

Section 33 1 Chordate Evolution Answer Key

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Section 33 1 Chordate Evolution

Section 33 1 Chordate Evolution Answers Section 33-1: Chordate Evolution The chordate family tree has its roots in ancestors that vertebrates share with tunicates and lancelets. Over the course of evolution, the appearance of new adaptations—such as jaws and paired appendages—has launched adaptive radiation in chordate groups. Section 33-2:

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Section 33-1 Chordate Evolution(pages 849-852) TEKS FOCUS:3C Impact of research on scientific thought and society; 7B Natural selection and phylogeny; TEKS SUPPORT: 7B Natural selection and diversity, adaptation This section describes how the different chordate groups are related. It also discusses the main trend in the evolution of chordates.

Chordate Origins

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1. Introduction. Since Charles Darwin proposed the evolution of animals by means of natural selection, the origin and evolution of chordates from common ancestor(s) of deuterostomes have been investigated and discussed for more than 150 years [2-20]. Chordates consist of three distinct animal groups: cephalochordates, urochordates (tunicates) and vertebrates.

Chordate evolution and the three-phylum system ...

The chordate family tree has its roots in ancestors that verte... A dorsal, hollow nerve cord, pharyngeal pouches, a notochord,... Chordates evolved through various adaptive radiations of new f...

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Section 33-1 Chordate Evolution (pages 849-852) Key Concepts. What are the roots of the chordate family tree? What is a main trend in the evolution of chordates? Chordate Origins (page 849) 3. In the diagram below, label the notochord, head region, paired muscle blocks, tentacle, and tail fin of Pikaia.

Bio07_TR_U09_CH33.QXD

Chordate - Chordate - Evolution and paleontology: Many scientists maintain that chordates originated sometime earlier than 590 million years ago; that is, they predate the fossil record. Such early representatives were soft-bodied and therefore left a poor fossil record. The oldest known fossil chordate is Pikaia gracilens, a primitive cephalochordate dated to approximately 505 million years ago.

Chordate - Evolution and paleontology | Britannica

Section 33—1 Chordate Evolution (pages 849-852) This section describes how the different chordate groups are related. It also discusses the main trend in the evolution of chordates. Chordate Origins (page 849) 1. Studies of embryos of living organisms suggest that the most ancient chordates were

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All five chordate characteristics (postanal tail, dorsal nerve cord, notochord, endostyle, and pharyngeal gill slits) have at one time or another been suggested to have homologous structures present in hemichordates, but all these features are lacking in echinoderms and Xenoturbella, the closest

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relatives to hemichordates, suggesting that they were lost during their evolution (Smith et al. 2004, Zeng and Swalla 2005).

Evolution and Development of the Chordates: Collagen and ...

Chordate evolution Body temperature regulation ... 3 Lessons in Chapter 33: Prentice Hall Biology Chapter 33: Comparing Chordates ... 1. Evolution of Chordates.

Prentice Hall Biology Chapter 33: Comparing Chordates ...

About 96% of all chordate species belong in one subphylum: Subphylum Vertebrata- Vertebrates---Animals with a backbone or vertebral column (endoskeleton)----Have spinal cord - dorsal, hollow nerve cord ----Front end of spinal cord develops a brain. Nonvertebrate Chordates -- 2 subphyla of chordates without backbones: Subphylum Urochordata ...

Chapter 30-1: The Chordates - The Biology Corner

Chapter 33 / Lesson 1 Transcript Video; Quiz & Worksheet - Evolution of Chordates Quiz ... If we walk through the chordate evolution backwards, we can see how this all comes together. All amniotes ...

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Key Concepts • What are the ... plants had any influence on chordate evolution. ... Comparing Chordates 851 Answer to . . . Six Keep a live salamander in your ...

Answer Key For Comparing Chordates

Section 33-1 Chordates have the following key features which is A flexible supporting structure 4 Figure 332 A Cladogram of Chordates Section 33-1 5 Chordate Cladogram Mammals Birds Reptiles Amphibians Fishes Nonvertebrate chordates Invertebrate ancestor 6 Figure 334 Diversity of Chordates Section 33-1 Nonvertebrate chordates (4) Mammals (8) Birds (18) Fishes (47)

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