

AQA (GCSE Notes)

Chapter 6: Inheritance, Variation, and Evolution

- Q1. Explain how the number of chromosomes is reduced during meiosis.
- Q2. Why do offspring produced by sexual reproduction show variation?
- Q3. Describe what happens to chromosomes during the formation of gametes.
- Q4. What is the role of meiosis in sexual reproduction?
- Q5. Compare the processes of mitosis and meiosis.
- Q6. Why do gametes have half the number of chromosomes compared to body cells?
- Q7. How does fertilisation restore the normal number of chromosomes in an organism?
- Q8. What is a gamete, and how is it formed?
- Q9. Why are gametes genetically different from each other?
- Q10. How does a zygote develop into an embryo?
- Q11. What is the purpose of mitosis after fertilisation?
- Q12. Define the term 'clone' and explain how it is formed.
- Q13. Why does asexual reproduction produce identical offspring?
- Q14. Give two examples of organisms that reproduce asexually.
- Q15. What is the main advantage of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction?
- Q16. What is the main disadvantage of asexual reproduction?
- Q17. Explain how meiosis results in variation.
- Q18. What is meant by the term 'differentiation' in embryo development?
- Q19. How does sexual reproduction lead to natural selection?
- Q20. Describe the process of fertilisation in animals.

- Q21.** Why is genetic variation important for the survival of a species?
- Q22.** Describe the role of pollen in the reproduction of flowering plants.
- Q23.** What happens to cells immediately after fertilisation?
- Q24.** Why does asexual reproduction not involve gametes?
- Q25.** Describe one benefit of asexual reproduction in plants.
- Q26.** How does selective breeding rely on understanding reproduction and genetics?
- Q27.** Why are all cells produced by mitosis genetically identical?
- Q28.** What is the function of sperm and egg cells in animals?
- Q29.** How is the genetic information copied before a cell divides during meiosis?
- Q30.** Explain how cloning can be used to produce large numbers of plants with the same characteristics.
- Q31.** What is a mutation and how can it affect an organism?
- Q32.** How can a mutation lead to a genetic disorder?
- Q33.** Why are most mutations harmful or neutral rather than beneficial?
- Q34.** What is the link between mutation, variation, and evolution?
- Q35.** How can a beneficial mutation lead to increased fitness in an organism?
- Q36.** Explain why genetic modification is considered controversial.
- Q37.** What is genetic engineering and how is it different from selective breeding?
- Q38.** How can genes be transferred from one species to another?
- Q39.** Describe one example of a genetically modified organism and its benefit.
- Q40.** Why might people be concerned about the use of genetically modified organisms?
- Q41.** How has understanding of meiosis helped in developing modern genetic technologies?
- Q42.** What is the role of modelling chromosomes in understanding meiosis?
- Q43.** Explain why all gametes from the same organism are not genetically identical.



MEGA
LECTURE

- Q44.** How does the fusion of gametes ensure diversity in offspring?
- Q45.** What is the outcome of the two divisions that occur during meiosis?
- Q46.** Describe how a new plant can be produced from cloning.
- Q47.** How can scientists ensure that a clone has the desired characteristics?
- Q48.** Why is meiosis important for maintaining chromosome number across generations?
- Q49.** What is the relationship between chromosomes, genes, and DNA?
- Q50.** Describe the difference in genetic information between cells formed by mitosis and meiosis.
- Q51.** Explain how variation in offspring can be an advantage in a changing environment.
- Q52.** Why does sexual reproduction require more time and energy compared to asexual reproduction?
- Q53.** Describe how asexual reproduction allows rapid population growth under favourable conditions.
- Q54.** What are the benefits of producing many identical offspring in a short time?
- Q55.** Explain how selective breeding can increase food production.
- Q56.** What is the main disadvantage of asexual reproduction in changing environments?
- Q57.** Give an example of an organism that can reproduce both sexually and asexually.
- Q58.** How do malarial parasites use both sexual and asexual reproduction in their life cycle?
- Q59.** Describe how fungi benefit from using both types of reproduction.
- Q60.** What is the advantage for plants like strawberries to reproduce asexually by runners?
- Q61.** Why might daffodils reproduce asexually through bulb division?
- Q62.** Compare the speed and efficiency of sexual and asexual reproduction.
- Q63.** What are the disadvantages of sexual reproduction for single organisms living alone?
- Q64.** How can sexual reproduction lead to better survival of a species in the long term?
- Q65.** In what way does asexual reproduction limit genetic diversity?
- Q66.** Explain why variation is important for natural selection.

