Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**NATURAL SELECTION OR SELECTIVE BREEDING?**

*Are the following examples of Natural Selection or of Selective Breeding (Artificial Selection)? Check the appropriate box and explain some evidence that supports your position.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Real-Life Example** | **Natural Selection or Selective Breeding? EXPLAIN!** |
| Rock Pocket Mice are well-camouflaged in the environment they live in. Scientists find dark-colored rock pocket mice living on dark lava rock, and light-colored rock pocket mice living on light-colored sand. How have rock pocket mice developed these varieties? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Natural Selection
 | * Selective Breeding
 |

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| Gardens throughout the world have many different varieties of roses. There are brightly colored roses of different colors, miniature roses, and climbing roses. What is the best explanation for why garden roses have developed so many varieties? |

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| --- | --- |
| * Natural Selection
 | * Selective Breeding
 |

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| Rattlesnakes are very complex organisms with many adaptations. They have hollow fangs that inject their venom directly into their prey. They have heat-detecting pits that allow them to hunt in the dark. They also have a rattle, which warns large animals to stay away. How have rattlesnakes developed these adaptations? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Natural Selection
 | * Selective Breeding
 |

 |
| Housecats such as Calico, Persian, Siamese, American Shorthair, and the largest domestic cat, the Maine Coon, all belong to the same species, *Felis catus*. What is the best explanation for why the *Felis catus* has developed so many varieties? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Natural Selection
 | * Selective Breeding
 |

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| Burrowing owls have many adaptations that help them hunt. They have keen eyesight and sensitive hearing to detect their prey. They have a strong, sharply hooked beak and strong curved talons for catching and tearing prey. Burrowing owls also have specially serrated feathers that allow them to fly completely silently to sneak up on their prey. How have burrowing owls developed all these adaptations? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Natural Selection
 | * Selective Breeding
 |

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