

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



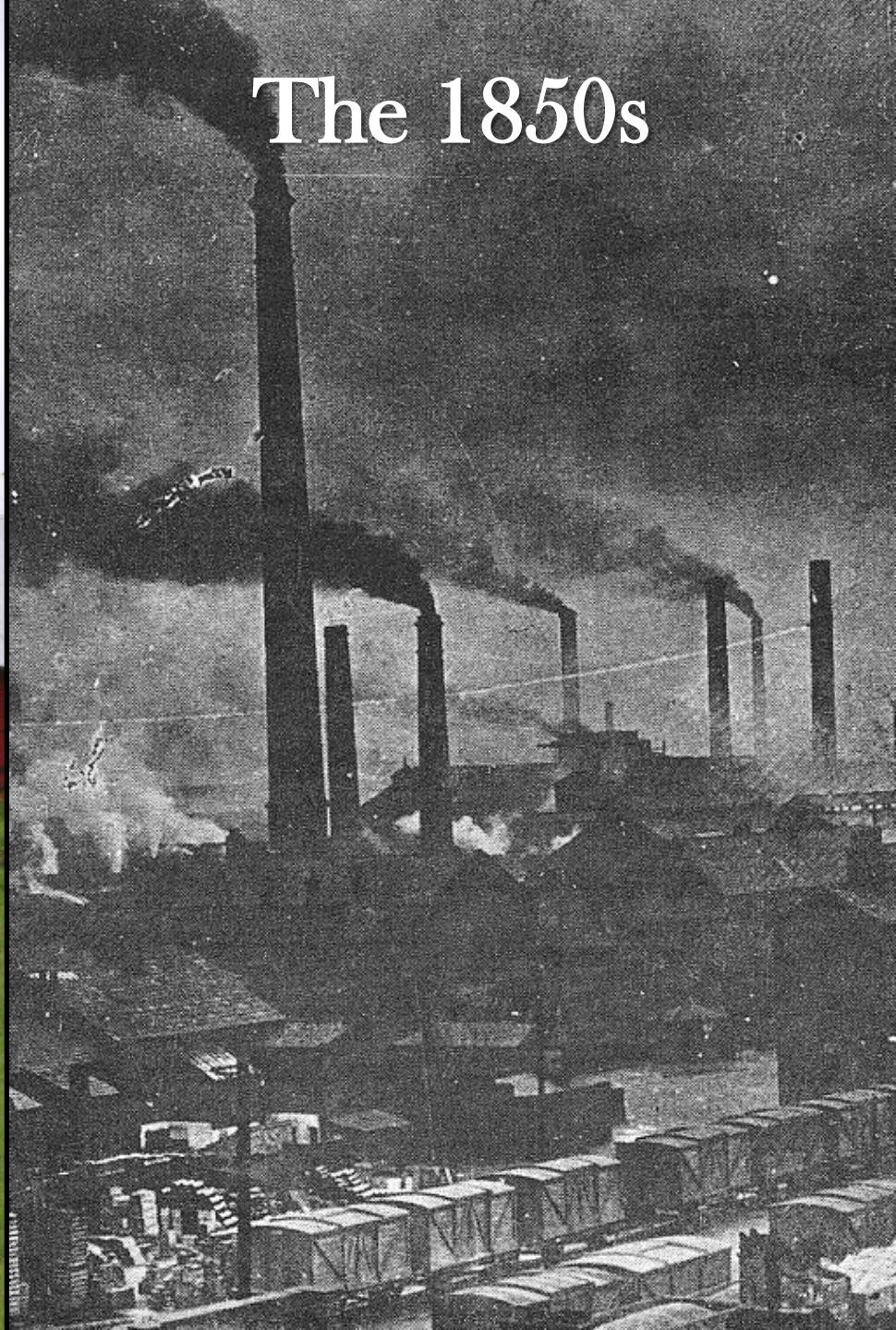
The 1700s



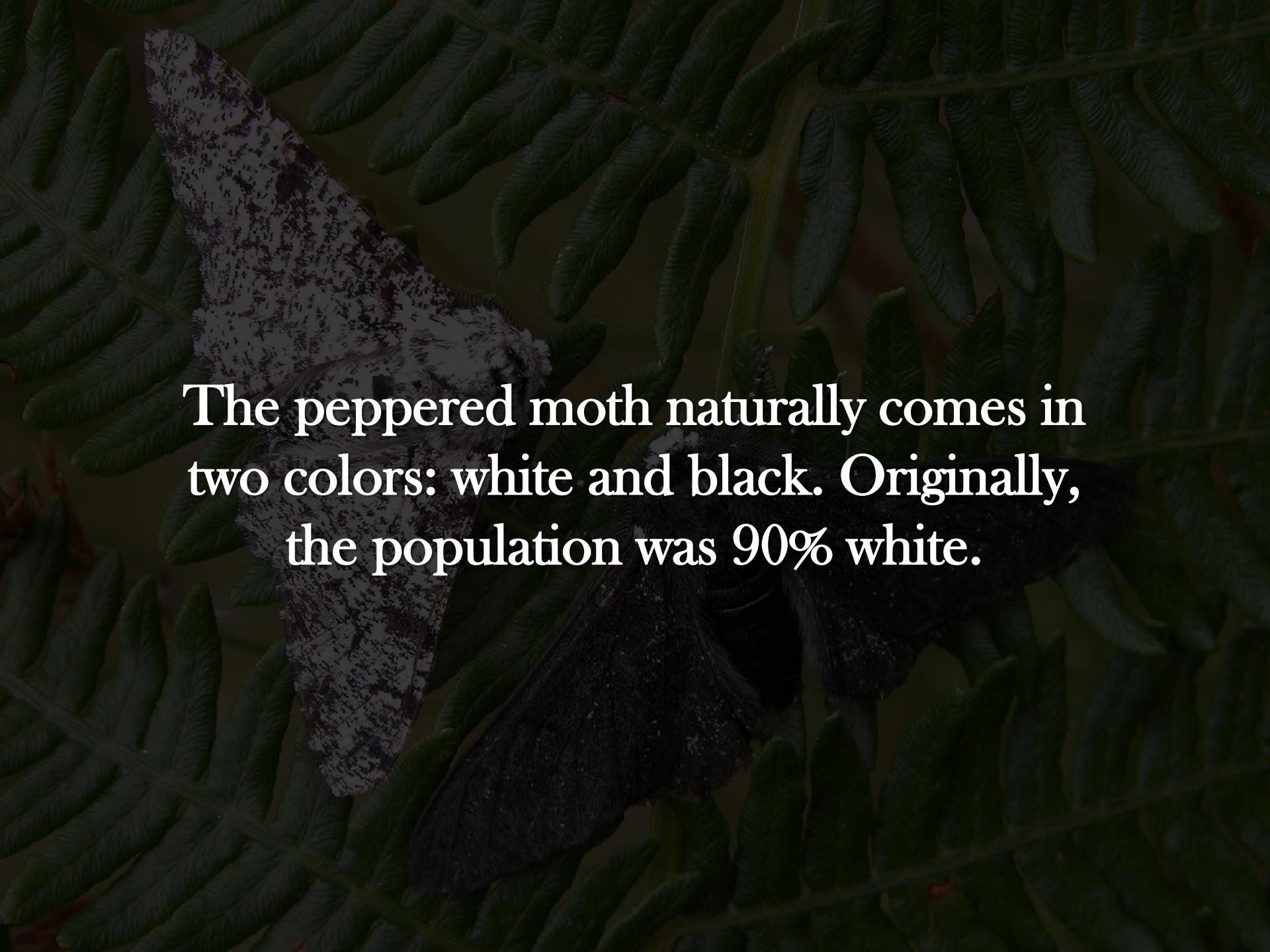
The 1700s



The 1850s







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