- Q67.** Why is it useful for scientists to know which organisms reproduce by both methods?
- Q68.** How can fungi switch between sexual and asexual reproduction depending on conditions?
- Q69.** Describe one reason why asexual reproduction can be risky for a species.
- Q70.** How does reproduction method affect the ability of a species to adapt?
- Q71.** What are the roles of spores in the reproduction of fungi?
- Q72.** Describe how the mosquito plays a role in the sexual reproduction of malaria parasites.
- Q73.** What is DNA and where is it found in the cell?
- Q74.** Describe the shape and structure of a DNA molecule.
- Q75.** What is a gene and what does it do?
- Q76.** How does a gene control the production of a specific protein?
- Q77.** What is meant by the term 'genome'?
- Q78.** Why is the human genome project important in modern medicine?
- Q79.** How can studying the genome help us understand inherited disorders?
- Q80.** Give one reason why it is useful to find genes linked to specific diseases.
- Q81.** How can knowledge of the genome help trace human migration from the past?
- Q82.** What role do chromosomes play in storing genetic information?
- Q83.** How is DNA organised within chromosomes?
- Q84.** Explain how proteins are made using the instructions in DNA.
- Q85.** How could knowing someone's genome help doctors choose the best treatment?
- Q86.** Why is DNA described as a polymer?
- Q87.** Describe how DNA leads to differences between individuals.
- Q88.** Why is the order of bases in DNA important?
- Q89.** What might happen if there is a change in the DNA sequence of a gene?

- Q90.** How can a single gene affect the traits of an organism?
- Q91.** How is the study of genomes helping scientists develop new treatments?
- Q92.** What is the relationship between DNA, genes, and chromosomes?
- Q93.** What is the advantage of understanding gene locations in the genome?
- Q94.** How might studying the genome reduce the risk of inherited disease?
- Q95.** How can identifying genes help in preventing certain diseases?
- Q96.** What technology is used to read and map the human genome?
- Q97.** Why is the double helix structure important for DNA's function?
- Q98.** How is genetic material passed from parents to offspring?
- Q99.** How does a mutation in a gene affect the genome?
- Q100.** How can genome research benefit future generations?
- Q101.** What are the three parts that make up a DNA nucleotide?
- Q102.** Describe the role of the sugar and phosphate groups in the DNA strand.
- Q103.** Name the four bases found in DNA.
- Q104.** What is the relationship between the sequence of bases in DNA and amino acids?
- Q105.** How does a sequence of three bases code for one amino acid?
- Q106.** What is meant by the term "DNA is a polymer"?
- Q107.** Describe how DNA strands are formed using nucleotides.
- Q108.** Explain how the order of bases in DNA determines the protein made.
- Q109.** What is the base pairing rule in complementary DNA strands?
- Q110.** Which base always pairs with adenine in DNA?
- Q111.** Which base always pairs with cytosine in DNA?
- Q112.** What happens during protein synthesis at the ribosome?

- Q113.** Describe the role of carrier molecules in protein synthesis.
- Q114.** What determines the order in which amino acids are joined during protein synthesis?
- Q115.** Why does a protein fold after the chain is completed?
- Q116.** What does the shape of a protein allow it to do in the body?
- Q117.** Give one example of a protein acting as an enzyme.
- Q118.** How can the shape of a protein affect its function?
- Q119.** What is the effect of a mutation in a coding region of DNA?
- Q120.** How might a mutation affect an enzyme's ability to work?
- Q121.** Why might a mutation not change the function of a protein?
- Q122.** How can mutations affect structural proteins like collagen?
- Q123.** What are the possible outcomes of a change in a gene's DNA base sequence?
- Q124.** Explain what is meant by a genetic variant.
- Q125.** How can a change in non-coding DNA affect a gene?
- Q126.** Describe how non-coding DNA controls gene expression.
- Q127.** How can a mutation in non-coding DNA affect the phenotype of an organism?
- Q128.** What is meant by the term "phenotype"?
- Q129.** Why do most mutations have little or no effect on phenotype?
- Q130.** How often do mutations occur in DNA?
- Q131.** Why do some mutations lead to changes in the protein made while others do not?
- Q132.** What is the function of a ribosome in a cell?
- Q133.** Describe how the correct amino acids are brought to the ribosome during protein synthesis.
- Q134.** Why is it important for the amino acids to be added in the correct order?
- Q135.** What happens if one base in a gene is deleted?

