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| **Open the TI-Nspire document *No\_Bones\_About\_It.tns***  Similarities and differences in the structure of organisms can give us insight into their evolutionary relationships. When organisms share similar anatomical characteristics along with a common ancestor, these characteristics are defined as **homologous structures**. When organisms share similar characteristics but do not share a common ancestor, these characteristics are called **analogous structures.** | | |  |
| **Move to page 1.2.** | | |
| 1. After reading the instructions on page 1.2, close the directions box by selecting .  2. Use the drop-down box to select a group of bones to investigate. When a bone is selected, the corresponding bone will be highlighted in a specific color on the human arm example. Use the cursor to identify the similar bones in the other organisms. When all bone groups have been identified, all groups will have check marks within the drop-down menu.  . |  | |
| **Move to pages 1.3 – 1.8. Answer questions below and/or on your device.** | | |
| Q1. The bones in this simulation show similar traits between organisms. This is an example of  A. Analogous Structures.  B. Homologous Structures  C. Vestigial Structures | | |

Q2. What do these structures suggest about the relationship of the organisms?

Q3. The wings of a bird and a bat are an example of

A. Homologous Structures.

B. Analogous Structures

Q4. The wings of a bee and a bird are an example of

A. Homologous Structures.

B. Analogous Structures

Q5. What do the structures of the bee and bird suggest about the relationship of the organisms?

Q6. The neck of a giraffe and the neck of a human are an example of

A. Homologous Structures.

B. Analogous Structures

Q7. The body plan of a Shark and a Dolphin are an example of

A. Homologous Structures.

B. Analogous Structures