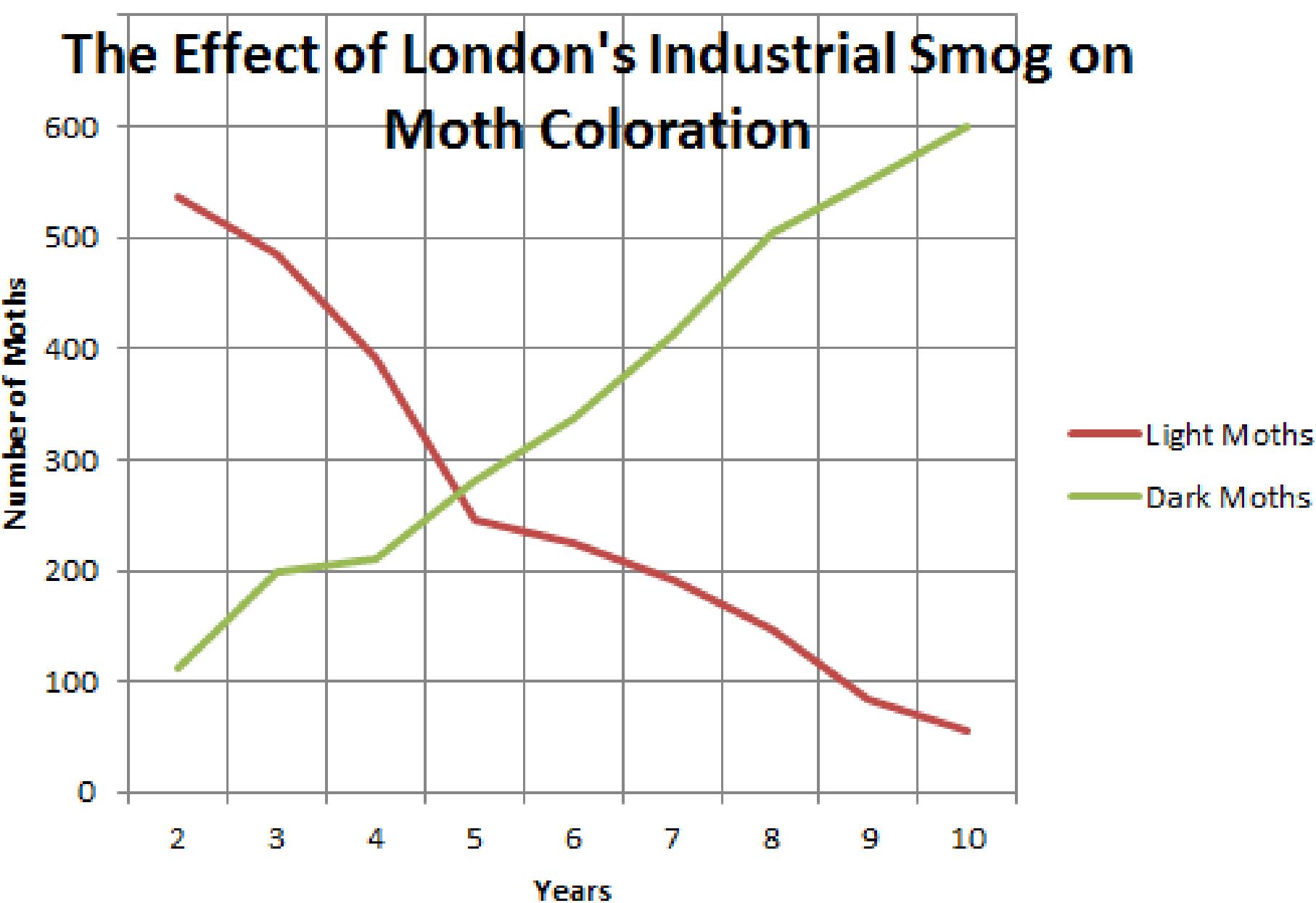
Number of Moths

600
500
400
300
200
100
0

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Years

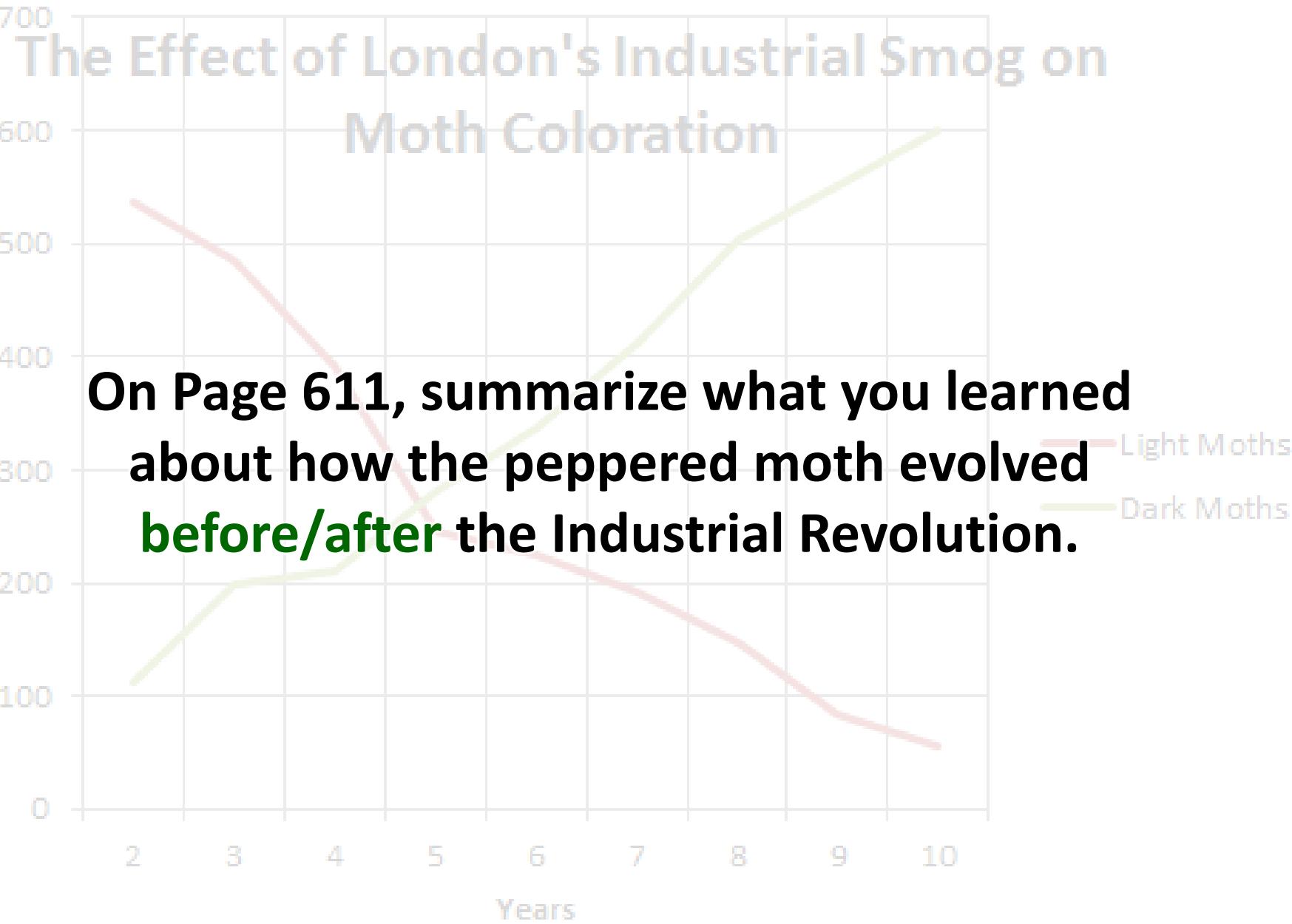
Light Moths
Dark Moths



The Effect of London's Industrial Smog on Moth Coloration

Number of Moths

On Page 611, summarize what you learned about how the peppered moth evolved before/after the Industrial Revolution.



