

Name _____ Period ____ Date _____

Antibiotic Resistance and Protist's Alternation of Generations

Part I

Goto the site http://wps.prenhall.com/esm_freeman_biosci_1/0,6452,499512-,00.html

(Activity 21.1)

Prequiz

1. What was Darwin's greatest contribution to science?

2. What is a modern definition of evolution?

3. Which of these lists contains the four postulates of natural selection?

4. What are antibiotics?

5. What is the outcome of natural selection?

Variation and Heritability of a Trait

6. What bacteria causes the disease tuberculosis (TB)?

7. What is the variable trait that exists in the population of bacteria that cause TB?

8. What does it mean by the drug-resistance trait is heritable?

Selection for Antibiotic Resistance

9. What is rifampin and what does it do?

10. What might happen if an individual infected with the drug-resistant strain of TB bacteria began to infect others?

Postquiz

11. Write an accurate statement that summarizes postulates 3 and 4 of natural selection.

12. In this case study, what is the adaptation and what is the new environment?

13. In the U.S. today, about half of corn crop is genetically engineered with a protein that is toxic to corn borers, an insect pest of corn. Which conditions are necessary for the corn borer to evolve resistance to the toxic protein?

Part II

Watch the video at http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/11/2/quicktime/e_s_6.html and answer the following questions.

1. Why is the Russian prison system considered to be "ground zero" in the fight against TB?

2. What is responsible for the evolution of TB strains that are resistant to multiple drugs?

3. How does the misuse of antibiotics affect the evolution of disease-causing bacteria? Use the theory of natural selection to explain the growing resistance to antibiotics.

4. Why should we care about a resistant strain of TB in Russia?

Part III

Protists - Life Cycle of the Ulva

Go to http://wps.prenhall.com/esm_freeman_biosci_1/7/1952/499858.cw/index.html , click **Activities** on the left, view the Life Cycle of the Ulva and answer the following questions.

1. Define alternation of generations.

2. How many cells thick is the sporophyte version of an Ulva? _____

3. What is the difference between the gametophyte and sporophyte version of an Ulva?

4. How are the gametes formed?

5. How is the zygote formed?

Goto the Summary Review and Content Review on the left hand side of the Biological Science (Scott Freeman) – Chapter 27. Use your book to help you answer the questions. Email me your results at wolfed@fulton.k12.ga.us.