

(DOK1)	(DOK2)	(DOK3)	<ul> <li>examples (e.g., antibiotic resistant bacteria, fossil record, molecular and structural homology); (PS)</li> <li>Interpret cladograms showing relationships between species; (R)</li> <li>Comprehend different scenarios in which environmental changes influence selective pressure on a population; (R)</li> <li>Give examples of speciation between isolated populations (e.g., leopard frogs, anole lizard, Central American hummingbirds); (K)</li> <li>Interpret tables or data showing gene frequency changes over time (e.g., bottleneck cheetahs). (R)</li> <li>Predict how factors affect evolution of a population or populations; (R)</li> <li>Give evidence, determining the relatedness of groups; (PS)</li> <li>Explain how variations within populations in a changing environment can lead to evolution; (R)</li> <li>Describe how speciation occurred in two related populations; (R)</li> <li>Give a real-world example, explaining and predict how a population has responded to environmental changes.</li> </ul>
Evolution M (DOK2)	Aechanisms (DOK3)		<ul> <li>(PS)</li> <li>Differentiate between mechanisms of speciation (gene flow, mutation, speciation, natural selection, genetic drift, sexual selection); (R)</li> <li>Describe evidence for evolution (e.g., fossil record, molecular and structural homology, biogeography). (PS)</li> <li>Compare the survivability of traits between populations in different environments; (R)</li> <li>Compare evolutionary mechanisms illustrated in a variety of populations. (R)</li> <li>Be given data and/or a scenario, making and justifying</li> </ul>

	a conclusion about evolutionary mechanisms in a population; (PS)
Classification systems of organism relatedness (DOK1) (DOK2)	<ul> <li>Explain diversity of species and ecological niches resulting from billions of years of evolution; (R)</li> <li>Classify using morphological and molecular evidence; (K)</li> <li>Analyze data tables showing genetic relatedness between organisms (R)</li> <li>Interpret and analyze cladograms; (R)</li> <li>Use cladograms to compare and contrast the degree of relatedness between organisms; (R)</li> </ul>