the bacteria formation from non-living compounds 4000 million years ago to the development of complex organisms today is the:  
A. geological time scale  
B. evolutionary time frame  
C. organic scale
4. The English naturalist who wrote 'Origin of Species' was:  
A. Charles Darwin  
B. Jean de Lamarck  
C. Alfred Wallace
5. The variety of different genes and characteristics of a species in a given area is the:  
A. adaptation  
B. gene frequency  
C. variation
6. A change in the nucleotide sequence in a gene or a change in a chromosome is called:  
A. a mutation  
B. an adaptation  
C. isolation
7. The movement of the crustal plates over millions of years is called the Theory of:  
A. Natural Selection  
B. Evolution  
C. Plate Tectonics
8. The Theory of Natural Selection is often wrongly described as:  
A. survival of the fittest  
B. antibiotic resistance of bacteria  
C. inorganic evolution
9. The development of a new species that can no longer interbreed with its ancestors is known as:  
A. mutation  
B. speciation  
C. isolation
10. The time it takes for half of the original mass of a radioactive substance to break down is the:  
A. half-time  
B. isotope  
C. half-life

**True-False Questions**

11. Lamarck proposed that the change of living things was as a result of the environment and not genetic makeup.
12. Older rocks are found closer to the earth's surface than younger rocks.
13. Index fossils are fossils of bony fingers.
14. An example of an homologous structure are the pentadactyl limbs of human and seals.
15. Dinosaur bones are the only type of fossils.

**Short Answer Questions**

16. Why is carbon-14 dating not used to determine the age of most rocks?
17. Why are vestigial organs important in the concept of evolution?
18. How does comparative embryology give some evidence for evolution?
19. What are transitional forms and what is their significance?
20. What are mutations?