**Title – Evolution Scientist**

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| **Definitions** |  |
| 1 | Species | A group of organisms that can breed among themselves to produce fertile offspring. | 16 | Invertebrate | An organism without a backbone. |
| 2 | Variation | Differences between individuals in a species. | 17 | Adaptations | Special features that make an organism well suited to its environment. |
| 3 | Continuous data | Data that can take any value. | 18 | Competition | Organisms compete for limited resources such as food, light, mates. |
| 4 | Discontinuous data | Data that has a particular value. There are no in-betweens. Eg. eye colour. | **Key steps of natural selection** |
| 5 | Environmental variation | Differences in characteristics caused by the environment/lifestyle. |  | 1 | Mutation (change) of a gene. |
| 6 | Genetic variation | Differences caused by genes inherited from parents. |  | 2 | Mutation gives the organism an advantage and so survives. |
| 7 | Genome | All the genetic material of an organism. |  | 3 | Organisms breed. |
| 8 | Fossil | The preserved impression/remains of an animal or plant whose living tissue has been replaced by minerals |  | 4 | Mutated gene passed on to offspring. |
| 9 | Fossilisation | Process of organisms becoming fossils. | Continuous, discontinous - Biology Notes for IGCSE 2014 | Lamarck vs. Darwin Theories of species development | Natural ... |
| 10 | Fossil record | Set of fossilised remains that tells how organisms have changed over time. |
| 11 | Classify | Arrange in groups according to characteristics. |
| 12 | Classification | Process of classifying organisms. |
| 13 | Key | Series of questions to classify an organism. |
| 14 | Vertebrate | An organism with a backbone. |
| 15 | Evolve | Development of organisms over time. | **Continuous and discontinuous data** | **Two theories of evolution.** |