|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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** |  |