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Section 33-1: Chordate Evolution The chordate family tree has its roots in ancestors that vertebrates share with tunicates and lancelets. Over the course of evolution, the appearance of new adaptations—such as jaws and paired appendages—has launched adaptive radiation in chordate groups.

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33–1 Chordate Evolution 1 FOCUS Objectives 33.1.1 Explain what the roots of the chordate family tree are. 33.1.2 Summarize a main trend in the evolution of chordates. Vocabulary Preview Review the meanings of the terms notochord and adaptive radiation. Encourage students to draw diagrams to illustrate the meanings of these two terms. Reading Strategy

33–1 Chordate Evolution Section 33–1

Chapter 33 Comparing Chordates Section 33–1 Chordate Evolution (pages 849–852) Key Concepts • What are the roots of the chordate family tree? • What is a main trend in the evolution of chordates? Chordate Origins (page 849) 1. Studies of embryos of living organisms suggest that the most ancient chordates were closely related to . 2.

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Section 33-1: Chordate Evolution The chordate family tree has its roots in ancestors that vertebrates share with tunicates and lancelets. Over the course of evolution, the appearance of new adaptations—such as jaws and paired appendages—has launched adaptive radiation in chordate groups.
Section 33-2: Controlling Body Temperature

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Section 33—1 Chordate Evolution (pages 849-852) This section describes how the different chordate groups are related. It also discusses the main trend in the evolution of chordates. Chordate Origins (page 849) 1. Studies of embryos of living organisms suggest that the most ancient chordates were

SCIENCE WITH MR. HAUG - Mr. Haug's Page

The Origin and Early Evolution of the Chordata. Deuterostome Synapomorphies. Enterocoely Blastopore forms anus Tripartite coelom Deuterostome Relationships. Echinoderm origins. Three assumptions 1) Motile, bilateral ancestor with tripartite coelom 2) Radial symmetry, skeleton are adaptations to sessile lifestyle ...

The Origin and Early Evolution of the Chordata

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According to the alternative scenario or progressive evolution of motile adults, the chordate ancestor was free-living and vermiform, and the sequence of ancestral forms is thought to have consisted of motile, bilaterally symmetric organisms, as opposed to larvae [12,17,18,52–54]. Motile forms such as enteropneust hemichordates and cephalochordates are typically considered close to the main lineage, whereas urochordates are viewed as more distant.

Chordate evolution and the three-phylum system ...

Section 33–1 Chordate Evolution(pages 849–852) TEKS FOCUS:3C Impact of research on scientific thought and society; 7B Natural selection and phylogeny; TEKS SUPPORT: 7B Natural selection and diversity, adaptation This section describes how the different chordate groups are related. It also discusses the main trend in the evolution of chordates.

Chordate Origins

Section 33 1 Chordate Evolution Answers can be taken as without difficulty as picked to act. 1991 Camaro Owners Manual, chemistry 9701 june 03 paper 2 answers, grade 11 2013 Kindle File Format Section 33 1 Chordate Evolution Answers 1. Introduction. Since Charles Darwin proposed the evolution of animals by means of natural selection , the ...

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Section 1 Chordate Animals Answers

Evolution and paleontology Many scientists maintain that chordates originated sometime earlier than 590 million years ago; that is, they predate the fossil record. Such early representatives were soft-bodied and therefore left a poor fossil record.

Chordate - Evolution and paleontology | Britannica

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