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| 5 | 1. Theory | 1. the history of life in the geologic past as indicated by the traces of remains of living things |
| 4 | 1. Adaptation | 1. the formation of new species as a result of physical or geographical barriers that prevent interbreeding |
| 8 | 1. Species | 1. the occurrence of hereditary or nonhereditary differences between different individuals of a population |
| 12 | 1. Evolution | 1. a characteristic that improves an individual’s ability to survive and reproduce in a particular environment |
| 14 | 1. Fossil | 1. An explanation for an event in nature supported by evidence |
| 1 | 1. Fossil Record | 1. continued existence, endurance, and living long enough to reproduce;only some organisms will survive to adulthood due to competition for limited resources such as food, water, space, and mates |
| 10 | 1. Natural Selection | 1. A developing individual organism from the first division after fertilization |
| 9 | 1. Overproduction | 1. a group of organisms that are closely related and can mate to produce fertile offspring |
| 3 | 1. Variation | 1. each species produces more offspring that can survive or the environment can support, some will make it to adulthood and some will not |
| 6 | 1. Survival | 1. the process by which individuals that are better adapted to their environment survive and reproduce more successfully than less well adapted individuals do; a theory to explain the mechanism of evolution |
| 11 | 1. Population | 1. a group of organisms of the same species that live in a specific geographical area |
| 2 | 1. Speciation | 1. the process in which inherited characteristics within a population change over generations (time) so that new species sometimes arise |
| 13 | 1. Competition | 1. an ecological relationship in which two or more organisms depend on the same limited resource |
| 7 | 1. Embryo | 1. the trace or remains of an organism that lived long ago, most commonly preserved in sedimentary rock |