

1.	change in a population's genetic makeup over time
2.	well tested explanation that unifies a broad set of events
3.	preserved remains or evidence of an ancient organism
4.	combined genetic information of all the members of a particular population
5.	ability of an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment
6.	inherited characteristic that increases an organism's chance of survival
7.	differences that are passed from parents to offspring
8.	individuals that are better suited to their environment will survive and reproduce most successfully
9.	Explains how evolution occurs when the environment selects the favorable traits; also called survival of the fittest
10.	alternate forms of a gene.
11.	a principle of Darwinism which holds that life on Earth evolved from a common ancestor.
12.	When humans decide which desirable traits in animal or plant will be passed to next generation
13.	structures that have different mature forms in different organisms but develop from the same embryonic tissue.
14.	formation of a new species
15.	When 2 populations are separated physically by geographic barriers to produce new species
16.	the ability of a bacterial cell to resist the harmful effect of an antibiotic
17.	is the adaptation of pest species targeted by a pesticide resulting in decreased susceptibility to that chemical.
18.	traits that get passed down from generation to the next generation
19.	a physical characteristic that is not inherited but may be an effect of the environment or of a somatic mutation.
20.	a theory that life comes from non-living things

21.

a theory that life comes from life

abiogenesis

acquired trait

adaptation

allele

antibiotic resistance

artificial selection

biogenesis

common descent

evolution

fitness

fossil

gene pool

geographic isolation

homologous structure

inherited trait

natural selection

pesticide resistance

speciation

survival of the fittest

theory

variation

1. evolution	change in a population's genetic makeup over time
2. theory	well tested explanation that unifies a broad set of events
3. fossil	preserved remains or evidence of an ancient organism
4. gene pool	combined genetic information of all the members of a particular population
5. fitness	ability of an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment
6. adaptation	inherited characteristic that increases an organism's chance of survival
7. variation	differences that are passed from parents to offspring
8. survival of the fittest	individuals that are better suited to their environment will survive and reproduce most successfully
9. natural selection	Explains how evolution occurs when the environment selects the favorable traits; also called survival of the fittest
10. allele	alternate forms of a gene.
11. common descent	a principle of Darwinism which holds that life on Earth evolved from a common ancestor.
12. artificial selection	When humans decide which desirable traits in animal or plant will be passed to next generation
13. homologous structure	structures that have different mature forms in different organisms but develop from the same embryonic tissue.
14. speciation	formation of a new species
15. geographic isolation	When 2 populations are separated physically by geographic barriers to produce new species
16. antibiotic resistance	the ability of a bacterial cell to resist the harmful effect of an antibiotic
17. pesticide resistance	is the adaptation of pest species targeted by a pesticide resulting in decreased susceptibility to that chemical.
18. inherited trait	traits that get passed down from generation to the next generation
19. acquired trait	a physical characteristic that is not inherited but may be an effect of the environment or of a somatic mutation.
20. abiogenesis	a theory that life comes from non-living things
21. biogenesis	a theory that life comes from life

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SPACE OUT TERMS EVENLY/SKIP 2 LINES

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Picture/Ex.</u>
5. <u>vestigial organ</u>	- organ that serves no useful function in an organism	
6. <u>reproductive isolation</u>	- separation of species or populations so that they cannot interbreed and produce fertile offspring.	