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





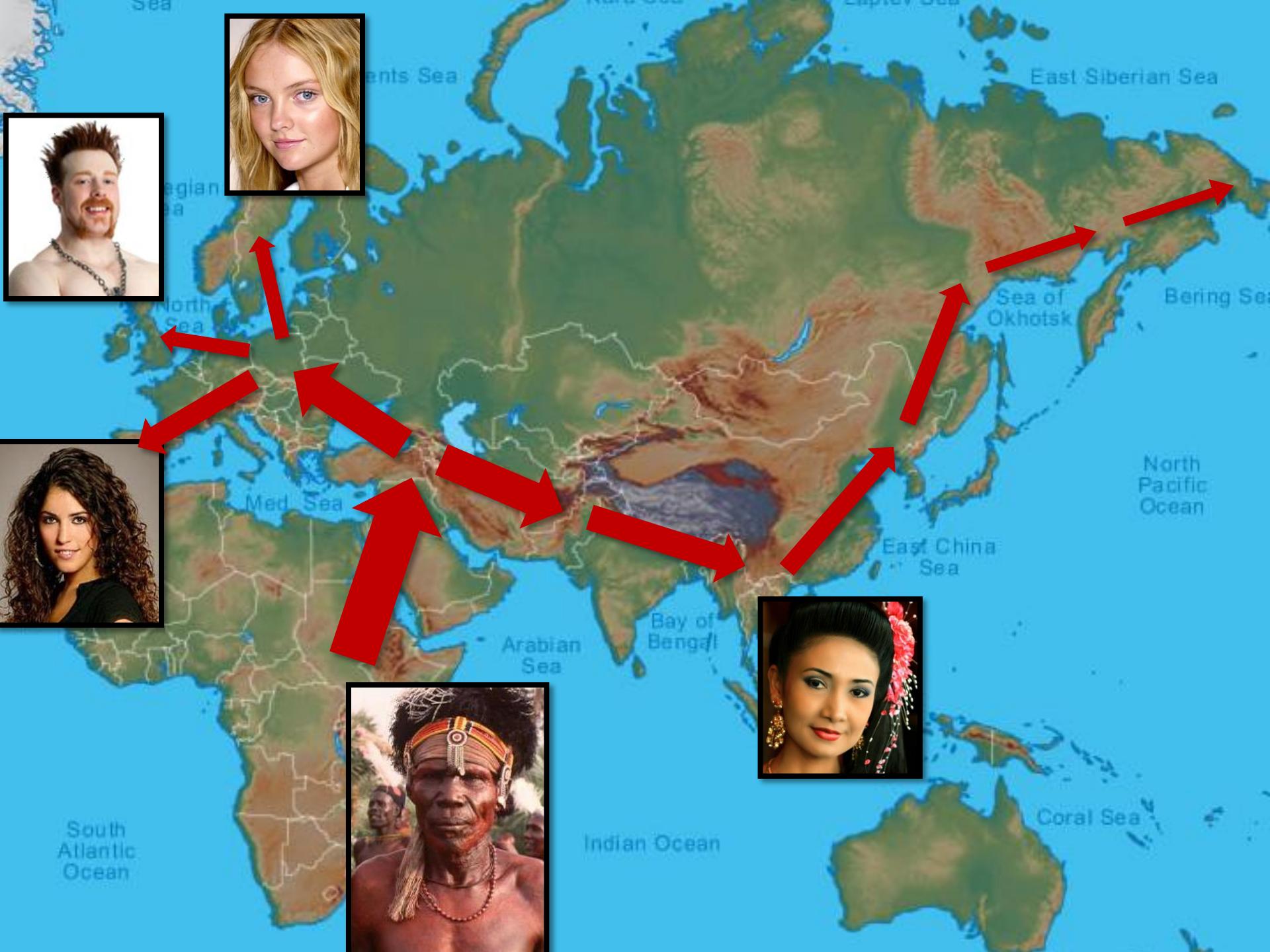
Winter

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.

