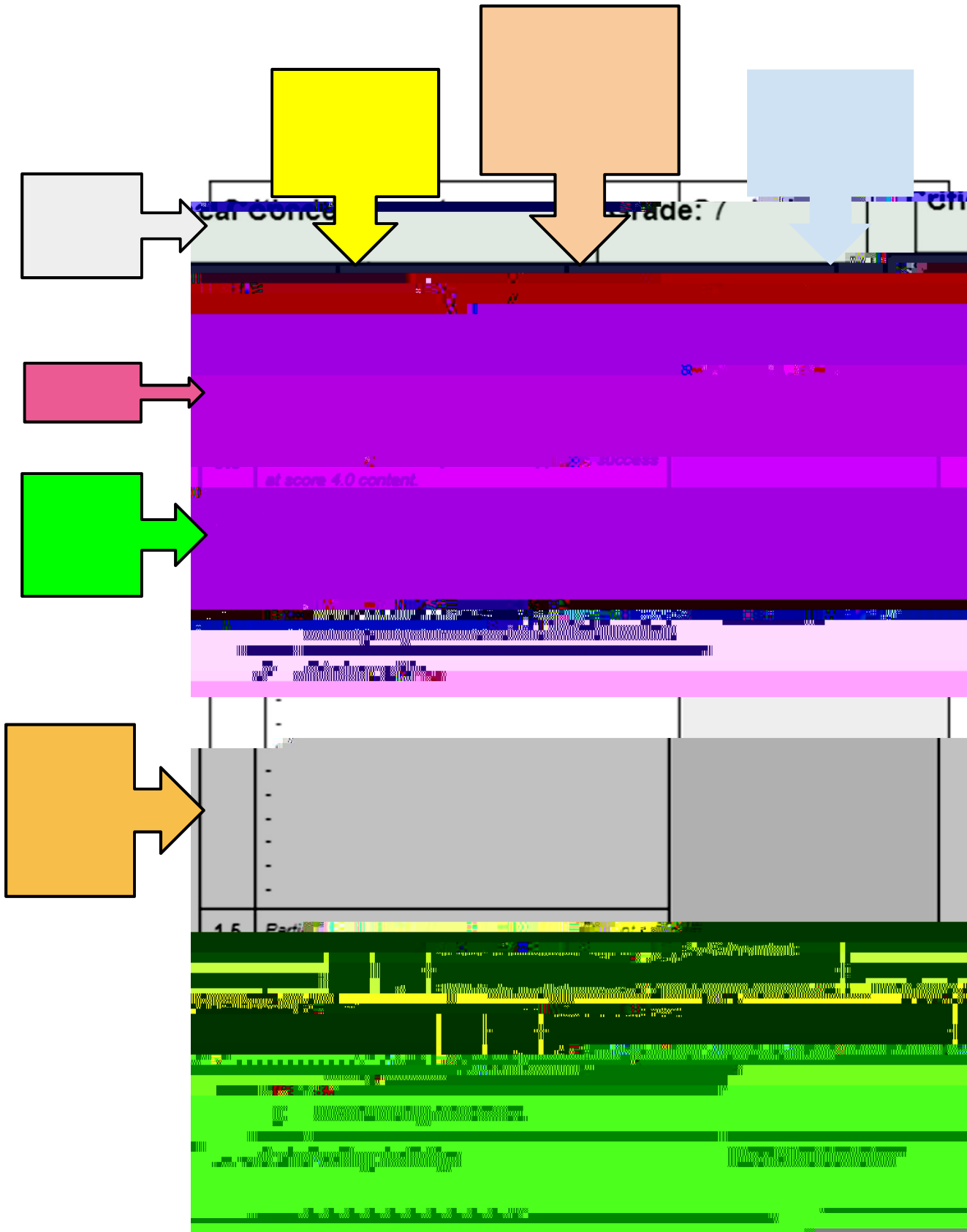
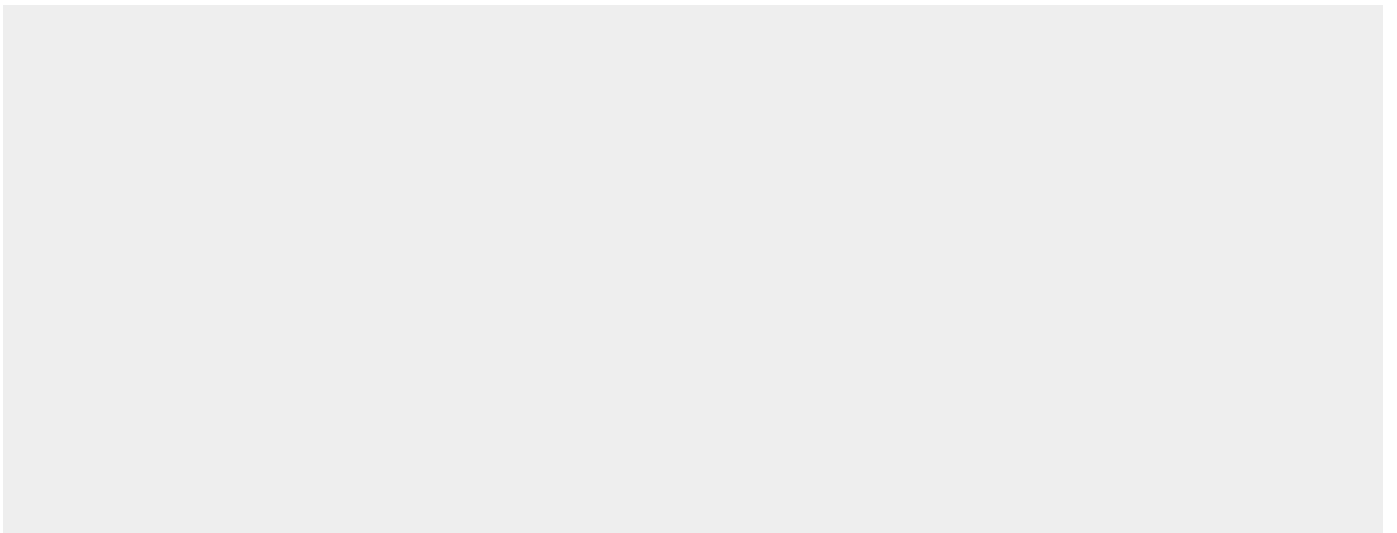


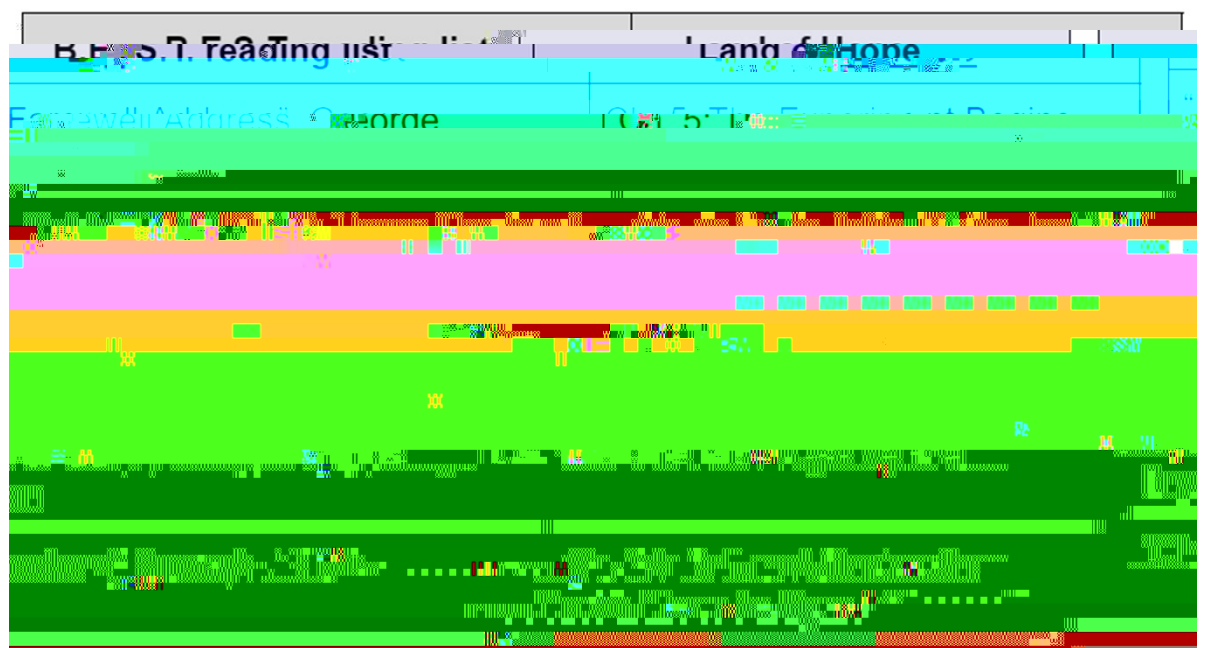




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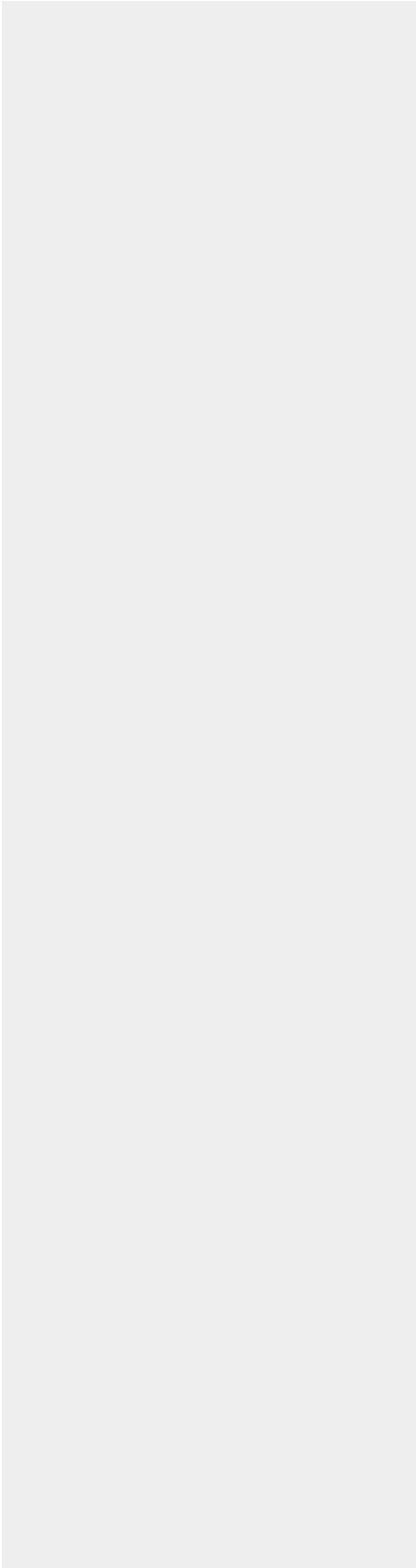


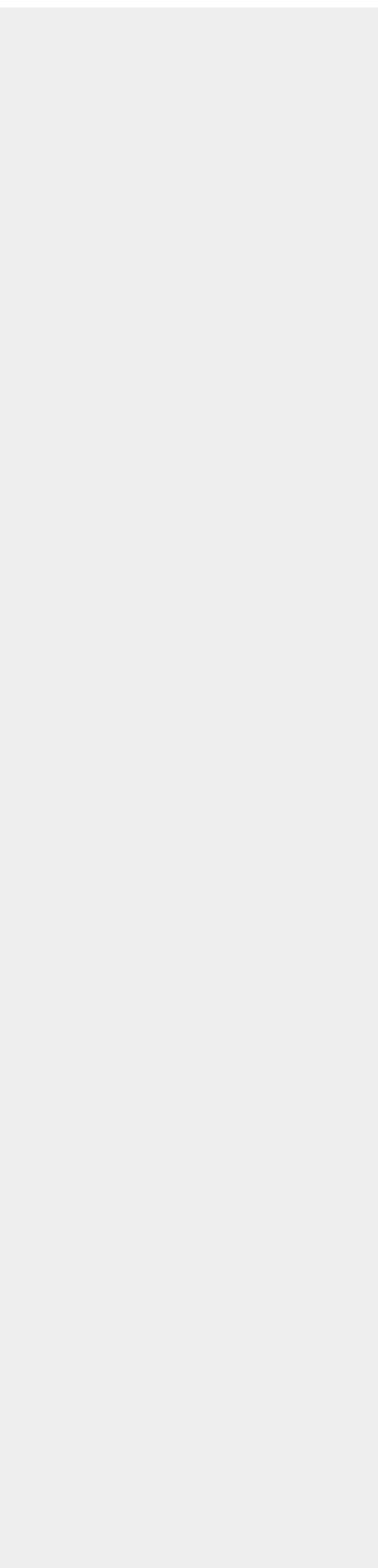
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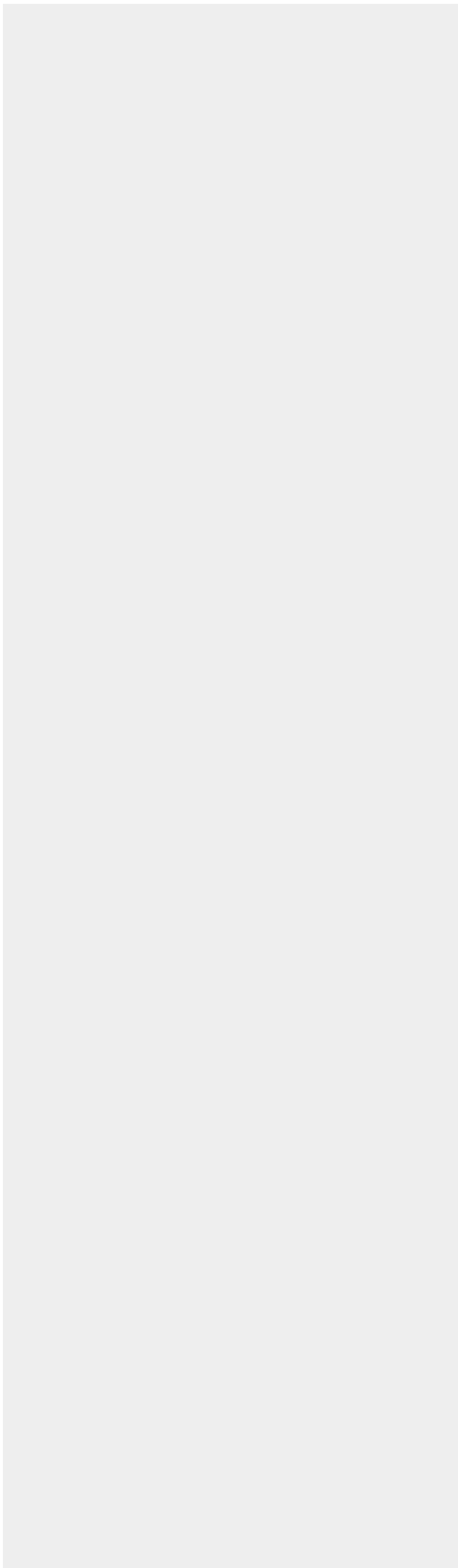
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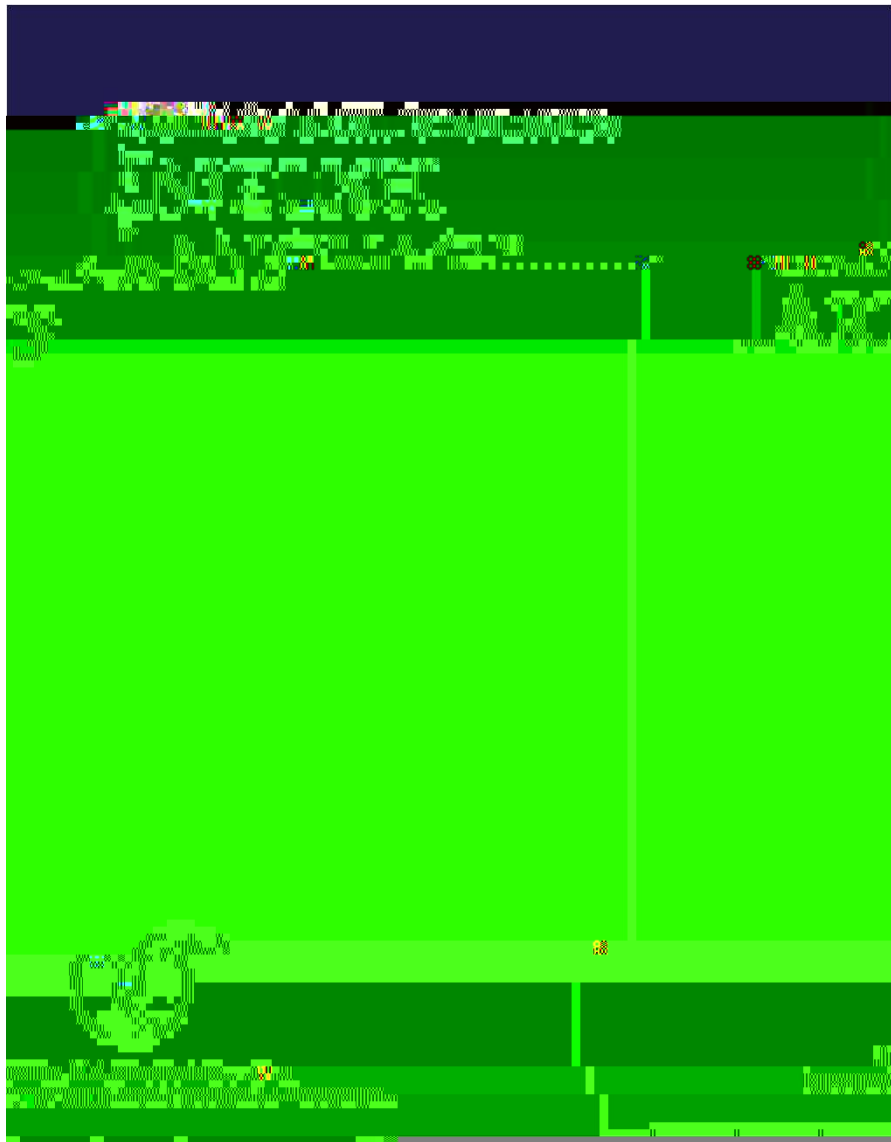
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Part Three



Glossary of Terms

Key Words	Definitions	Comments
Adaptation	A change in an organism's traits that helps it survive in its environment.	Adaptations can be physical, behavioral, or physiological.
Allele	A variant form of a gene that occupies a specific position on a chromosome.	Alleles are inherited from parents and can be dominant or recessive.
Artificial selection	The process of selecting and breeding organisms with desired traits to produce offspring with those traits.	Artificial selection is used in agriculture and animal breeding.