- Q136.** What happens if an extra base is inserted into a gene sequence?
- Q137.** What is the difference between an insertion and a deletion mutation?
- Q138.** How can insertion or deletion mutations affect the protein made?
- Q139.** Give an example of how a mutation can be harmful.
- Q140.** Give an example of a mutation that may be beneficial.
- Q141.** Why is it important that the structure of DNA is stable but also allows copying?
- Q142.** What role do hydrogen bonds play in the DNA structure?
- Q143.** What might happen if a mutation occurs in a gene that codes for an enzyme?
- Q144.** How does the shape of a protein relate to its ability to bind to other molecules?
- Q145.** Explain how DNA controls the function of a cell.
- Q146.** How could a mutation in DNA lead to disease?
- Q147.** Why is protein shape important for hormone function?
- Q148.** Why is protein synthesis described as a highly controlled process?
- Q149.** What role do genes play in determining the characteristics of an organism?
- Q150.** How could modelling mutations help students understand their effects on DNA and proteins?
- Q151.** What is a gamete and what role does it play in inheritance?
- Q152.** Define the term chromosome and describe its function.
- Q153.** What is a gene and what does it control in an organism?
- Q154.** What is meant by an allele in genetics?
- Q155.** Explain the difference between dominant and recessive alleles.
- Q156.** What does homozygous mean in terms of alleles?
- Q157.** What does heterozygous mean in terms of alleles?
- Q158.** Define the term genotype and give an example.



MEGA
LECTURE

- Q159.** Define the term phenotype and explain what influences it.
- Q160.** How does a dominant allele affect the phenotype of an organism?
- Q161.** Why is a recessive allele not always expressed in the phenotype?
- Q162.** Describe an example of a characteristic controlled by a single gene.
- Q163.** How do alleles influence the development of a characteristic?
- Q164.** Explain why most characteristics are controlled by more than one gene.
- Q165.** How can you use a Punnett square to predict the outcome of a genetic cross?
- Q166.** Why is probability used in predicting genetic outcomes?
- Q167.** What is the expected ratio of offspring when two heterozygous parents are crossed?
- Q168.** What would be the phenotype ratio of offspring from two homozygous parents, one dominant and one recessive?
- Q169.** How can direct proportion help in understanding genetic crosses?
- Q170.** How is a Punnett square useful in genetic prediction?
- Q171.** What is polydactyly and how is it inherited?
- Q172.** Why can polydactyly be passed on by just one parent?
- Q173.** What is cystic fibrosis and how is it inherited?
- Q174.** Why must both parents carry the allele for a child to inherit cystic fibrosis?
- Q175.** How can a person be a carrier of a genetic disorder?
- Q176.** What does it mean if a person is heterozygous for a recessive disorder?
- Q177.** Explain how embryo screening can be used to detect genetic disorders.
- Q178.** What is one ethical concern about embryo screening?
- Q179.** How can embryo screening reduce suffering from genetic disorders?
- Q180.** Give one economic concern related to widespread embryo screening.
- Q181.** How might embryo screening affect decisions made by parents?

- Q182.** What social issues might arise from selecting embryos based on genetics?
- Q183.** Why do some people support the use of embryo screening?
- Q184.** Why do some people oppose the use of embryo screening?
- Q185.** What are the potential benefits of gene therapy for genetic disorders?
- Q186.** What are the risks involved in using gene therapy?
- Q187.** What is meant by sex determination?
- Q188.** How many pairs of chromosomes are in a human body cell?
- Q189.** Which pair of chromosomes determine the sex of a person?
- Q190.** What sex chromosomes are found in females?
- Q191.** What sex chromosomes are found in males?
- Q192.** How can a genetic cross be used to predict the sex of offspring?
- Q193.** What is the probability of a couple having a male child?
- Q194.** What is the probability of a couple having a female child?
- Q195.** Draw a simple genetic cross to show how sex is inherited.
- Q196.** Why do males determine the sex of the child?
- Q197.** What happens to the sex ratio in a large number of births?
- Q198.** How can ratios help to understand the outcome of genetic crosses?
- Q199.** What is the chance of two heterozygous parents having a child with a recessive disorder?
- Q200.** Why are Punnett squares helpful when studying inherited conditions?
- Q201.** What is variation and what are its main causes?
- Q202.** How can inherited genes influence the phenotype of an organism?
- Q203.** In what way can the environment affect the development of an organism's phenotype?
- Q204.** Why do identical twins sometimes look slightly different even though they have the same genes?

