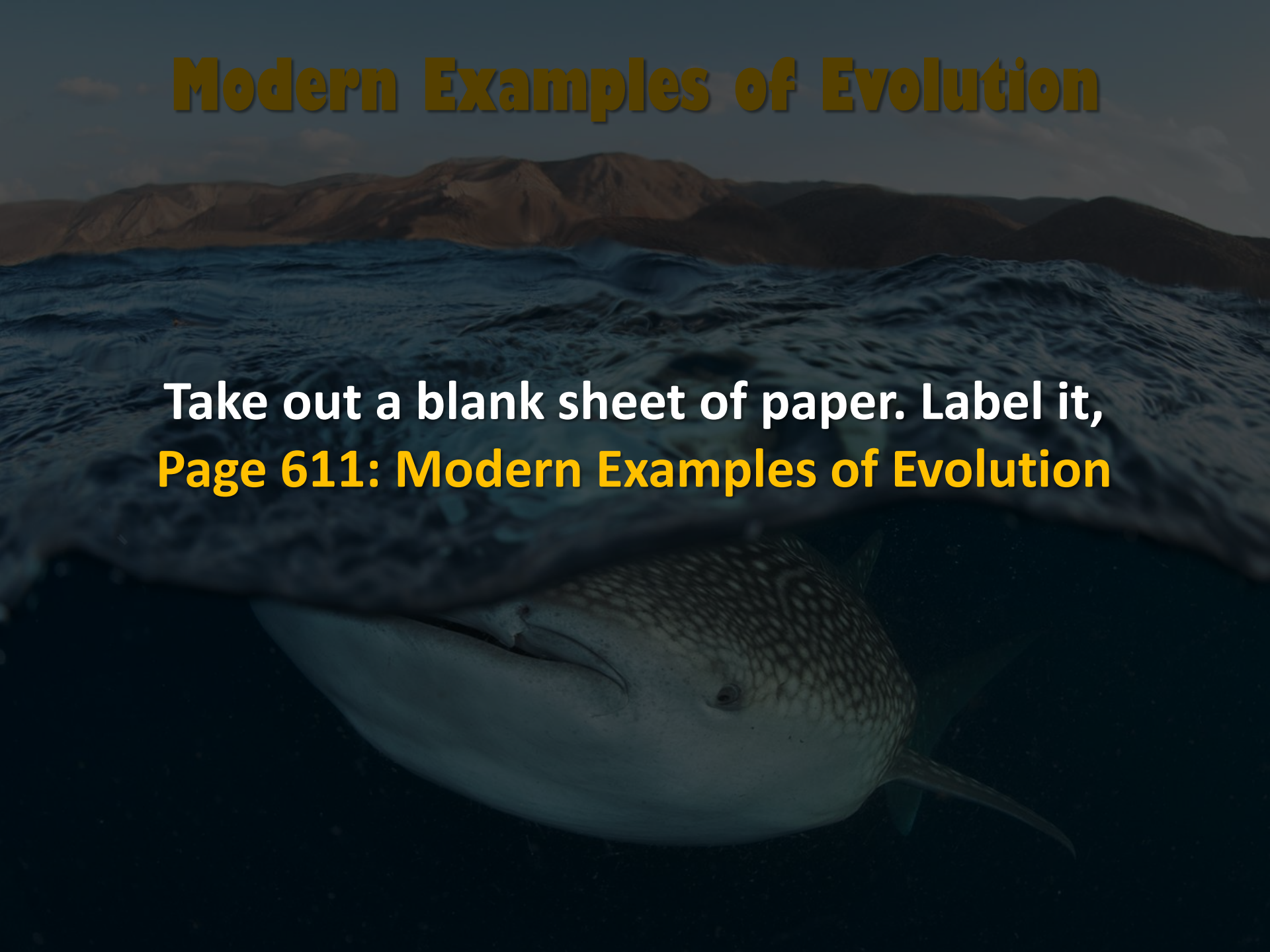


# Modern Examples of Evolution



# Modern Examples of Evolution

Take out a blank sheet of paper. Label it,  
**Page 611: Modern Examples of Evolution**





