

1. adaptive radiation	evolutionary diversification in organisms that evolved from a single ancestral species as a result of migration into new environments	20. physical change	any process involving a substance's change from one state to another without alteration of the chemical composition
2. analogous	describes structures of different evolutionary origins that have evolved to become similar because they perform a similar function in a common environment	21. proteins	a complex macromolecule consisting of polypeptide chains of amino acids, containing the element of nitrogen as well as other commonly found organic molecules
3. biochemistry	the study of chemicals found in cells	22. quantitative results	those that are measured and recorded as numbers
4. biogeography	the study of the geographical distribution of species, both present and extinct	23. selective pressure	a change, usually in the environment, that causes some organisms with a particular variation to survive and reproduce and those without it to decrease in number
5. chemical change	any process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances	24. speciation in isolation	the evolutionary process by which new biological species arise in a population group that becomes split into two geographically separated populations
6. competition	individuals striving for the same resource that is in limited supply	25. transitional forms	fossils or organisms that show characteristics intermediate between an ancestral form and that of its descendants
7. convergent evolution	the process of evolving the same as another, distantly related organism		
8. divergent evolution	evolving to become different from another organism or a common ancestor		
9. DNA	a nucleic acid that is the hereditary material of an organism		
10. environment	both living and non-living surroundings of an organism		
11. homologous	having the same or similar relation or structure; corresponding in origin but not necessarily in function		
12. inheritance	the genetic characteristics passed from parent to offspring		
13. isolation	when one population becomes geographically separated from another so that they can no longer interbreed		
14. macro-evolution	evolution involving large genetic change, above species level		
15. micro-evolution	evolution involving a succession of relatively small genetic variations that often cause the formation of new subspecies, varieties or races		
16. natural selection	the process by which certain members of a population that are more suited to prevailing environmental conditions survive and reproduce		
17. new species	the result of the evolutionary process of speciation		
18. paleontology	the scientific study of fossils and all aspects of extinct life		
19. phylogeny	the evolutionary history of a group of organisms depicted as a family tree		