Name: _____ Date: _____

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION VOCABULARY

After completing the Evidence Vocabulary activity, write in the letter for the definition next to the term. You are to complete this worksheet on your own.

_____ Diversity

_____ Natural Selection

_____ Theory

_____ Embryology

_____ Morphology

_____ Mutation

_____ Ancestors

_____ Heredity

_____ Embryo

_____ Evidence

_____ Phylogeny

_____ Transitional Fossil

_____ Population

_____ Homologous Structures

_____ Common Ancestor

_____ Evolution

_____ Fossil

_____ Analogous Structure

_____ Law of Superposition

_____ Gene

_____ Molecular Homology

_____ Darwin

_____ Adaptation

_____ Vestigial Structure

A. Changes in the cell's DNA sequence

B. Those that an individual descended from

C. States that layers of sediment and rock are older at the bottom levels and younger as they move up to the surface

D. A change in a species over time

E. A characteristic of different organisms that have similar function but not necessarily the same structure and did not come from the same common ancestor

F. Serves no useful purpose in the modern organism but did in its ancestral form

G. The variety of species present in an area

H. Organisms best adapted to their environment will survive and reproduce and thus pass on their genes to their offspring.

I. Any change in the traits of an organism that allows it to survive and reproduce more effectively in its environment.

J. Father of Evolution, wrote Origins of Species and studied organisms from Galapagos to support his proposal that natural selection occurs.

K. Structures that have different mature forms in different organisms but were derived from the same common ancestor and embryonic tissue

L. Portion of DNA that codes for a particular trait.

M. The form and structure of an organisms traits, its characteristics.

N. Survival of the fittest. The organism best able to survive passes on its genes in the gene pool.

O. Similar DNA sequence between different organisms indicating a common ancestry or evolutionary origin

P. Preserved remains or evidence of ancient organism

Q. Similar embryological development in different organisms indicating a common ancestry or evolutionary origin

R. Supported by large body of evidence and has yet to be disproven – stands the test of time.

S. A group of one type of species (all blue crabs, all white tail deer, all yellow corn)

T. One organisms that is an ancestor to a group of organisms

U. Information that supports or does not support a claim.

V. The relatedness of species through descent form a common ancestor.

W. An unborn, developing offspring

X. A fossil that shows a link between one ancestor and its descendant.