# Modern Examples of Evolution

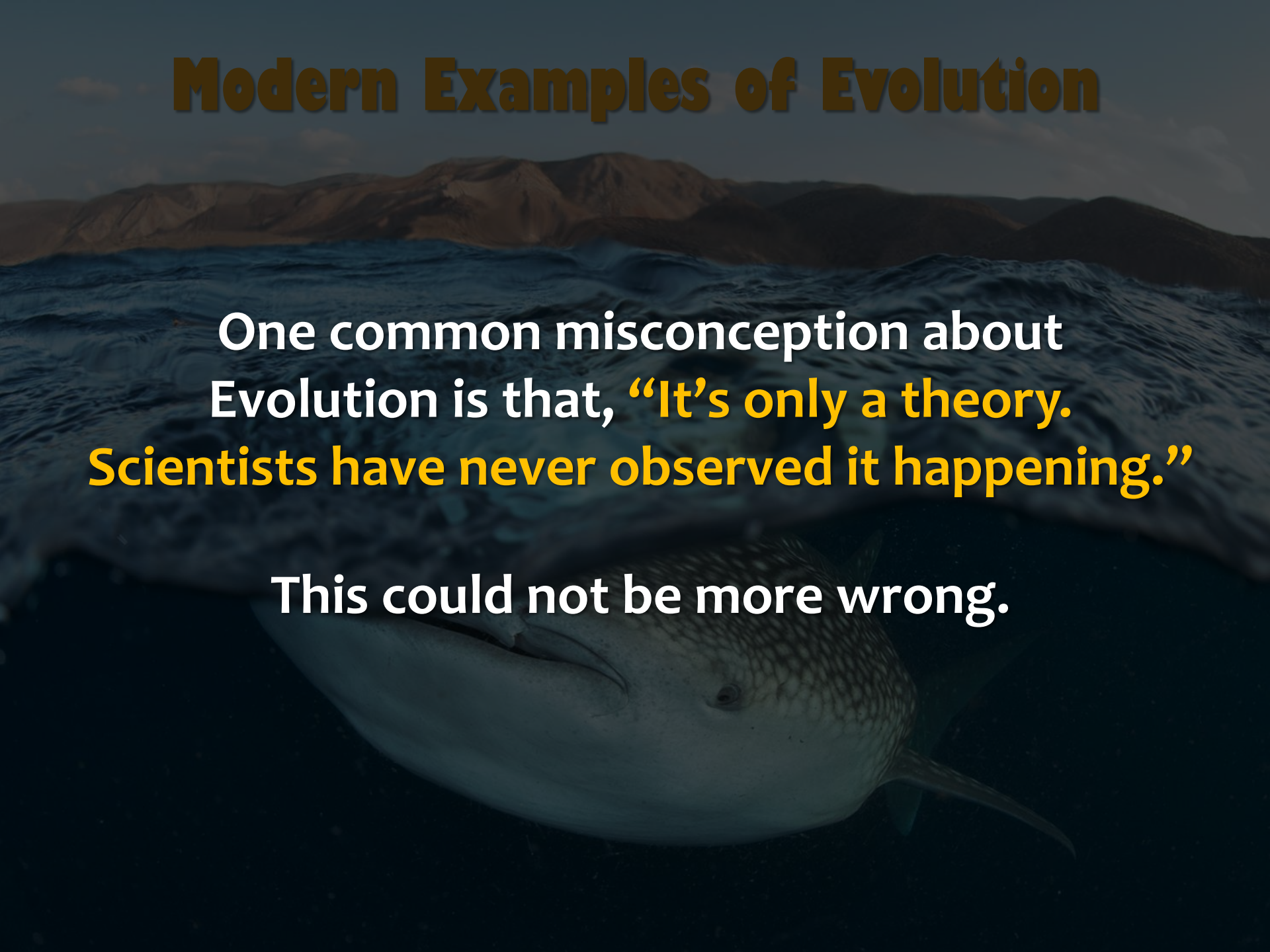
All of the diversity in today's natural world has come about through evolution from a common ancestor.



# Modern Examples of Evolution

One common misconception about Evolution is that, “It’s only a theory. Scientists have never observed it happening.”

This could not be more wrong.





