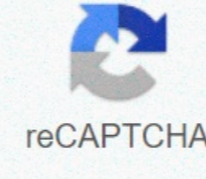




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Nova labs the evolution lab answers mission 3

Since its discovery in 1953, DNA has revolutionized the study of evolutionary relationships. Darwin didn't know anything about DNA. I couldn't explain how the traits were passed from one generation to another, I just knew they were. If Darwin were alive today, he would certainly be surprised how much we can learn about the natural world without even leaving the lab. Watch the video and answer questions 1–5 below. Keyboard shortcut Space Action Pause/Play video playback Enter pause/Play video playback m Mute/Disable video volume Up and Down Arrows Increase and decrease the volume by 10% Right and left Arrows Search forward or backward in 5 seconds 0-9 Fast seek to x% of the video. (f) Enter or exit full screen. (Note: To exit the full screen on the flash press the Esc key.c press c to turn subtitles 1-3 on or off. Click the button below to answer questions 1-3. Remember to check the video if you are not sure of your answers. 4. When comparing the DNA of two closely related organisms, would you expect your DNA to be more or less similar to the DNA of two distantly related organisms? Explain your answer. 5. Fossils almost never contain DNA. So how can we know how narrow or distant fossil organisms are with living organisms? Evolution Lab RESPONSE KEYMISSION 3: DNA Spells EvolutionEltrductory video:1. c 2. c 3. c 4. Sample response: The more closely related two organisms are, the more similar you would expect their DNA to be. This is because it has been less time since they separated from a common ancestor, so fewer mutations will have accumulated. 5. Sample response: You would have to compare the physical features of the fossil and living organisms. Frog legs and fish eggs:1. Two of these four trees: 2. False. Sample explanation: A nucleotide change is not enough to generate all changes. In fact, in most cases, a single change of nucleotide has absolutely no effect on an organism. One fish, two fish, red fish, lung fish:3. Lol The alternative DNA-based hypothesis is that lungfish is the closest living relative to amphibians. 4. Answers will vary. Make sure students provide an explanation for their choice. 5. (d) Where are the little wild things:6. d 7. T. thermophilusand D. radiodurans(must have both to be correct) 8. No, you can't. Example explanation: You can only indicate the relative time of changes over a single lineage. Therefore, it could be said that C at position 15 evolved after C at position 7 along the arching lineage, but it is not known from this data whether before or after T at position 17 in the bacterial lineage. 9. When fossil organisms are part of the group being studied (Fossil DNA can almost never be obtained.) 4frogcoelacanthchiclico7elaichidichildfrogcoelacanthchichhlichfrogcoelacanthcelacanthcelacanthchididididid Cargo... Load...

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