

Evolution Test (Unit 6) Study Guide

Vocabulary:

Resources – all the things an organism needs to stay alive (food, water, space)

Overproduction – having so many offspring that not all can survive

Peppered moth – one famous example of how natural selection works

Resistant – to act against; an organism that is not effected by a chemical

Anatomy – the structure or body of a living thing

Vestigial structure – a body part that may have been useful at one point, but now is not because of evolution

Embryo – a developing living thing before it is born

Selective breeding – when humans choose traits in organisms and breed then to get that trait

Natural selection – Darwin's idea that nature selects traits that make an organism better adapted to its environment

Variation – the idea that a species has a lot of variety in traits (color, size, etc.)

Biodiversity – the many different kinds of living things alive today

Evolution – change over time

Adaptation – a trait that helps an organism survive in its environment

Species – a group of organisms that can mate and have offspring, which can have offspring

Common Ancestor – a relative shared by 2 or more organisms

Things to study:

Evolution Introduction Notes

Evolution: How and Why It Happens Notes

Life has a History Computer Lab

Textbook pages 176-193