# **Modern Examples of Evolution**

**1. The Peppered Moth**

**2. Human Skin**

**3. Drug-Resistant Bacteria**



# **The Peppered Moth**







# The 1700s

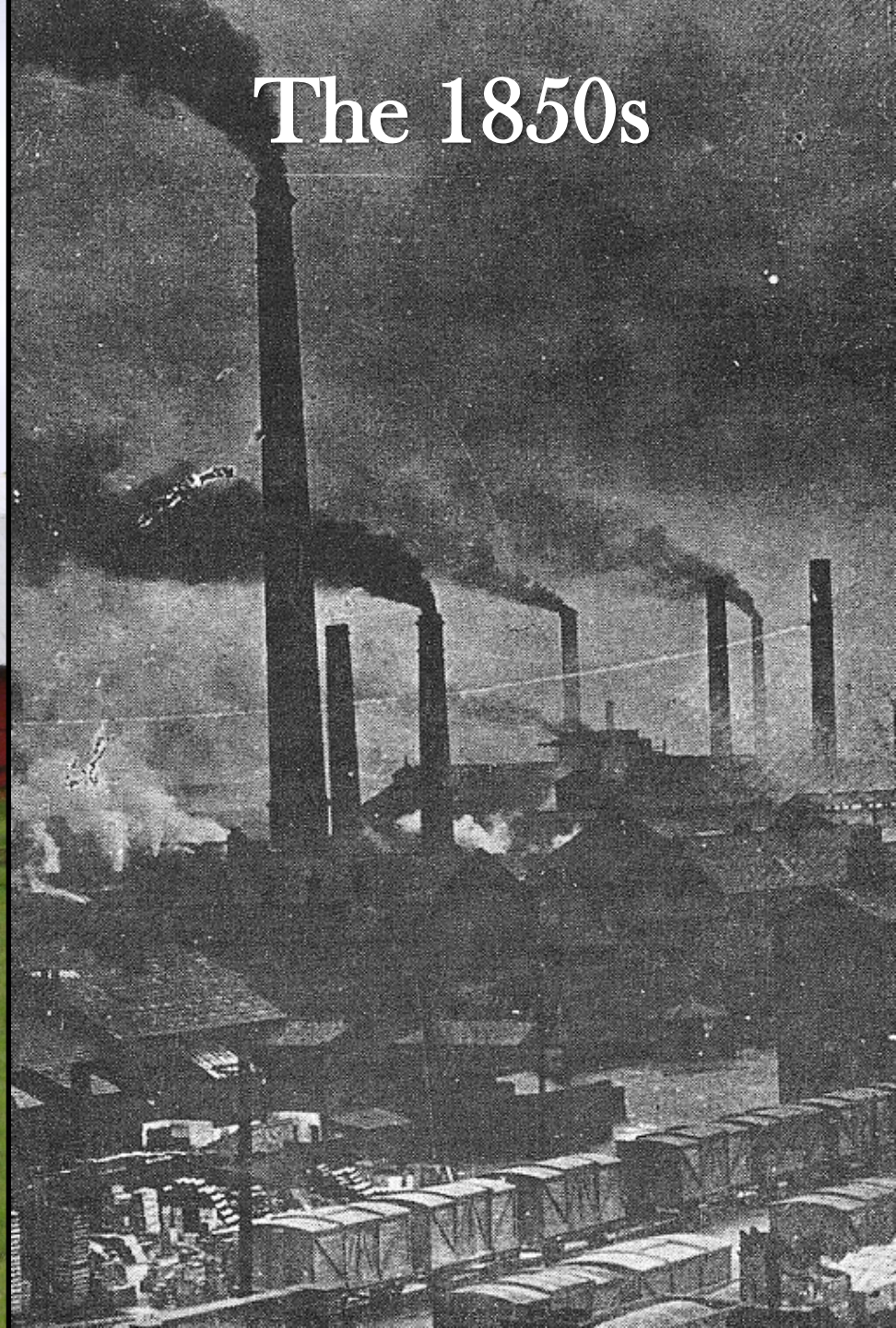




# The 1700s



# The 1850s









A photograph of two peppered moths resting on a large, dark green fern frond. The moth on the left is white with numerous black speckles, representing the 'typical' form. The moth on the right is almost entirely black, representing the 'melanic' form. The background is a dense, out-of-focus pattern of fern leaves.

The peppered moth naturally comes in two colors: white and black. Originally, the population was 90% white.

