

**2** For questions 1–12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

### Natural Selection

Many people think (0) THAT Charles Darwin came up with the idea of evolution. In fact, when Darwin was born, many scientists already believed (1) \_\_\_\_\_ evolution. Darwin was important because he provided us (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an explanation for how evolution works. He called this explanation 'natural selection'.



There are many examples (3) \_\_\_\_\_ natural selection in action. Take moths. If a moth lays some eggs, the babies usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ up to look like their parents. But occasionally, because (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the way that genes work, a moth is different. Maybe it's bigger, or smaller, or a different colour, or has longer legs. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ example.

In Britain today, most peppered moths are black. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ there are white ones, birds see them easily on dark trees, and eat them. The black ones reproduce more because many white ones (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eaten, so the population stays black. Three hundred years (9) \_\_\_\_\_, however, things were different. Trees were lighter, because there wasn't so (10) \_\_\_\_\_ pollution. Birds could see the black moths more easily (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the white ones, and so ate them, leaving the white moths to reproduce. So most of the peppered moths back then were white.

Today, though, as (12) \_\_\_\_\_ as the trees stay dark-coloured, there won't be many white peppered moths in future. It's natural selection that decides the colour of the moths.