**Evidences for Evolution Notes**

# **Adaptations**

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Two organisms develop adaptations and evolve together

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: changes in structure of organism; take time to evolve

### Mimicry: enables a species to look like another species

### Longer beaks on hummingbirds

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: changes in the chemical makeup of an organism; can evolve quickly

### Bacteria become immune to antibiotics

# **Evidence for Evolution**

## Fossils and paleontology

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: structural features with a common evolutionary origin; can be similar in arrangement, function, or both

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: structures that do not have a common evolutionary origin, but are similar in function

### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: structure that has no function in a present-day organism

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: studying the development or organisms at the earliest stages

## \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: comparisons of organisms’ DNA & RNA

#### A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows the evolutionary relationships between organisms, with the oldest organism at one end and each animal being more evolved than the last.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups larger groups into two smaller groups; to be used for identifying organisms