# The 1700s





# The 1850s



# The Effect of London's Industrial Smog on Moth Coloration

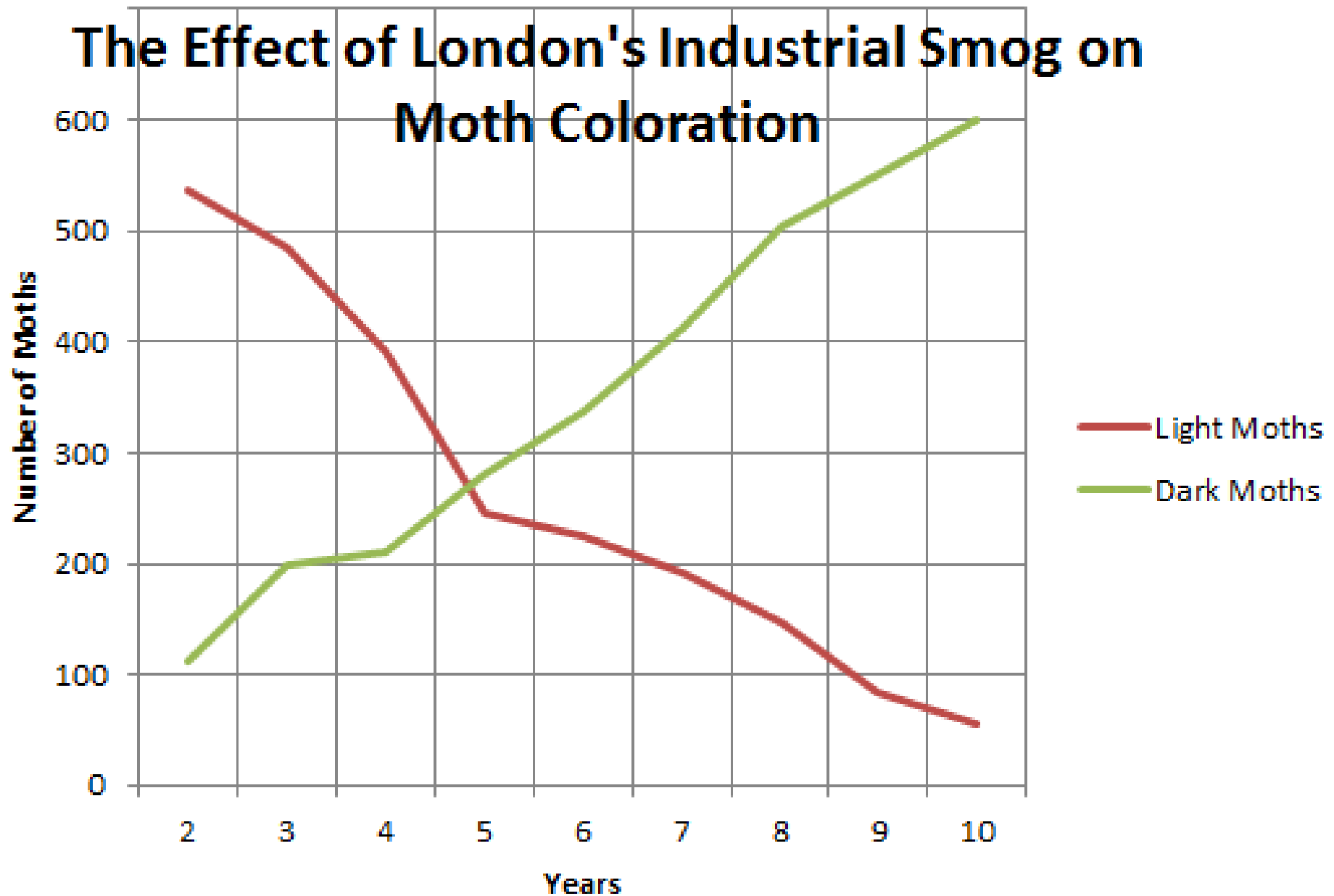
Number of Moths

600  
500  
400  
300  
200  
100  
0

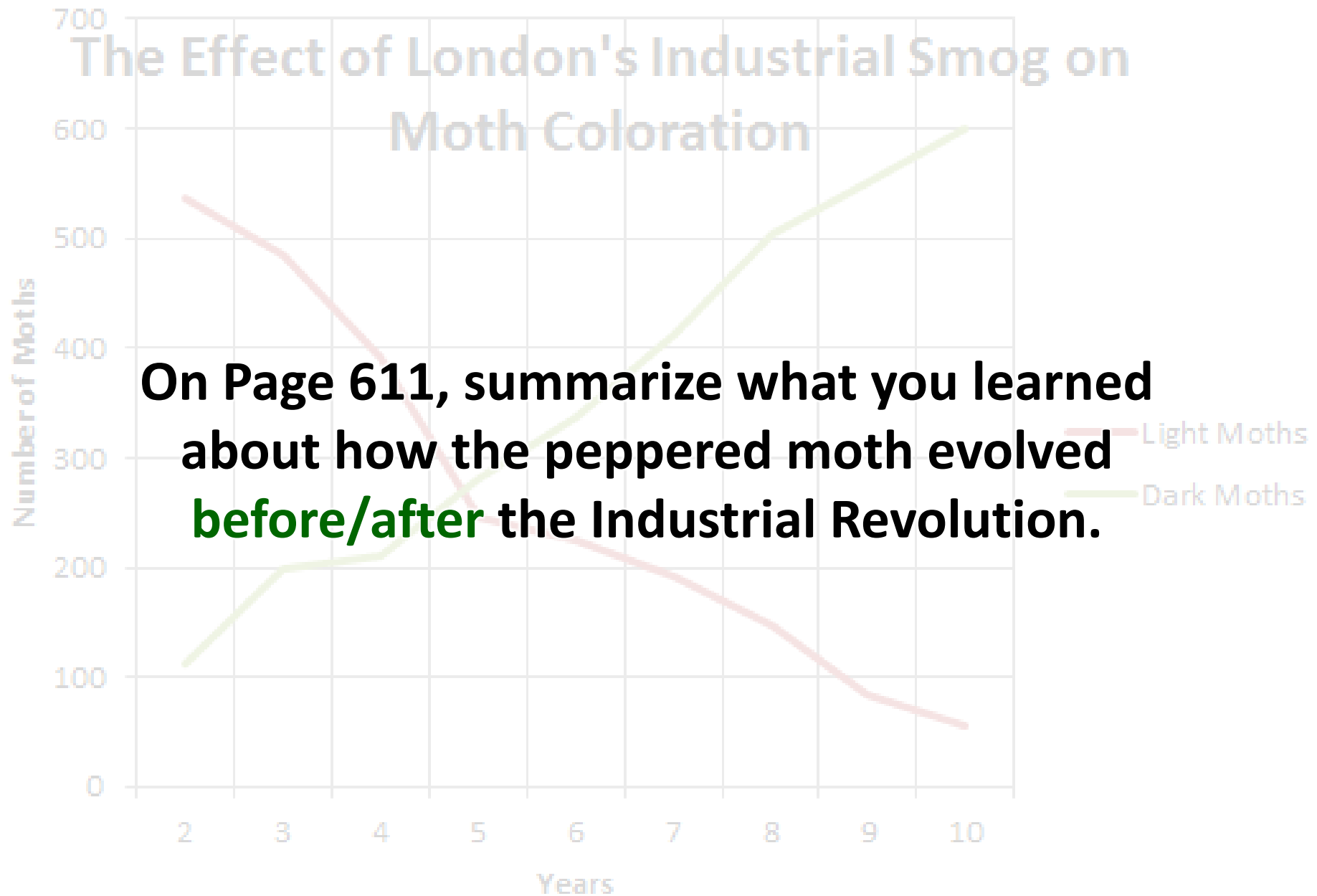
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Years

