

BIO1300 The Human Animal  
Chapter 1: Evolution  
Key Words

Charles Darwin  
On the Origin of Species  
Voyage of the Beagle  
Galapagos Islands  
Darwin's Finches  
Beak size and shape  
Adaptations  
Ecological Niches  
Heritable traits  
Individuals  
Populations  
Fitness  
Survival  
Reproduction  
Generations  
DNA  
Deoxyribonucleic acid  
Genetic Code  
Common ancestry  
Relatedness  
Genes  
Tree of Life  
Molecular Techniques  
Inorganic  
Organic  
Prokaryote cell  
Domain  
Bacteria  
Archaea  
Eukaryote cell  
Protista  
Unicellular  
Multi-cellular  
Animalia  
Ingestion  
Plantae  
Autotrophy  
Fungi  
Absorption  
Building trees  
Similar characters  
Homo sapiens

Order Primate  
Class Mammalia  
Subphylum Vertebrata  
Phylum Chordata  
Kingdom Animalia  
Domain Eukarya  
Evidence for evolution  
Fossil record  
Sedimentation  
Mineralization  
Impressions  
Extinctions  
Transitional forms  
Archaeopteryx  
Epidexypteryx  
Dinosaurs  
Whales  
Adaptation to water  
Vestigial structures  
Eyeless fish  
Flightless birds  
Limbs on a snake  
Coccyx  
Stratigraphy  
Relative dating  
Strata  
Absolute dating  
Radiometric dating  
Radioactive decay  
Parent isotope  
Daughter isotope  
Half-life  
Biogeography  
Continental drift  
Pangea  
Marsupials  
Australia  
Geological timescale  
Periods  
Biological events  
Origin of life  
Invertebrate diversification  
Cambrian explosion  
Land plants  
Diversity of fish  
Appearance of amphibians

Land forests  
Pangea  
Age of reptiles  
Herbivorous dinosaurs  
Flowering plants  
Asteroid impact  
Age of mammals  
Appearance of humans  
Homologies  
Common descent  
Tetrapod limbs  
Adaptations to environment  
Eukaryotic cells  
Animal cell  
Plant cell  
Homology in development  
Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny  
Analogies  
Convergence  
Similar environments  
Observable evolution  
Bacteria resistance  
Superbugs  
Pesticide resistance  
Reproductive potential  
Dawin's finches  
Industrial melanism  
Dark and light moths  
Lichen and bark  
Artificial selection  
Cruciferous vegetables  
Dogs breeds  
Human leg  
Hind limb in fish  
Pelvic girdle in fish  
Knee and elbow articulation  
Primate toenail  
Bipedal walking  
Toe orientation  
Robustness of legbones  
Ankle articulation  
Microevolution  
Mutation  
Radiation  
Replication error  
Novel traits

Deleterious traits  
Genetic drift  
Random events  
Gene pool  
Zygote formation  
Gene frequencies  
Population bottlenecks  
Reduces genetic diversity  
Migration  
Founder effect  
Natural selection  
Differential survival  
Sexual selection  
Differential reproduction  
Sexual characteristics  
Reproductive success  
Intra-sexual selection  
Armaments  
Combats  
Inter-sexual selection  
Ornaments  
Displays