- Q205.** How do both genetic and environmental factors work together to shape phenotype?
- Q206.** What does it mean when we say there is extensive genetic variation in a population?
- Q207.** Why is genetic variation important for the survival of a species?
- Q208.** How do mutations contribute to genetic variation?
- Q209.** Why do most mutations have no effect on the phenotype?
- Q210.** Give an example of a mutation that might affect an organism's phenotype.
- Q211.** Why do only a few mutations result in new phenotypes?
- Q212.** What is the role of mutation in evolution?
- Q213.** How can a new phenotype from a mutation help a species survive environmental change?
- Q214.** Define evolution in terms of inherited characteristics.
- Q215.** What is natural selection and how does it lead to evolution?
- Q216.** Describe how natural selection favours organisms with beneficial traits.
- Q217.** Why is it important that variations exist within a species for natural selection to occur?
- Q218.** What is meant by the term "survival of the fittest"?
- Q219.** What happens to individuals with traits less suited to the environment over time?
- Q220.** How can evolution result in the formation of a new species?
- Q221.** What must happen for two populations to become different species?
- Q222.** Why can species no longer interbreed if they have become too different in phenotype?
- Q223.** How does natural selection explain the evolution of antibiotic resistance in bacteria?
- Q224.** Give an example of a species that has evolved due to environmental pressures.
- Q225.** Why is the theory of evolution by natural selection widely accepted today?
- Q226.** What evidence supports the theory of evolution?
- Q227.** What does it mean when we say all species have evolved from simple life forms?

- Q228.** How long ago did the first simple life forms appear on Earth?
- Q229.** Why is evolution a gradual process over many generations?
- Q230.** Describe the steps involved in the process of selective breeding.
- Q231.** How is selective breeding different from natural selection?
- Q232.** Why do humans use selective breeding in farming?
- Q233.** Give one example of a characteristic that may be selected in food crops.
- Q234.** What characteristic might a farmer want in animals that produce milk?
- Q235.** Why might people selectively breed domestic dogs?
- Q236.** How does selective breeding affect the appearance of flowers?
- Q237.** What are the risks of inbreeding in selectively bred animals?
- Q238.** Why can inbreeding lead to health problems in offspring?
- Q239.** What is an inherited defect and how can it result from inbreeding?
- Q240.** How does selective breeding reduce genetic variation in a population?
- Q241.** Why might low genetic variation be a problem for a species?
- Q242.** What ethical concerns might arise from selective breeding?
- Q243.** How can selective breeding help increase food supply?
- Q244.** Give an example of a success in agriculture due to selective breeding.
- Q245.** What could be a consequence of selective breeding plants with low genetic diversity?
- Q246.** How does selective breeding affect evolution in the long term?
- Q247.** Why must selected individuals be bred over many generations to fix a trait?
- Q248.** How can selective breeding be used to increase disease resistance in crops?
- Q249.** What is one social concern related to breeding animals for extreme traits?
- Q250.** Explain why farmers might choose to avoid inbreeding in livestock.

- Q251.** What is genetic engineering and what is its main purpose?
- Q252.** How is a gene from one organism transferred to another during genetic engineering?
- Q253.** What is a genetically modified (GM) crop?
- Q254.** Give two examples of desirable traits introduced into GM crops.
- Q255.** How can genetic engineering increase crop yields?
- Q256.** What are the potential benefits of genetically modified crops?
- Q257.** Why might GM crops be helpful in countries with food shortages?
- Q258.** What are some concerns people have about eating GM foods?
- Q259.** How might GM crops affect wild plants and animals?
- Q260.** Why is it important to test the long-term effects of GM foods?
- Q261.** How is genetic engineering used in medicine?
- Q262.** Give one example of a useful product made using genetically engineered bacteria.
- Q263.** Why is insulin produced by genetically modified bacteria important?
- Q264.** What are some benefits of using genetic engineering in medicine?
- Q265.** What are the possible risks of genetic engineering in humans?
- Q266.** Why do some people object to genetic engineering?
- Q267.** What role do enzymes play in the process of genetic engineering?
- Q268.** What is a vector in genetic engineering?
- Q269.** Give two examples of vectors used in genetic engineering.
- Q270.** Why are genes transferred at an early stage of development in genetic engineering?
- Q271.** How does transferring genes early affect the whole organism?
- Q272.** What ethical questions are raised by genetic engineering in humans?
- Q273.** How might genetic engineering be used to treat inherited disorders in the future?

