|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *an ancestral organism that is the same for different modern organisms.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *structures, functions, or behaviors that help an organism survive.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *developed the theory of evolution from traveling to the Galapagos Islands.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *organisms fighting for resources to survive.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *how the location of organisms influences their genetic traits.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *genetic variation that leads to differences in organisms.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *things in the environment that influence the traits of organisms.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *the growth and changes of organisms prior to birth.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *all members of a species are no longer living.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *the process of organisms changing over time for better survival.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *the genetic code for traits.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *all members of a species are no longer living.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *inheritable changes in genetic code that results in a change in a trait.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *structures/formations in organisms that are similar between different species.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *a group of organism of the same species.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *selection is the survival and reproduction of the individuals in a population that exhibit the traits that best enable them to survive in their environment.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition**  *organisms able to reproduce fertile offspring.* | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *using the breakdown (isotopes) of carbon (C-12 to C-14) to find the age of fossils.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition** | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition**  *difference in a trait.* | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition** | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition** | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Picture** | | **Picture** | |
| **Teacher Definition** | **In YOUR OWN words** | **Teacher Definition** | **In YOUR OWN words** |
| **Adaptation** | | **Common Ancestor** | |
| **Competition** | | **Charles Darwin** | |
| **Diversity** | | **Distribution of Organisms (Biogeography)** | |
| **Early (Embryonic) Development**  **(Embryology)** | | **Environmental Influences** | |
| **Evolution** | | **Extinction** | |
| **Fossil Record** | | **Genetic Information** | |
| **Homologous Structures** | | **Mutations** | |
| **Natural Selection** | | **Population** | |
| **Radiometric Dating** | | **Species** | |
| **Variations in a Trait** | |  | |