Evolution Vocab

C	1. Macroevolution	A. similar internal anatomy shared by related species because they have been inherited in some way from a common ancestor
B	2. Artificial Selection	B. intentional reproduction of organisms in a population that have desirable traits
G	3. Diversifying Selection	C. helps to create higher order organisms; large scale evolution
Q	4. Vestigial organs	D. type of selection that changes from one phenotype to another within an environment
D	5. Directional Selection	E. rate of speciation that has gradual adaptive changes over time in a population
N	6. Disruptive Selection	F. related species become more and more dissimilar; species of dogs or finches
M	7. Reproductive Isolation	G. type of selection when no single phenotype is better than another
A	8. Homologous structures	H. rate of speciation that has changes occur quickly in rapid bursts with long periods of stability in between
L	9. Natural Selection	I. species that share close ecological interactions can influence each others evolution
F	10. Divergent evolution	J. structures that have similar functions but evolved in unrelated organisms
R	11. Microevolution	K. Split of species into 2 or more lines of descent when they enter a new environment with few other species in order to fill a large variety of ecological niches
J	12. Analogous structures	L. organisms with traits that are beneficial in the environment will survive to pass on their traits
I	13. Co-evolution	M. when species are not able to interbreed because they are located in different places
P	14. Stabilizing Selection	N. a type of selection when intermediate phenotypes disappear and extreme phenotypes remain
S	15. Convergent evolution	O. formation of a new species
K	16. Adaptive Radiation	P. type of selection that maintains an organisms normal genetic makeup in an environment
E	17. Gradualism	Q. organs that had a function in the past, but serve no function in the current organism
H	18. Punctuated Equilibrium	R. occurs within a population; small scale evolution
O	19. Speciation	S. unrelated species become more and more similar to each other; dolphin and shark