- Q274.** What is tissue culture in plants and why is it used?
- Q275.** How does tissue culture help preserve rare plant species?
- Q276.** Describe the method of cloning plants using cuttings.
- Q277.** What are the benefits of cloning plants through cuttings for gardeners?
- Q278.** What is embryo transplant cloning in animals?
- Q279.** Why are embryos split early in development during embryo transplant cloning?
- Q280.** What is the result of cloning an animal using embryo transplant techniques?
- Q281.** Describe the steps involved in adult cell cloning.
- Q282.** Why is the nucleus removed from an unfertilised egg in adult cell cloning?
- Q283.** What is the purpose of using an electric shock in adult cell cloning?
- Q284.** Why do the offspring in adult cell cloning have the same genes as the donor?
- Q285.** Where is the developing embryo placed during adult cell cloning?
- Q286.** What are the possible benefits of cloning in farming?
- Q287.** How could cloning help protect endangered species?
- Q288.** What are the risks of using cloning in agriculture?
- Q289.** How could animal cloning reduce genetic diversity?
- Q290.** Why do some people oppose the cloning of animals?
- Q291.** What are the ethical issues around cloning human embryos?
- Q292.** Why might some people support cloning in medicine?
- Q293.** How could cloning be used to create genetically identical animals for drug testing?
- Q294.** What are the differences between sexual reproduction and cloning?
- Q295.** Why is cloning considered a form of asexual reproduction?
- Q296.** What makes cloning different from selective breeding?

- Q297.** How can cloning help in studying the effects of genes?
- Q298.** Why might clones be more likely to suffer from inherited diseases?
- Q299.** What is the advantage of producing many identical plants in agriculture?
- Q300.** Explain how cloning might be useful in medical research.
- Q301.** Who proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection and what influenced his ideas?
- Q302.** What observations did Darwin make that led to his theory of natural selection?
- Q303.** Why was there controversy around Darwin's theory when it was first published?
- Q304.** What role did fossils and geology play in supporting Darwin's theory?
- Q305.** How does variation within a species help in natural selection?
- Q306.** Why are organisms with beneficial characteristics more likely to survive and reproduce?
- Q307.** How are useful characteristics passed to the next generation according to natural selection?
- Q308.** What is the title of Darwin's famous book and when was it published?
- Q309.** Why was Darwin's theory not fully accepted when it was first introduced?
- Q310.** What was not understood at the time of Darwin's theory that made it difficult to prove?
- Q311.** What is Lamarck's theory of evolution and why is it now rejected?
- Q312.** Give an example of an idea from Lamarck's theory.
- Q313.** What does current science say about inheritance of acquired characteristics?
- Q314.** Who was Alfred Russel Wallace and what did he contribute to the theory of evolution?
- Q315.** When did Wallace and Darwin publish their joint ideas on evolution?
- Q316.** What part of evolution did Wallace do most of his research on?
- Q317.** What is warning colouration and why did Wallace study it?
- Q318.** How did Wallace's work support Darwin's theory of evolution?
- Q319.** Why did Darwin publish his book shortly after Wallace sent him a letter?