Light Moths  
Dark Moths







# Human Skin





**Human skin tone varies naturally.**

# The good and bad about having light skin?

Good	Bad
better at capturing vitamin-D	easier to sun-burn





# The good and bad about having dark skin?



Good	Bad
harder to sun-burn	worse at capturing vitamin-D

**Winter**



**Summer**





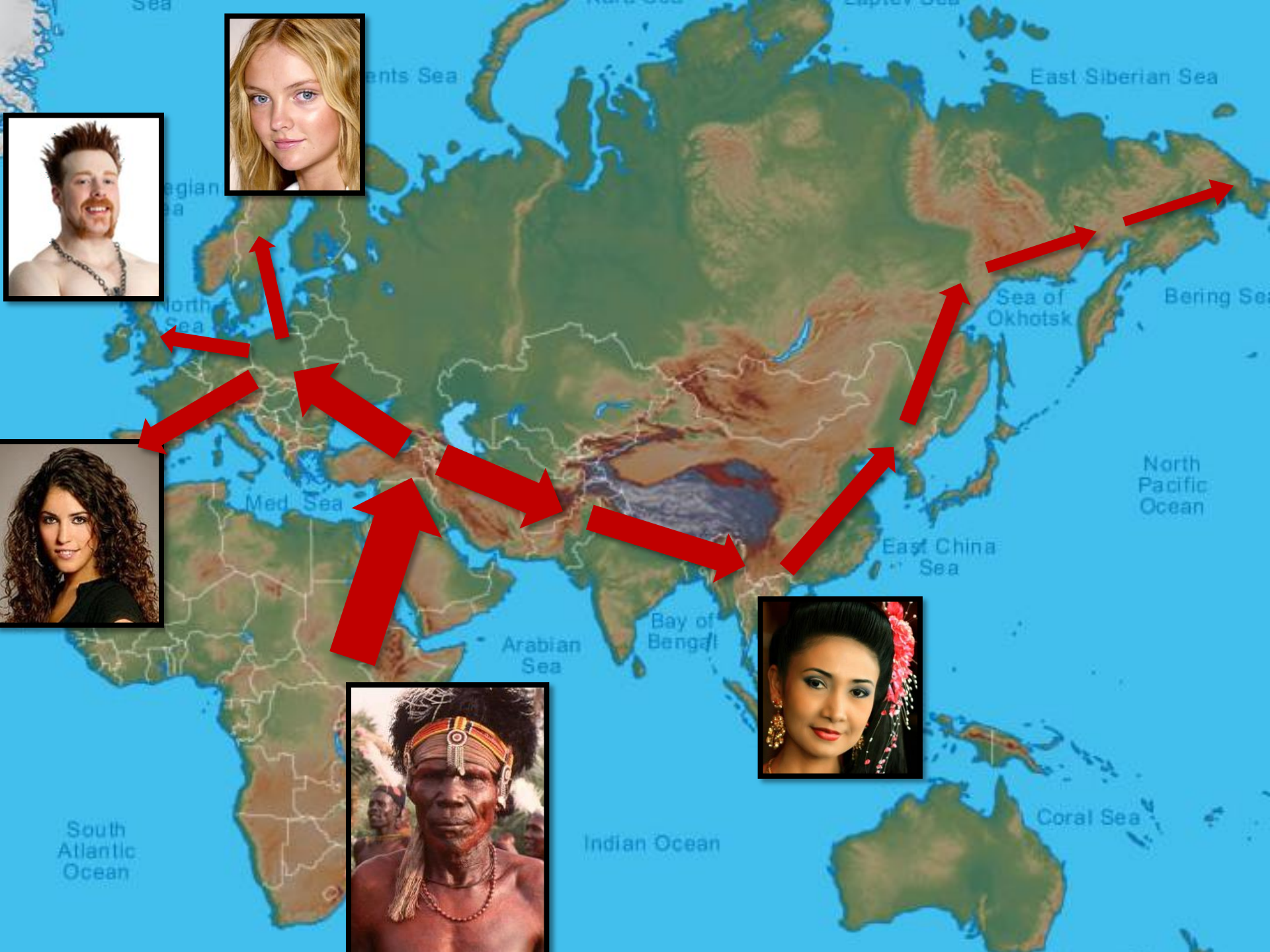