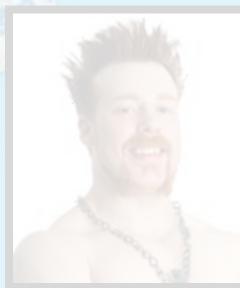


Summer

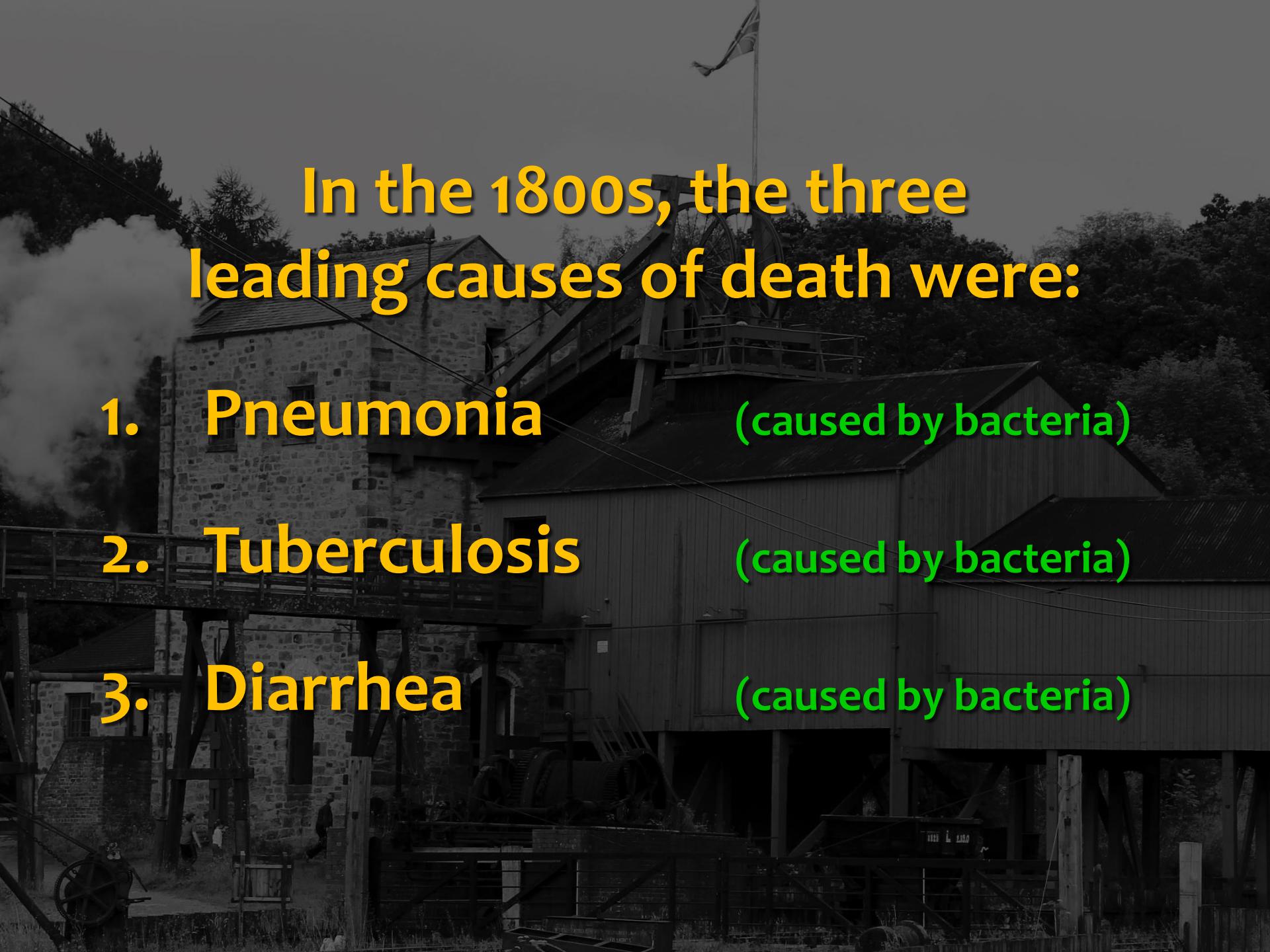




On **Page 611**, summarize what you learned about how human skin tone has evolved.

