- 1. Give five (5) species that have undergone evolution and discuss the changes that happen.
 - A. Evolution of poison-resistant 'super' mouse

European mice have developed resistance to poisons as a result of interbreeding of house mice from Germany and Spain with a different species - Algerian mouse. Warfarin is a drug used in humans to prevent blood clotting that was first used as rodenticides in the 1950s. But as early as 1964, reports of resistant rodents appeared. More detailed genetic studies showed that the 'super' mouse was a German house mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus*) and while they may not look any different from any other house mice, they carry a DNA from Algerian mice (*Mus spretus*) - species that are naturally resistant to Warfarin - on chromosome 7.

B. Evolution of Cave-Dwelling fish that lost its eyes

The blind forms of Mexican tetra (*Astynax mexicanus*) have evolved in caves. Because of the food scarcity in caves, animals have to save their energy so being sightless is a big advantage for animals in the dark. Resta there have found that not only are they going blind, but they are also using the part of their brain that is associated with vision while the areas that control touch and smell are getting bigger. The belief that " if the areas that is applies to these species.

C. Evolution of awhy owls that change their color

Tawny owledge and are evolving by changing their colors in response to climate chance. Based on the study published in Journal Nature Communications, the number of brown owls is increasing. During severe winter that blankets the ground with snow, gray Tawny owls fare better possibly because they are less visible to predators. But as winter becomes milder, grey-feathered Tawny owls are likely to disappear; natural selection is favoring feathers that camouflage with the brown forest than the snow. Dr. Patrick Karell from the University of Helinski said that brown owls, which used to form 30% of the Tawny owl population of Finland, now make up 50%.

D. Evolution of whales from land to sea

Cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises) originated from land mammals. Many common features of land mammals have changed in the evolutionary process led to cetaceans. Whales evolved from four-legged, even-toed, hoofed ancestors that lived on the land about 50 million years ago. These ancestors moved to the sea and evolved into swimming creatures about 8 million years ago. The theory of this evolution is that some land-living ungulates favored munching on plants at the water's edge which is an advantage for them to easily hide from danger in shallow water. Over time, they spend more time on the water and their bodies adapt to swimming. Their front legs became flippers