Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Peppered Moth Game**

Objective: Simulate changes in moth population due to pollution and predation, and observe how species can change over time.

Go to: <https://askabiologist.asu.edu/peppered-moths-game/play.html> and read each section before you play the game, answer the questions as you go.

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**Peppered Moth**

1. Where do peppered moths live? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do the moth larvae survive predators? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do the moths do during the winter? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. What color is the "typica" version of the moths? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
      
     What color is the "carbonaria" version? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do adult moths survive predation? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Natural Selection**

6. What was the industrial revolution? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. What was causing the change in the color of the moths? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. What is natural selection? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Why would dark moths have an advantage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Dr. Kettlewell**

10. What is an entomologist? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. How do scientists test theories? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

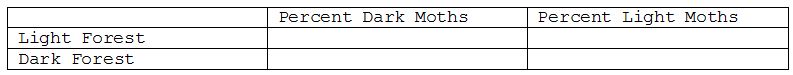
12. Dr. Kettlewelll predicted that clean forests would have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colored moths, and polluted forests would have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colored moths.

13. How did Kettlewell test his hypothesis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. How did Kettlewell determine if moths lived longer than others? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Play the Game**

15. Complete the data table for the light forest and the dark forest.



**Final Analysis**

16. Explain how the color of the moths increases or decreases their chances of survival.

17. Explain the concept of **natural selection** using your moths as an example.

18. Predict what would happen if there were no predators in the forest. Would the moth colors have changed? Why or why not?

19. Efforts to reduce pollution began occurring later in the century. If pollution near factories was reduced, what would happen to the color of the moths? Explain your answer.

20. Kettlewell's experiment is included in most biology texts as an example of **evolution** occurring. How do we know that the moths evolved?