***Agenda: February 14, 2013***

1. **Finish Evidence for Evolution graphic organizers using laptops (15minutes)**
* Define the terms.
* How do they provide evidence for evolution?
* Provide 1-2 important examples.
1. **Complete online activity to figure out who is related**
* Answer following questions on sheet of paper
	+ 1. *What was Darwin’s most revolutionary idea?*
		2. *Close relatives always look alike. True or False?*
		3. *Hypothesis: Which two animals are the closest relatives?*
		4. *Why do sharks and dolphins look alike?*
		5. *Under Limbs 🡪 Which two organisms have homologous structures?*
		6. *Under Jaws🡪 What an animal can eat is determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?*
		7. *Under Jaws 🡪 How did primitive vertebrates eat?*
		8. *Under Jaws 🡪 Which two organisms have the most similar looking jaws? What can this tell you about these two?*
		9. *Under Cranium 🡪 Vertebrates have clusters of nerve cells. True or False?*
		10. *Under Cranium 🡪 What can skulls tell us about organisms?*
		11. *What are primitive traits? What are derived traits?*
		12. *How are dolphins, wolves and sharks related?*
		13. *Results: Which two animals are closest relatives? Was your hypothesis correct? Explain.*

**Comparative Embryology**: All vertebrate [embryos](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/glossary/glossary.html#embryo) follow a common developmental path due to their common ancestry. All have a set of very similar genes (the [homeobox genes](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/glossary/glossary.html%22%20%5Cl%20%22homeobox_genes%22%20%5Ct%20%22gloss)) that define their basic body plan. As they grow, the differences that will distinguish the embryos as adults become more and more apparent. The study of this development can yield insights into the process of evolution.

**Biogeography:** The field of biogeography is concerned with the distribution of species in relation both to geography and to other species.

**Molecular Biology:**

**Observed evolutionary change:**