Reinforcement: Evolution

cladogram	speciation	descent	frequency	vestigial
artificial	adaptations	homologous	evolution	hybrid
variation	selection	inheritance	fossils	finches

1. The theory that species change over time: _____

2. The offspring of two different species, such as a liger: _____

3. Refers to the number of individuals in a population with a trait: _____

4. The process by which evolution occurs; natural _____

5. Refers to differences in individual in a population, like light versus dark mice: _____

6. Refers to how traits are passed from parents to offspring _____

7. Traits that help organisms survive and reproduce: _____

8. Process by which humans create organisms with desirable traits: _____ selection

9. The idea that each living species descended from other species: common _____

10. A diagram that shows features common to groups or populations: _____

11. The formation of new species: _____

12. Remains of organisms that lived in the past: _____

13. Structures that are similar in related organisms, like bones of the arm: _____

14. A _____ structure is a part of the body that has no function; evidence of evolution.

15. Famous birds studied by Darwin on the Galapagos: _____

We studied different animals to understand evolution. Summarize how each of the examples below illustrate evolution by natural selection.

16. Rock pocket mice

17. Elephants (tusks)

18. Beaks of finches in the Galapagos