Discovering Origins: Unit 2 Exam

Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary:

Write the definition in your own words, or the definition you remember from the material.

1. Transitional fossils are _____
   _____.
2. A species is _____
   _____.
3. A kind is _____
   _____.
4. A baramin is _____
   _____.
5. Vestigial Organs are _____
   _____.

True / False:

Circle **T** or **F**.
If it is true, give a one sentence response explaining why it is true.
If it is false, correct the statement to make it true.

1. T / F How we say something is just as important as what we say.
   _____
   _____
2. T / F Christians should repeat any argument, as long as it supports a Biblical conclusion.
   _____
   _____
3. T / F If a muscle were truly vestigial, it would shrink over time.
   _____
   _____

4. T / F Beneficial mutations usually create new genetic information.
   _____
   _____
5. T / F Chimps have more base pairs in their genome than humans.
   _____
   _____
6. T / F Artificial selection in dogs results in an overall gain of genetic information.
   _____
   _____
7. T / F The Laetoli footprints show a human-like walking pattern.
   _____
   _____

Multiple Choice:

Choose the response that best answers the question.

1. Why do DNA similarity percentages often appear higher than they really are?
   - A. Mutations are ignored
   - B. Only similar regions are compared
   - C. Human DNA is longer
   - D. Computers exaggerate results
2. Which feature most strongly indicates Lucy was adapted for arboreal life?
   - A. Brain size
   - B. Foramen magnum position
   - C. Tooth shape
   - D. Curved fingers
3. Why do pesticide-resistant mosquitoes not support macroevolution?
   - A. They reproduce too quickly
   - B. The mutation only works in labs
   - C. The mutation involved loss of function
   - D. The mutation affects behavior

4. What does “pithecus” mean?
    - A. Southern
    - B. Ape
    - C. Human
    - D. Fossil
5. Which process limits genetic diversity to the genes present in the original population?
    - A. Founder effect
    - B. Genetic drift
    - C. Natural selection
    - D. Genetic recombination
6. Which best describes Neanderthals?
    - A. Extinct apes
    - B. Ape to human transitional species
    - C. Fully human with advanced culture
    - D. Primitive tool users
7. What is a cladogram?
    - A. A DNA map
    - B. A specific part of the fossil record
    - C. A proven evolutionary tree
    - D. A hypothesis about evolutionary relationships
8. When researchers calculated the 98% similarity figure, they excluded:
    - A. 25% of human DNA and 18% of chimp DNA
    - B. 24% of chimp DNA and 18% of human DNA
    - C. The DNA code differences in human and ape language and intelligence
    - D. 22% of human DNA and 18% of chimp DNA

9. Which of the following is *not* a type of mutation?
    - A. Benign
    - B. Intentional
    - C. Lethal
    - D. Beneficial

Match:

Write the letter that best corresponds to each. Some letters may be used more than once while others might not be used at all.

A. Type 1 Baramin
B. Type 2 Baramin
C. Type 3 Baramin
D. Type 4 Baramin
E. Human
F. Ape
G. Mixed set of bones
H. Extinct whale
I. A land-dwelling animal

1. _____ Lucy
2. _____ Pakicetus
3. _____ Plants and insects
4. _____ Java Man
5. _____ Ardi
6. _____ Dorudon
7. _____ Zinjanthropus (later Paranthropus) boisei or “Zinj”
8. _____ Asexual organisms
9. _____ Piltdown Man
10. _____ Homo habilis

Short Answer:

Respond in 2-3 complete sentences.

1. Why should you verify arguments to make sure that they accurately represent the views of *both* Biblical and evolutionary perspectives, instead of just repeating what you've heard?

2. Why is hybridization an important clue for identifying Biblical kinds?

3. Why is Lyell's "centres of creation" idea not Biblical?

Essay:

Answer the following prompts 1-2 complete paragraphs (*Remember*: a paragraph should have 4-6 complete sentences).

1. Explain how Darwin's finches support variation within kinds rather than macroevolution.

2. Explain how modern genetics (mutation rates, mtDNA, Y-chromosome studies) align with a Biblical timeline of human history.