- Q320.** How has our understanding of speciation improved since Wallace's time?
- Q321.** What is speciation?
- Q322.** What is the first step in the process of speciation?
- Q323.** How does geographical isolation lead to speciation?
- Q324.** Why does natural selection act differently in isolated populations?
- Q325.** What must happen for two groups to be considered separate species?
- Q326.** Why can't members of different species produce fertile offspring?
- Q327.** How can environmental changes lead to the formation of new species?
- Q328.** What is reproductive isolation and how does it contribute to speciation?
- Q329.** How did Wallace's fieldwork help build evidence for evolution?
- Q330.** What impact did the theory of natural selection have on the field of biology?
- Q331.** Who was Gregor Mendel and what experiments did he carry out?
- Q332.** What was Mendel's main discovery about inheritance?
- Q333.** What term did Mendel use to describe inherited characteristics?
- Q334.** Why was Mendel's work not recognised during his lifetime?
- Q335.** When did scientists begin to accept Mendel's ideas and why?
- Q336.** What role did the discovery of chromosomes play in genetics?
- Q337.** How did the behaviour of chromosomes support Mendel's ideas?
- Q338.** What did scientists conclude about Mendel's units in the early 20th century?
- Q339.** When was the structure of DNA discovered?
- Q340.** Why was the discovery of DNA structure important for understanding inheritance?
- Q341.** What is the gene theory and how did it develop?
- Q342.** How has the gene theory changed the way we study biology?

Q343. What are genes and where are they found?

Q344. How did the combination of Mendel's work and chromosome studies lead to modern genetics?

Q345. How do modern scientists use knowledge of DNA to study inheritance?

Q346. Why was the discovery of DNA seen as a major step in understanding genetics?

Q347. What did Mendel discover about dominant and recessive traits?

Q348. How did the discovery of DNA help explain how characteristics are passed on?

Q349. What is the importance of using evidence in developing scientific theories?

Q350. Why is it important to understand the history of genetics and evolution?

Q351. What are fossils and where are they usually found?

Q352. How do fossils provide evidence for the theory of evolution?

Q353. Describe how fossils can form when conditions for decay are not present.

Q354. How can parts of organisms turn into fossils through mineral replacement?

Q355. What are trace fossils and how are they formed?

Q356. Why is the fossil record incomplete?

Q357. Why is it difficult to know exactly how life began on Earth?

Q358. How can scientists use fossils to study how organisms have changed over time?

Q359. What are some reasons why early life forms did not leave fossils behind?

Q360. What can evolutionary trees tell us about extinct species?

Q361. How is data from fossils used to construct evolutionary trees?

Q362. How do evolutionary trees show the relationships between species?

Q363. What is extinction?

Q364. Give two possible causes of extinction.

Q365. How can environmental changes lead to extinction?

- Q366.** What role do new predators play in extinction?
- Q367.** How can the introduction of new diseases contribute to extinction?
- Q368.** How might competition for resources cause a species to become extinct?
- Q369.** What effect can catastrophic events like volcanic eruptions have on species survival?
- Q370.** Why are some species more vulnerable to extinction than others?
- Q371.** How can humans contribute to the extinction of species?
- Q372.** Why is extinction an important part of the process of evolution?
- Q373.** Why can bacteria evolve quickly?
- Q374.** What happens when a mutation gives bacteria resistance to antibiotics?
- Q375.** How does natural selection explain the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria?
- Q376.** What is MRSA and why is it a concern in medicine?
- Q377.** Why should doctors avoid prescribing antibiotics for viral infections?
- Q378.** Why is it important for patients to finish their full course of antibiotics?
- Q379.** How can overuse of antibiotics in farming lead to resistant bacteria?
- Q380.** What are the challenges in developing new antibiotics?
- Q381.** Why might the development of new antibiotics not keep up with resistant strains?
- Q382.** How can hospitals reduce the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria?
- Q383.** How does antibiotic resistance support the theory of evolution?
- Q384.** What is classification and why is it useful in biology?
- Q385.** Who developed the traditional classification system and what were its main levels?
- Q386.** What is the binomial naming system?
- Q387.** How do improvements in microscopes help scientists classify organisms better?
- Q388.** How has knowledge of biochemical processes changed classification systems?



MEGA
LECTURE

- Q389.** What is the three-domain system and who proposed it?
- Q390.** What types of organisms are found in the Archaea domain?
- Q391.** How is Bacteria different from Archaea in the three-domain system?
- Q392.** Which organisms are included in the Eukaryota domain?
- Q393.** What is the main difference between the traditional system and the three-domain system?
- Q394.** Why is chemical analysis important in modern classification?
- Q395.** What are evolutionary trees used for?
- Q396.** What kind of data do scientists use to build evolutionary trees?
- Q397.** How do evolutionary trees help show common ancestors?
- Q398.** How can scientists use evolutionary trees to study extinct species?
- Q399.** Why do classification systems change over time?
- Q400.** How does the study of DNA support modern classification systems?