

____. Human Genetic Disorders

1. genetic disorder- _____

2. Genetic disorders are caused by _____, or changes in a person's DNA.
3. Examples of human genetic disorders:
 - a) Cystic Fibrosis-
 - b) Sickle-Cell Disease-
 - c) Hemophilia-
 - d) Down Syndrome-
4. Tools used to detect genetic disorders:
 - a) Amniocentesis-
 - b) Karyotypes-

____. Advances in Genetics

1. Selective breeding-
 - a) Inbreeding-
 - b) Hybridization-
2. Cloning-
3. Genetic Engineering-
 - a) DNA fingerprinting-
 - b) The Human Genome Project-

c) genome-

____. Darwin's Voyage

1. Charles Darwin was an _____ scientist during the _____'s.
2. He sailed on the HMS _____.
3. _____ - a group of similar organisms that can produce fertile offspring.
4. On the voyage he observed many different species of organisms.
5. He noticed that species gradually changed as they became better _____ to their environment.
6. Darwin proposed the theory of _____ by _____.
7. evolution-
8. adaptation-
9. Natural selection occurs through overproduction, competition, and _____. Natural selection is when nature _____ certain individuals to live longer and reproduce because of their _____.
10. overproduction-
11. competition-
12. variations-
13. New species can form over a long period of time when a group of individuals remains _____ from the rest of its species long enough to evolve different traits.

____. Evidence for Evolution by natural selection

1. Fossils provide evidence of how new species evolved.

2. Similar body structures, called _____, are body parts that have been inherited from a common ancestor.
3. The early development of some creatures can also be compared to make inferences about evolutionary relationships.
4. _____ samples taken from different creatures may reveal an evolutionary relationship.
5. This evidence can be combined to form a diagram called a _____ diagram. This diagram can be used to explain how and when new species evolved separately from each other.