adaptive radiation	evolutionary diversification in organisms that evolved from a single ancestral species as a result of migration into new environments
analogous	describes structures of different evolutionary origins that have evolved to become similar because they perform a similar function in a common environment
biochemistry	the study of chemicals found in cells
biogeography	the study of the geographical distribution of species, both present and extinct
chemical change	any process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances

competition	individuals striving for the same resource that is in limited supply
convergent evolution	the process of evolving the same as another, distantly related organism
divergent evolution	evolving to become different from another organism or a common ancestor
DNA	a nucleic acid that is the hereditary material of an organism
environment	both living and non-living surroundings of an organism

homologous	having the same or similar relation or structure; corresponding in origin but not necessarily in function
inheritance	the genetic characteristics passed from parent to offspring
isolation	when one population becomes geographically separated from another so that they can no longer interbreed
macro-evolution	evolution involving large genetic change, above species level
micro-evolution	evolution involving a succession of relatively small genetic variations that often cause the formation of new subspecies, varieties or races

natural selection	the process by which certain members of a population that are more suited to prevailing environmental conditions survive and reproduce
new species	the result of the evolutionary process of speciation
paleontology	the scientific study of fossils and all aspects of extinct life
phylogeny	the evolutionary history of a group of organisms depicted as a family tree
physical change	any process involving a substance's change from one state to another without alteration of the chemical composition

proteins	a complex macromolecule consisting of polypeptide chains of amino acids, containing the element of nitrogen as well as other commonly found organic molecules
quantitative results	those that are measured and recorded as numbers
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
speciation in isolation	the evolutionary process by which new biological species arise in a population group that becomes split into two geographically separated populations
transitional forms	fossils or organisms that show characteristics intermediate between an ancestral form and that of its descendants