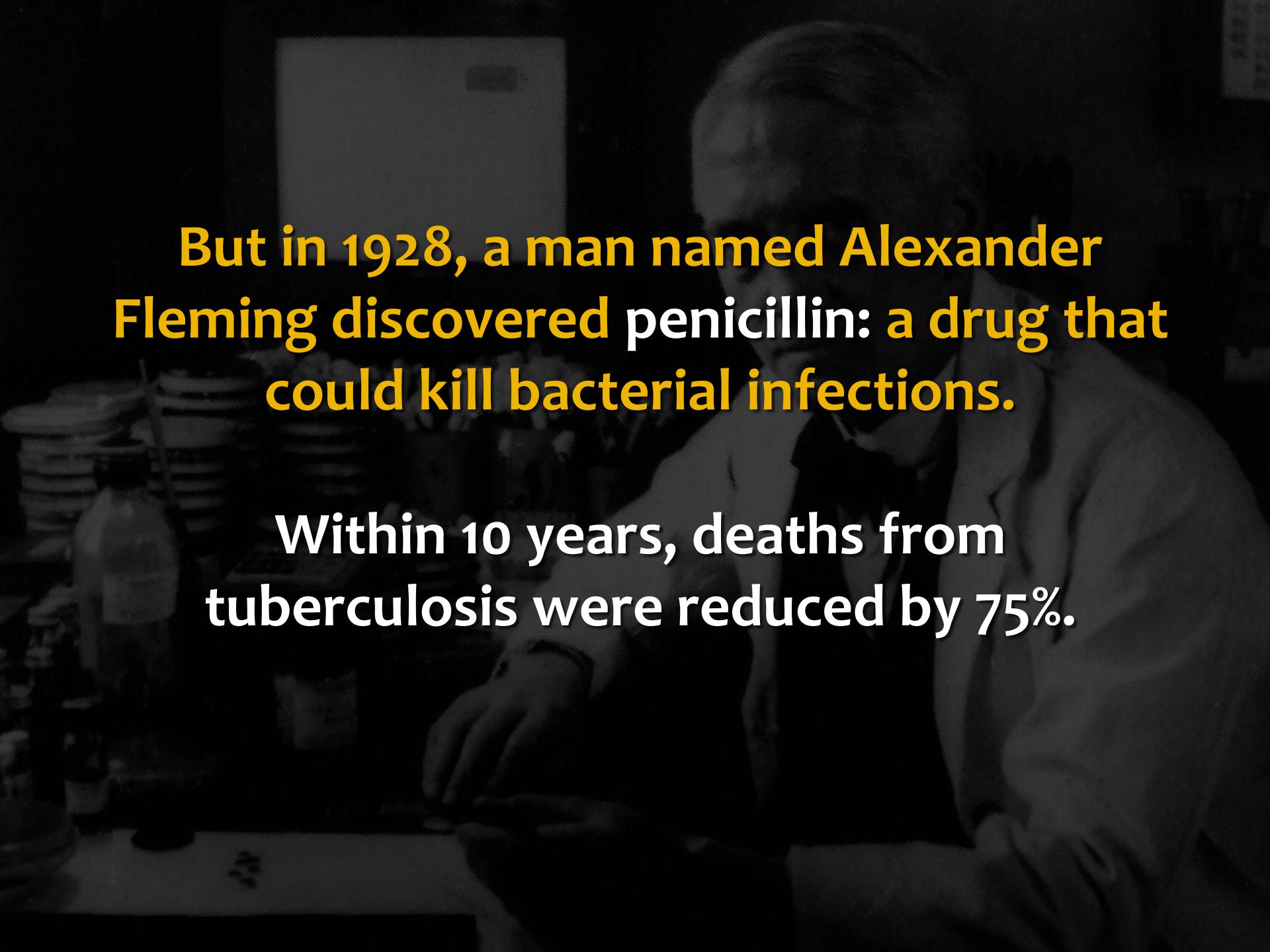


Drug-Resistant Bacteria



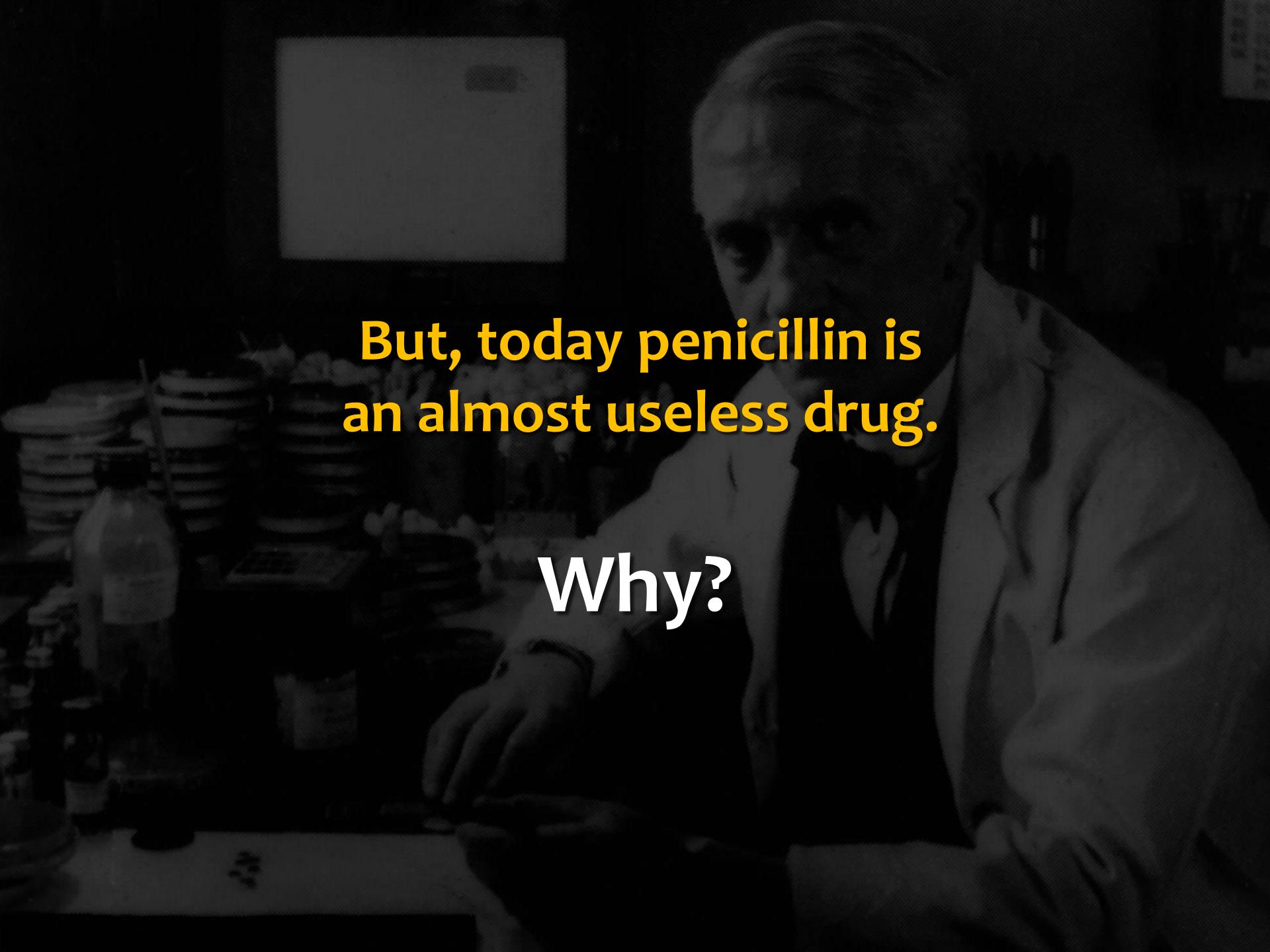
In the 1800s, the three leading causes of death were:

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?