Biological evolution	The change in the heritable characteristics of a population over time.	Biological evolution is the result of natural selection and genetic drift.
Branching diagram	A diagram showing the relationships between different groups of organisms, based on their common ancestry.	Branching diagrams are used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Character	A trait or feature of an organism that can be used to distinguish it from other organisms.	Characters can be physical, behavioral, or physiological.
Clade	A group of organisms that includes an ancestor and all of its descendants.	Clades are used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Common ancestor	An organism from which two or more other organisms have descended.	Common ancestors are used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Convergent evolution	The process by which different groups of organisms develop similar traits independently of each other.	Convergent evolution is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Divergent evolution	The process by which different groups of organisms develop different traits from a common ancestor.	Divergent evolution is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Extinct	An organism that no longer exists.	Extinct organisms are those that have died out and are no longer found in the fossil record.
Fossil	The remains or impressions of an organism that have been preserved in the earth's crust.	Fossils are used to study the history of life on Earth.
Genotype	The genetic makeup of an organism, determined by its alleles.	Genotypes are used to study the inheritance of traits.
Phenotype	The observable characteristics of an organism, determined by its genotype and environment.	Phenotypes are used to study the inheritance of traits.
Phylogenetic tree	A branching diagram showing the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.	Phylogenetic trees are used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Reproductive isolation	The process by which different groups of organisms become reproductively isolated from each other.	Reproductive isolation is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Speciation	The process by which a new species is formed from an existing species.	Speciation is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Survival of the fittest	The process by which organisms with the most favorable traits survive and reproduce.	Survival of the fittest is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Taxonomy	The study of the classification of organisms.	Taxonomy is used to show the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms.
Trait	A characteristic or feature of an organism.	Traits are used to study the inheritance of traits.
Unrelated	Not having a common ancestor.	Unrelated organisms are those that do not share a common ancestor.

Phenotype	Genotype
Phenotype is the observable characteristics of an organism.	Genotype is the genetic makeup of an organism.
Phenotype is determined by the genotype and the environment.	Genotype is determined by the parents.
Phenotype can change over time.	Genotype is fixed.
Phenotype is used to study the inheritance of traits.	Genotype is used to study the inheritance of traits.
Phenotype is the result of the interaction between the genotype and the environment.	Genotype is the result of the interaction between the parents and the environment.
Phenotype is the observable characteristics of an organism.	Genotype is the genetic makeup of an organism.
Phenotype is determined by the genotype and the environment.	Genotype is determined by the parents.
Phenotype can change over time.	Genotype is fixed.
Phenotype is used to study the inheritance of traits.	Genotype is used to study the inheritance of traits.
Phenotype is the result of the interaction between the genotype and the environment.	Genotype is the result of the interaction between the parents and the environment.

