

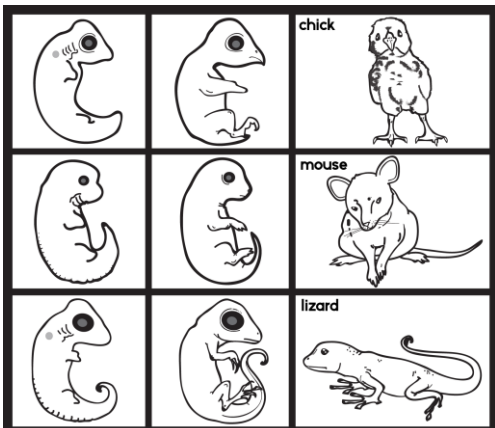
evidence of EVOLUTION



- Genetic _____ was not known in Darwin's time.
- However, Darwin believed that all organisms share a common _____.
- In his travels/studies, he collected strong _____ to support his theories.
- Today, the concept of evolution ties together all fields of _____.

embryology

- _____ is the study of embryos and their development.
- Darwin noticed that the embryos of different species may look very similar, although the adult species look very _____.
- The similar features of embryos in very different organisms suggests _____ from a distant common ancestor.



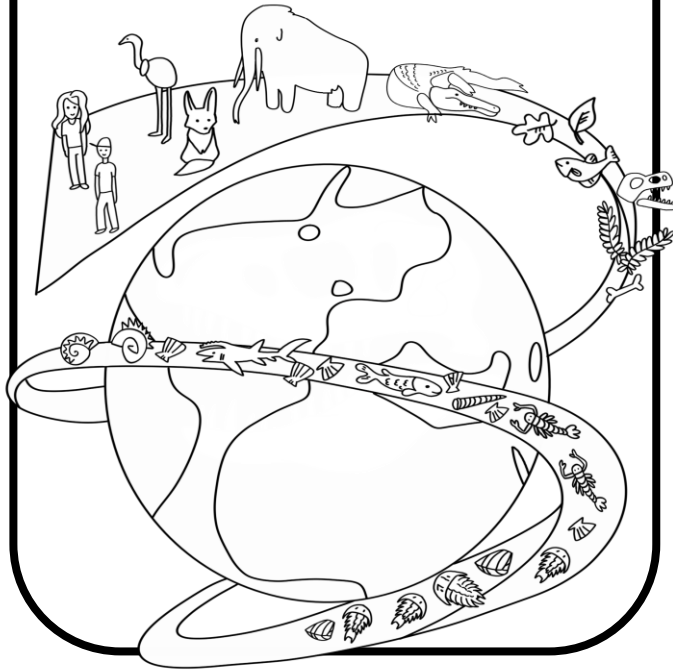
paleontology

- Paleontology is the study of _____ or _____ organisms.
- Darwin collected many fossils during his travels and these fossils provided evidence for what he (and other scientists) knew- species _____ over time, give rise to new species, and share a common ancestor (descent with _____).
- 2 ways that the age of fossils can be determined:



biogeography

- Biogeography is the study of the _____ of organisms around the world.



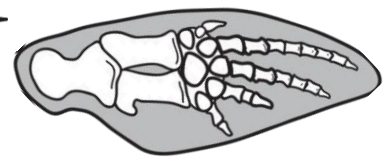
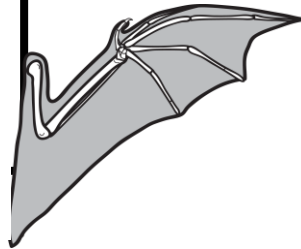
morphology

Morphology is the branch of biology that deals with the form of living organisms, and with relationships between their _____.

Sometimes it is referred to as _____.

Some of Darwin's best evidence came from comparing the body parts of different species.

He found that some organisms have body parts that are similar in structure but might be used differently.



3 types of structures:

homologous:

analogous:

vestigial:

biochemistry

Scientists also observe similarities among organisms at the _____ level.

Comparisons of _____ and protein sequences can be used to show evolutionary relationships between different organisms.

The more related two organisms are, the more _____ the sequences will be.