Winter

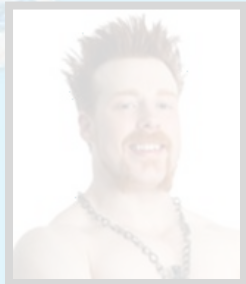
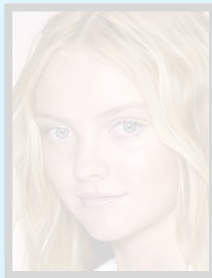
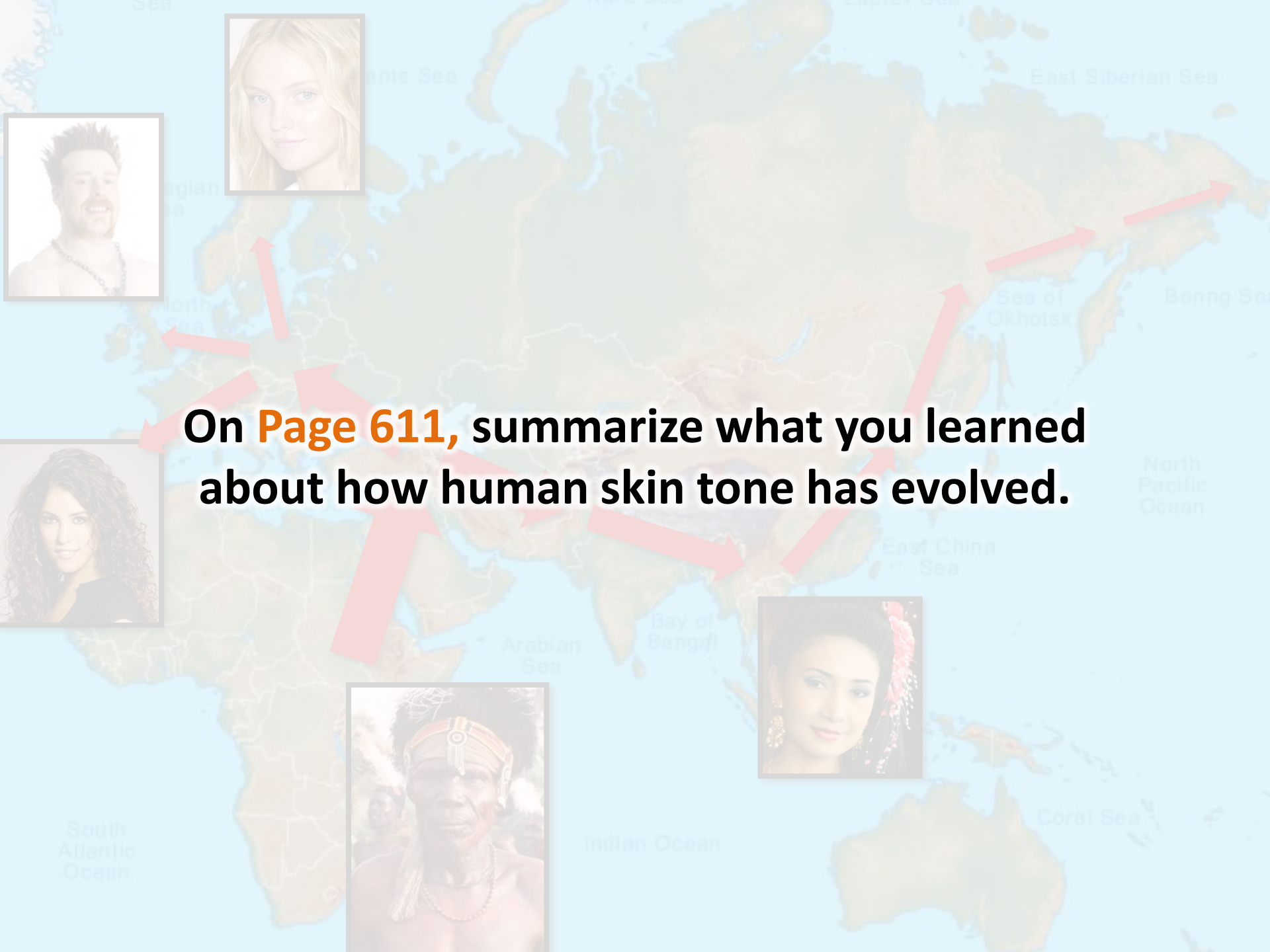
In an environment **with a lot of sunlight**  
**dark-skinned** people have an advantage.

In an environment **without much sunlight**  
**light-skinned** people have an advantage.

