

1. Adaptation	a trait that helps an organism survive and reproduce	18. Genetic drift	a change in the allele frequency of a population as a result of chance events rather than natural selection.
2. Analogous structures	body parts that share a common function, but not structure. Uncommon ancestors	19. Geographic isolation	form of reproductive isolation in which two populations are separated physically by geographic barriers such as rivers, mountains, or stretches of water
3. Behavioral isolation	form of reproductive isolation in which two populations have differences in courtship rituals or other types of behavior that prevent them from interbreeding	20. Hominid	a member of a biological group including human beings and related species that walk upright
4. Bipedal	walking on two feet	21. Homologous structures	structures in different species that have a similar internal structure even though they may function differently. From a common ancestor.
5. Bottleneck effect	genetic drift resulting from the reduction of a population, typically by a natural disaster, such that the surviving population is no longer genetically representative of the original population.	22. Inherited trait	a characteristic that is passed from parent to offspring.
6. Convergent evolution	process by which unrelated organisms independently evolve similarities when adapting to similar environments	23. Molecular clocks	uses mutation rates in DNA to estimate the time that two species have been evolving independently
7. Directional selection	form of natural selection in which the entire curve moves; occurs when individuals at one end of a distribution curve have higher fitness than individuals in the middle or at the other end of the curve	24. Mutation	a change in the sequence of DNA
8. Disruptive selection	form of natural selection in which a single curve splits into two; occurs when individuals at the upper and lower ends of a distribution curve have higher fitness than individuals near the middle	25. Natural selection	a mechanism by which individuals that have certain inherited traits tend to survive and reproduce at higher rates than other individuals because of those traits.
9. Divergent evolution	when two or more species sharing a common ancestor become more different over time	26. Reproductive isolation	separation of a species or population so that they no longer interbreed and evolve into two separate species
10. Diversity	difference, variety; a condition of having many different types or forms	27. Speciation	formation of new species
11. Embryology	the branch of biology and medicine concerned with the study of embryos and their development	28. Species	a group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.
12. Endosymbiosis	a theorized process in which early eukaryotic cells were formed from simpler prokaryotes.	29. Stabilizing selection	form of natural selection by which the center of the curve remains in its current position; occurs when individuals near the center of a distribution curve have higher fitness than individuals at either end
13. Evolution	a cumulative changes in heritable characteristics of a population.	30. Temporal isolation	form of reproductive isolation in which two populations reproduce at different times
14. Extinct species	a species that no longer exists	31. Variation	any difference between individuals of the same species.
15. Fossil	the preserved remains or traces of an organism that lived in the past	32. Vestigial structure	structure that is inherited from ancestors but has lost much or all of its original function
16. Gene flow	movement of alleles from one population to another		
17. Gene pool	all the genes, including all the different alleles for each gene, that are present in a population at any one time		