Name	S.N	Date	Per
VIDEO NOTES: "What Darwin	n Never Saw" (The New Explorers ser	ies, w/ Bill Kurtis)	
their biological context, a been worded to be more a	film, the narrator, Bill Kurtis, uses twand you should recognize this from out accurate?: eld the secret to the origin of life."	ir course so far. How she	
	"the finches held the se	ecret to the origin of	"
B: He said: "but it was on	lly a theory." He should have said: ".	but it was	"
2. What did the Grants do when from the "outside world" isolated island)?	they went ashore on the island to be s (no insects or other creatures which n	ure nothing was brought night disrupt the natural h	onto the island abitat on this
3. What is the main enemy of the	e of the finches on Daphne Major Islan	nd?	
4. What is the finch on Daphne v	which digs into cactus blossoms?	finch	
5. What major biological process	s have the Grants seen TWICE during	their 22 years of studyin	g the islands?
6. In what year did the Grants fir	rst come to the island?		
7. The three questions they were a. Do species compete? b. Why are some populat c		hes were:	
8. Why was Daphne Island chos	en?		
9. One species of finch was <i>G. se</i> name:	candens (Cactus Finch). The other sp	pecies was G. fortis. Wh	at is its common
10 How many finches did they f	find and band on the island?		
11. When binoculars are reverse	d, what can they be used for?		
12. Your choice: some interesting	g facts given about Darwin in his expe	eriences on the Beagle, to	ortoises, etc:
13. What did the Grants find wh	en it didn't rain for 18 months?		
14. They found that natural selection	ction operates under	conditions.	
15. Birds with be	eaks tended to survive the drought bes	st. Why?	
16. All but about% of	all species which have ever existed ar	re extinct now, [so what 9	% are extinct?]
	aks of the next-generation birds (from ks (compared to the average size before		e drought). What
18. What surprising conclusion of	did this observation provide good evid	lence for?	
19. Which finches surviv	ved best after it rained so heavily (for	8 months)?	Why?

- 1. A) "...species"; B) "...a possible hypothesis"
- 2. rinsed everything in seawater
- 3. weather (not owls)
- 4. Cactus
- 5. natural selection (or evolution???)
- 6. 1973
- 7. c) How are species formed?
- 8. simple, small (100 acres)
- 9. Medium Ground Finch (*Geospiza fortis*) [see The American Biology Teacher, April, 1993, p.243 presenting this and other examples of natural selection]
- 10. about 1000 finches
- 11. microscope
- 12. [open] [show some Wedgewood pottery, if you can]
- 13. 400-500 dead finches found (mostly *G. fortis*)
- 14. stressful (specifically draught conditions in this case)
- 15. large; They can break into large seeds that smaller-beaked finches can't open.
- 16. 1% [so 99% extinct!]
- 17. larger (3-4% deeper)
- 18. Evolution proceeds much more rapidly than Darwin suspected.
- 19. smaller finches
- This is an outstanding film of a very recent 22-year detailed field study of natural selection, showing reproductive response to environmental stresses in the real world, not a contrived situation in a laboratory. Includes some poignant vignettes of Darwin's life, his voyage on the Beagle, the Grant family (including 2 teenage daughters) living on the island, the problem of tortoise extinction in the Galapagos today, and the work to reverse it. This is a film you will definitely treasure, and will use every year.
- This program aired on Public Television, October, 1995. Call 1-312-951-5700 (Kurtis Productions) to order the video (\$20); ask for Rebecca Kelly. Or, write to Kurtis Productions (attention Rebecca), 400 W. Erie Street, Suite 500, Chicago, IL, 60610. Send check for \$20 payable to Kurtis Productions.
- Read the book "The Beak of the Finch" by Jonathan Weiner (Knopf, 1994, \$25), a Pulitzer Prize winning book about Grants and their work with the finches, as featured in the video.