Summer







**On Page 611, summarize what you learned about how human skin tone has evolved.**



# **Drug-Resistant Bacteria**



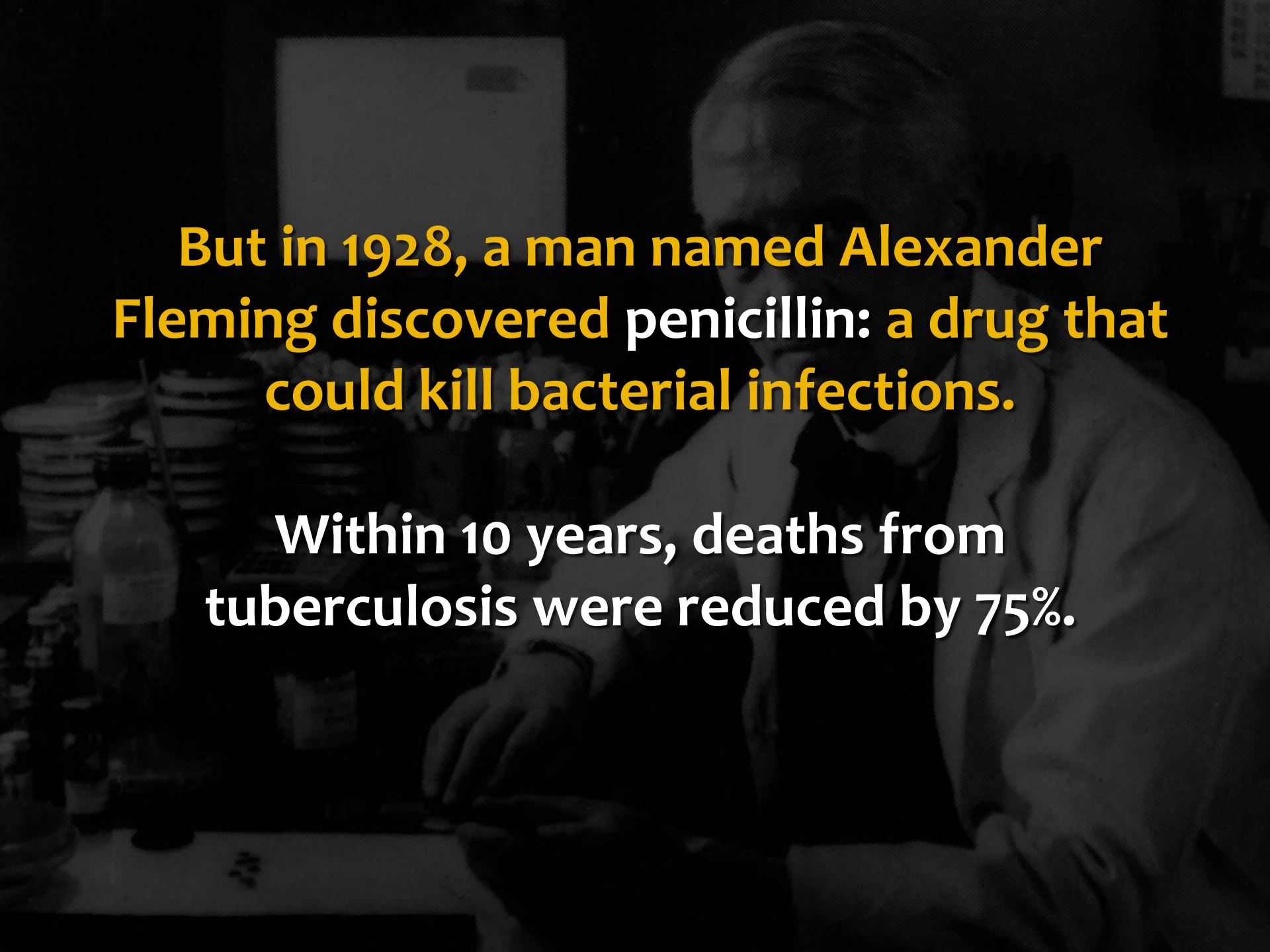


In the 1800s, the three  
leading causes of death were:

1. **Pneumonia** (caused by bacteria)

2. **Tuberculosis** (caused by bacteria)

3. **Diarrhea** (caused by bacteria)



**But in 1928, a man named Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin: a drug that could kill bacterial infections.**

**Within 10 years, deaths from tuberculosis were reduced by 75%.**





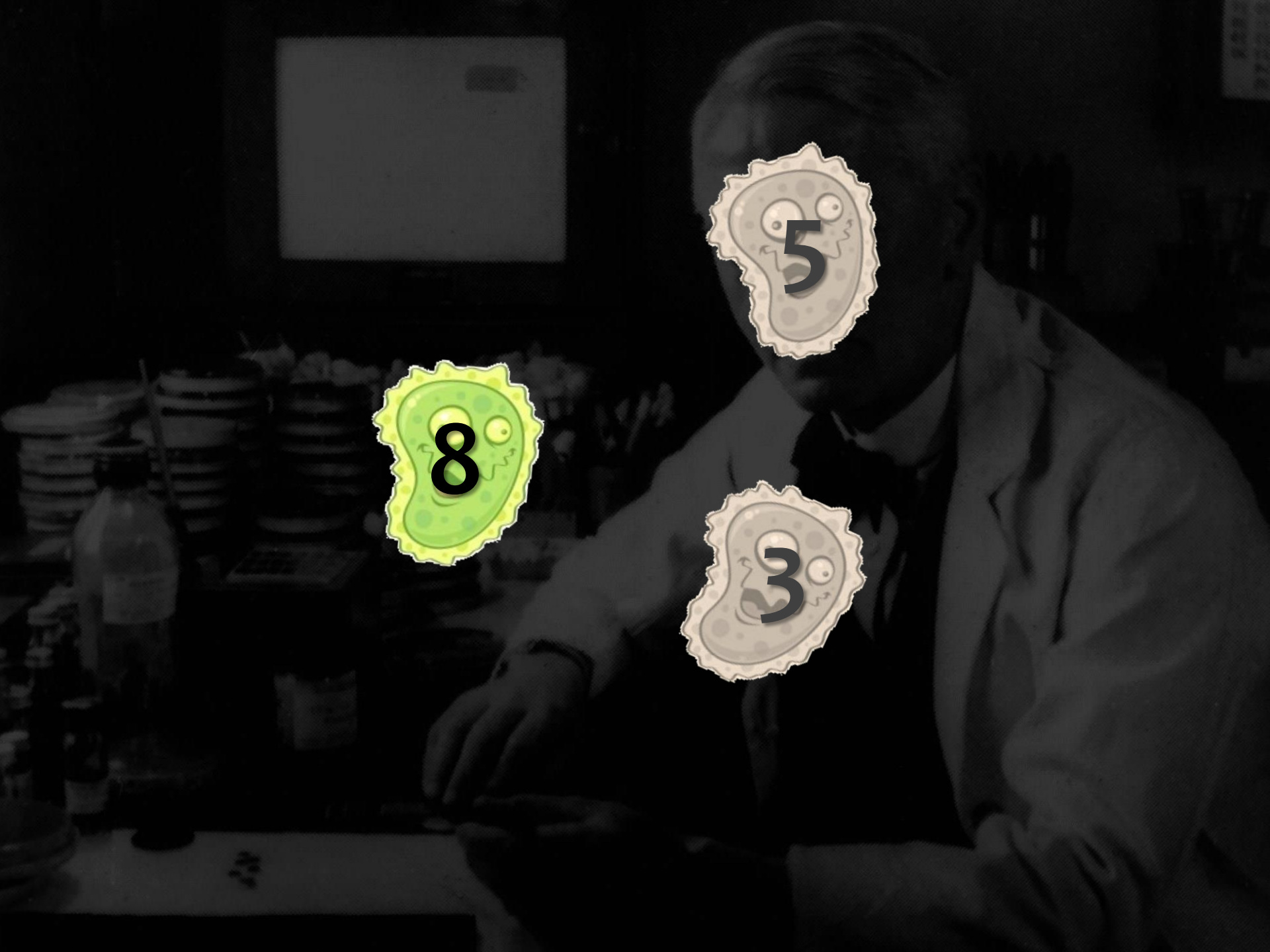
**But, today penicillin is  
an almost useless drug.**

