

13. Looking back at the primate lab, which species is closer to humans, the ape or the Australopithecus? Australopithecus

14. Explain what it means that apes and humans have a common ancestor? Include in your answer if humans did or did not evolve from apes.

At one point in time we were the same species but we branched off in different ways.

15. Explain why you need to take all of your antibiotic drugs even if you are starting to feel better. so that you kill off all of the strongest bacteria

16. Discuss why you ended up with more red beans than lima beans at the end of the bean lab. Use the term natural selection in your response. (First Bean Lab!)

The kidney beans blended in with their environment. This means they were more fit for survival in their environment

which means they will reproduce more & have higher frequencies. Overall this means natural selection

17. If we changed the lab so that instead of looking at the prey we looked at the predators, predict what would have happened. The different predators could have been a spoon, a fork, a knife, or a tweezers. Use the terms natural selection and adaptations and survival of the fittest in your response.

knife would have died out because it would be least fit to eat. Tweezers & spoons would have survived because they would have adaptation for picking out beans since natural selection is survival of the fittest

18. What does survival of the fittest mean? we would see it choose/favor those best adapted will survive those predators

19. Which era of Earth's history lasted the longest?
Pre cambrian

20. What were the main principles of natural selection? This is in your notes!!!

- struggle for existence
- some are more fit than others