8



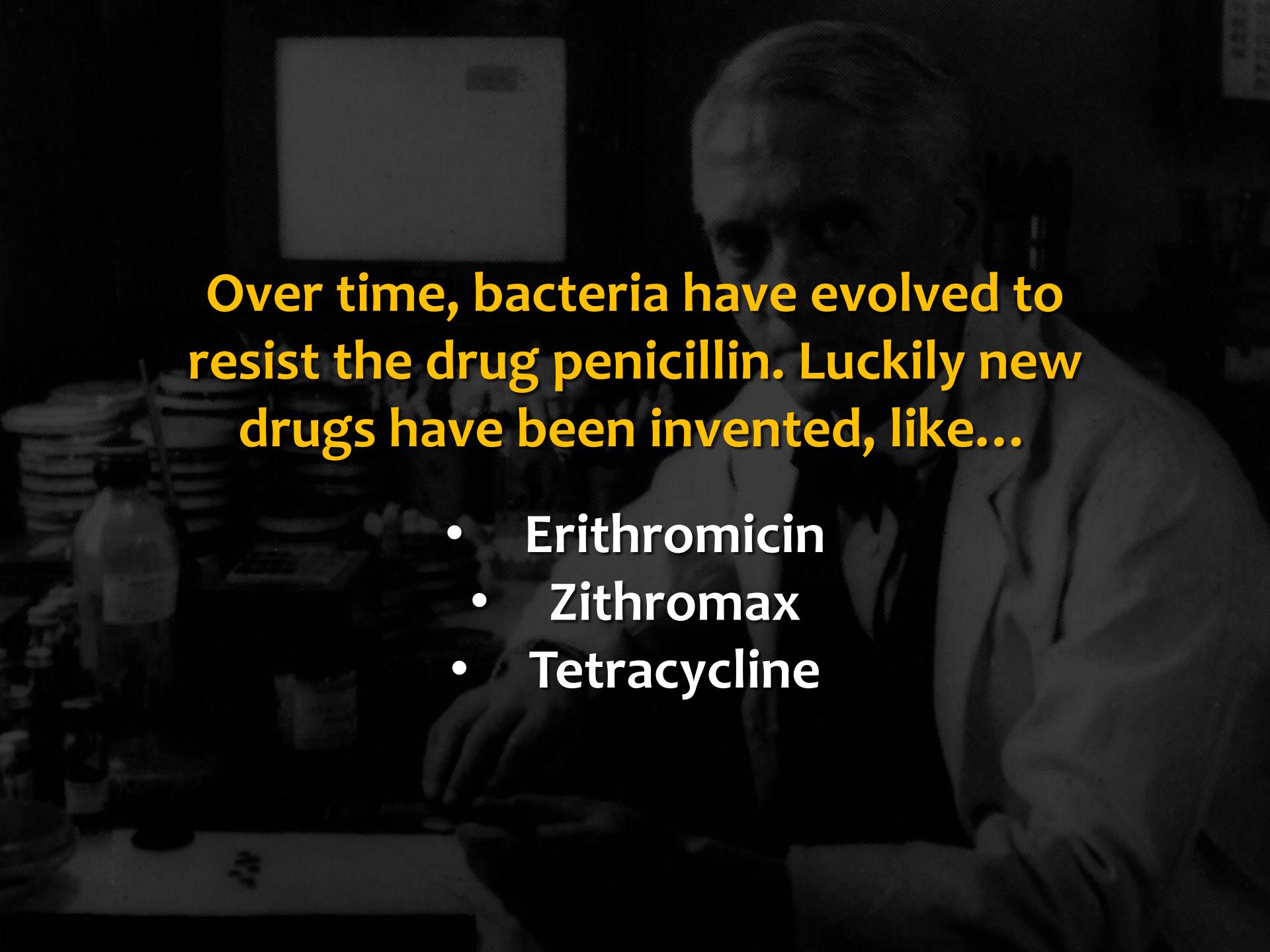
5



3

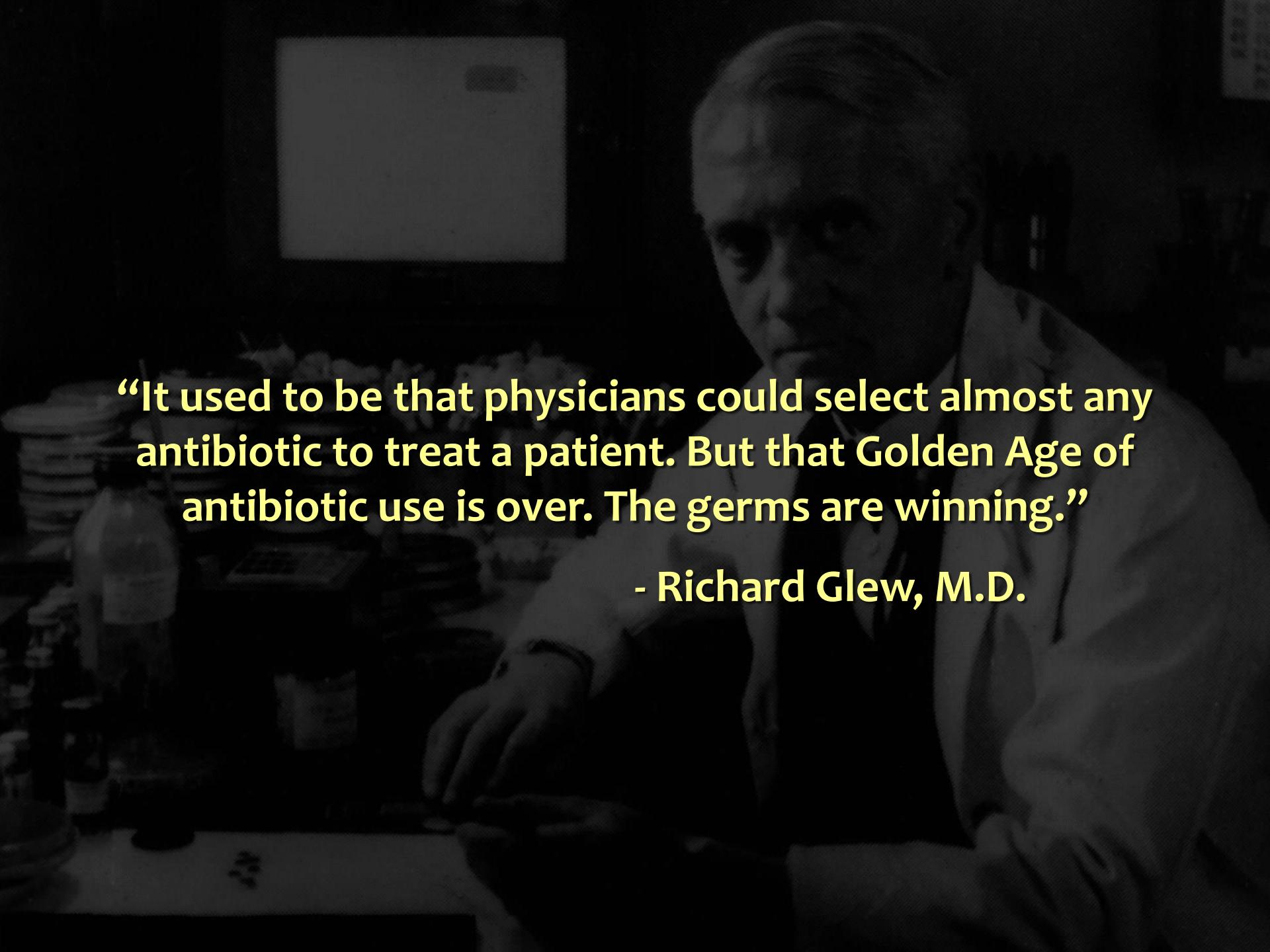






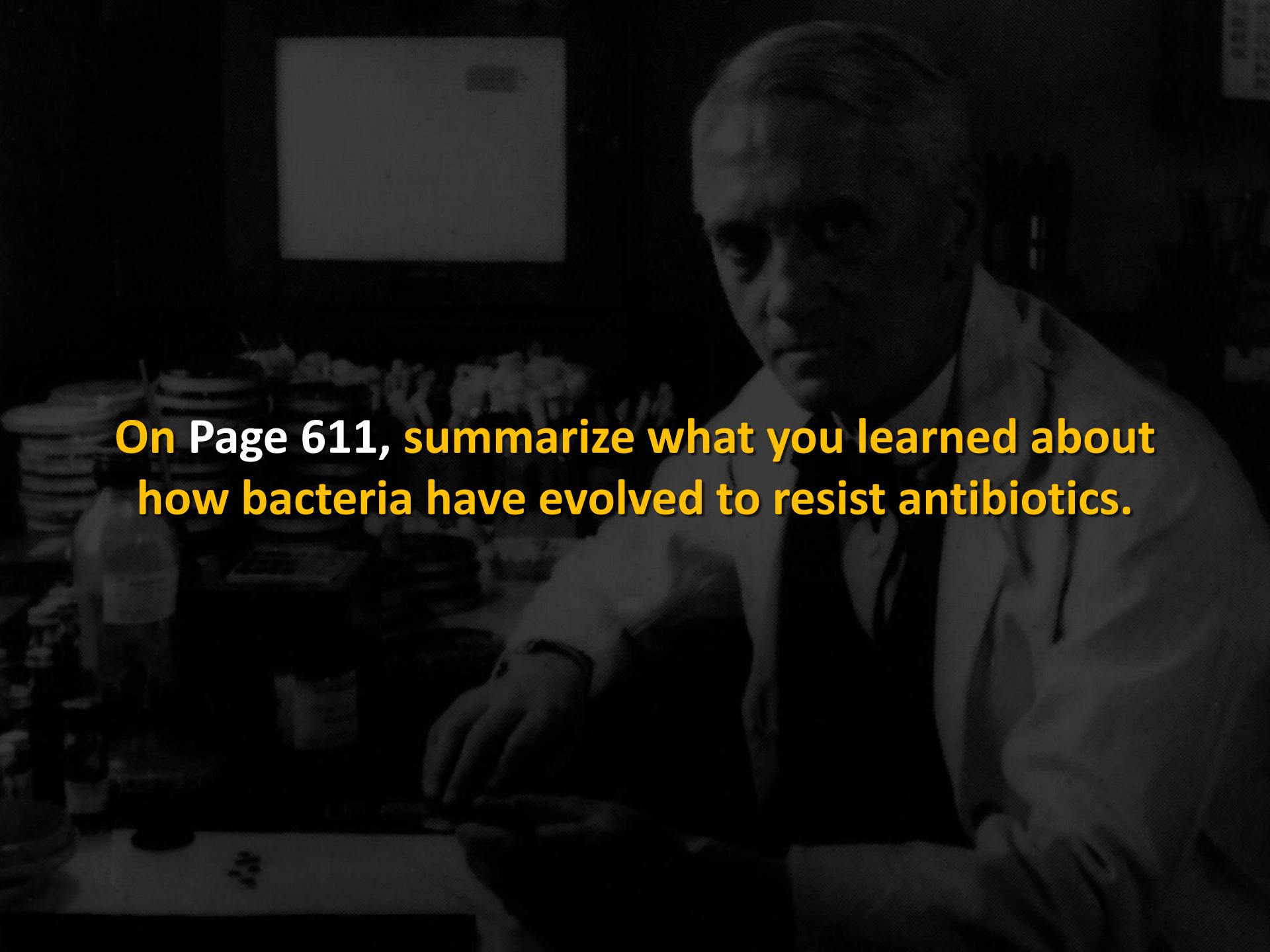
Over time, bacteria have evolved to resist the drug penicillin. Luckily new drugs have been invented, like...

- Erythromycin
- 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.

A black and white photograph of a man with light-colored hair, wearing a light-colored lab coat over a dark shirt. He is seated at a desk in a laboratory, looking down at a computer monitor. The monitor is dark and reflects the light. On the desk in front of him are several pieces of laboratory equipment, including what looks like a spectrophotometer with a cuvette holder and some small containers. The background is dark and out of focus.

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