**Why?**



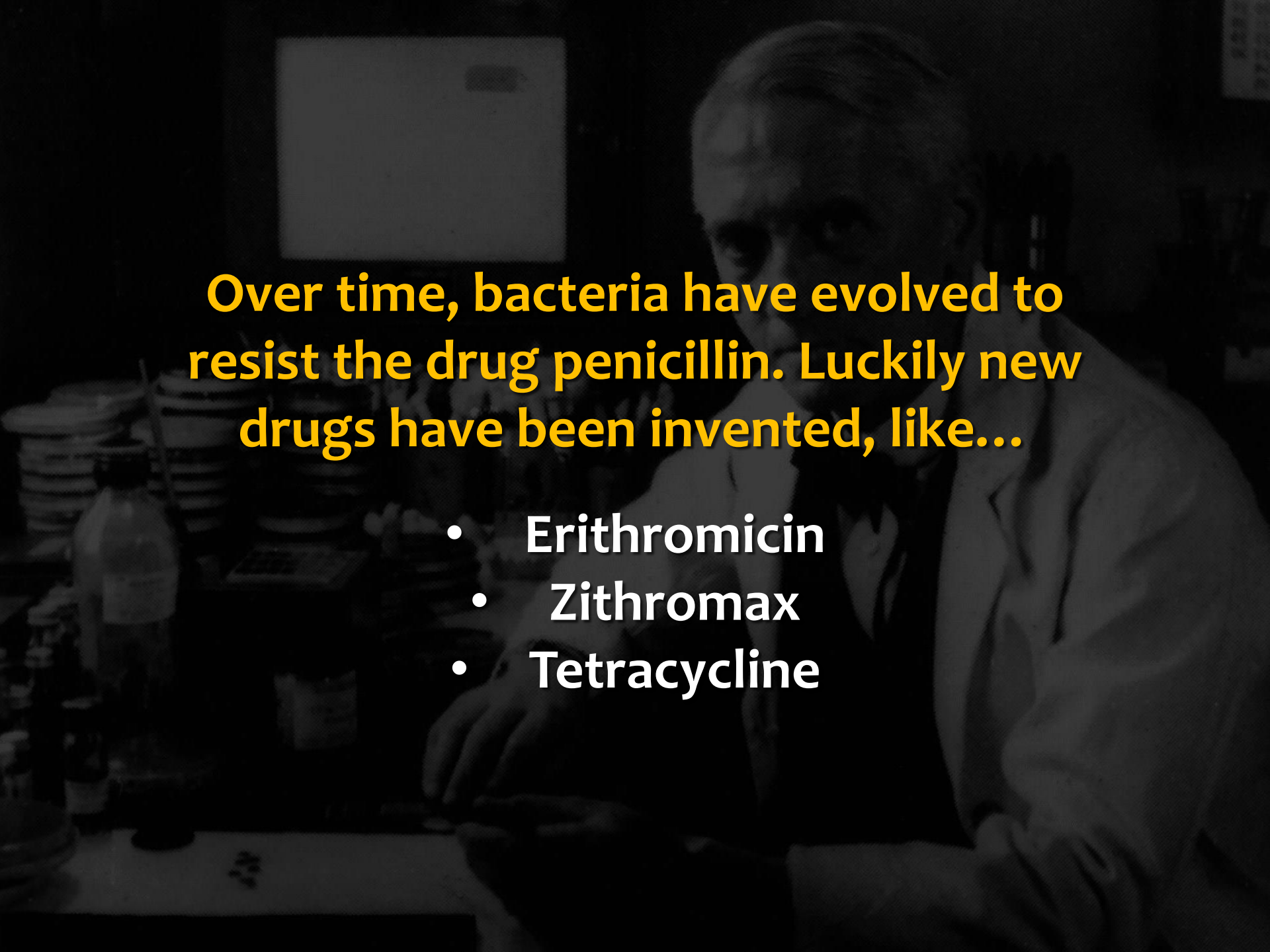












**Over time, bacteria have evolved to resist the drug penicillin. Luckily new drugs have been invented, like...**

- **Erithromicin**
- **Zithromax**
- **Tetracycline**





**“It used to be that physicians could select almost any antibiotic to treat a patient. But that Golden Age of antibiotic use is over. The germs are winning.”**

**- Richard Glew, M.D.**



**On Page 611, summarize what you learned about how bacteria have evolved to resist antibiotics.**