Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

EVOLUTION matching

1. a change or the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.	A. vestigial structures
2. the diversification of a group of organisms into forms filling different ecological niches.	B. natural selection
3. various structures in different species having the same function but have evolved separately, thus do not share common ancestor.	C. Paleontology
4. the intentional breeding of plants or animals	D. embryology
5. the branch of biology that deals with the geographical distribution of plants and animals.	E. evolution
6. Famous for his work on the theory of evolution: "All species of organisms arise and develop through the natural selection of small, inherited variations that increase the individual's ability to compete, survive, and reproduce."	F. variation
7. the influence of closely associated species on each other in their evolution.	G. analogous structures
8. creates analogous structures that have similar form or function but were not present in the last common ancestor of those groups.	H. coevolution
9. the accumulation of differences between closely related populations within a species, leading to speciation.	I. divergent evolution
10. the branch of biology and medicine concerned with the study of embryos and their development.	J. Population
11. the change in the characteristics of a species over several generations and relies on the process of natural selection.	K. biogeography
12. the termination of an organism or of a group of organisms (taxon), usually a species	L. artificial selection
13. the ability to survive to reproductive age, find a mate, and produce offspring	M. fossil record
14. a collection of fossils that document the history of life on Earth	N. extinction
15. structures in different species with a common ancestor or developmental origin. May not necessarily perform the same function.	O. Adaptation

16. the process by which heritable traits increase an organism's chances of survival and reproduction.

P. adaptive radiation

17. The scientific study of life in the geologic past, especially through the study of animal and plant fossils.

Q. fitness

18. the number of organisms of the same species that live in a particular geographic area at the same time, with the capability of interbreeding.

R. Homologous Structures

19. Individuals of a species have similar characteristics but they are rarely identical, the difference between them is called...?

S. Charles Darwin

20. Structure in an organism that has lost all or most of its original function in the course of evolution.

T. convergent evolution