- Fossils: They are defines as the preserved remains of plants, animals and other organisms. The age of fossils can be determined by relative method and by the carbon dating method.
- Homologous organs: The organs having similar basic structure but different functions are called Homologous organs. For Eg. Forelimbs of a man and forelimbs of a bird are homologous organs.
- Analogous organs: The organs having different basic structure but similar appearance and functions are known as analogous organs. For Eg. Wings of a butterfly and wings of a bat are analogous organs.
- Inherited traits: They occur in an organism by a variation in its genes (or DNA ). They are passed on to the next generation as they cause variations in the genes.
- Acquired genes: They refer to the physical characteristic of an organism that is not inherited by the offspring genetically but develops in response to the environments influence.
- Sex chromosome: The chromosome which is associated with sex determination is called sex chromosome. eg. X and Y chromosomes.
- Genotype: It refers to the genetic makeup of an organism. It is a combination of genes in an organism. It is always represented as pair of letters.
- Phenotype: It refers to the physical or external appearance of an organism. This is a visible trait of an organism.
- Inheritance: It refers to the process by which the off springs acquire the traits from their parents. Each trait in the off spring can be influenced by both maternal and paternal DNA.
- Population: It refers to a group of individuals belonging to a single species occupying a particular area at a given period of time.