Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

**Homologous and Analogous Structures Interactive Lab**

A. Go to <https://evolution.berkeley.edu/evolibrary/article/similarity_ms_01>

Read the information, complete the interactive, and answers the questions below.

1. Explain the difference in homology and analogy.

2. Complete the interactive “The tale of the limb”. Take a look at the diagrams of front limbs presented on the webpage. Each is from a different animal. In each grouping you see, you should select the limb that doesn't belong, and take note below the similarities that the others share.

 3. Animals with four legs are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. List the similarities that tetrapod limbs share:

A.

 B.

 5. Complete the interactive. Name the four organisms the tetrapod homologous limbs belong to:

6. Why do whales, lizards, humans, and birds have the same basic limb structure?

7. What does an evolutionary tree show?

 8. What are homologous structures? List examples of homologous structures found in nature.

 9. Use BEYOND THE OBVIOUS page to answer the following question. Do all homologous structures look alike? Why or Why not?

 10. What are analogous structures? List an example.

11. How do analogous structures evolve?

12. Complete the test yourself activity. Considering all of the evidence, are the "wings" (actually flaps of skin stretched between the legs) of sugar gliders and flying squirrels homologous or analogous structures? Homologous analogous