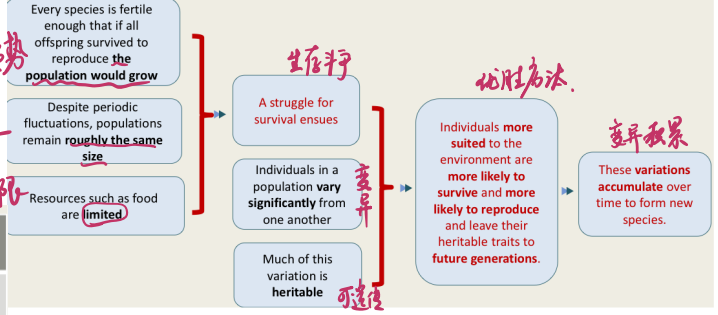
1. 自然选择：有利变异个体保存，有害变异而毁灭.
Natural selection

2. 人类选择 Artificial selection

Artificial Selection	Natural Selection
Selects only for his own good	Selects for good of the being which she tends. 适应自然有活.
Act only on external and visible characters.	Cares nothing for appearance.
Does not rigidly destroy all inferior animals. 轻差而	The slightest variations will turn on the competition between lives.
..... 只选择 appearance	..... 选择一切 everything.
短暂但快速，不消灭劣等	长久但缓慢 优胜劣汰

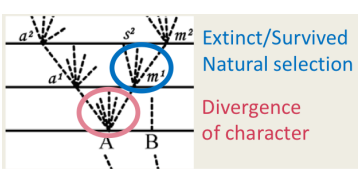


* 动物一生仅仅用过一次的构造，若在生活中高度重要 → 自然选择生效.
Eg1 昆虫专门破茧而出颚 Jaws → open cocoons 茧
Eg2. 未孵化的雏鸟啄破蛋壳的喙 Egg tooth → break eggs. hard tip to the beak

3. Sexual selection
① 结果：为留or不留后代，比自然选择轻微.
② 雄性/雌性均存在 sexual struggle, usually happen between man & man

4. Extinction:
① Precursor(先导) → Rarity.
② 灭亡加速↑: a. fluctuations 波动 in the seasons
b. Enemies increase
c. Rare species beaten by modified descendants of commoner species (in the race for life) 资源空间被竞争物种抢占.
③ 灭亡加速↓: 构造、体质、个性差异大 ⇒ 数量越多.
Eg. Farmers grow different types of plants in sequential seasons.
④ 灭亡核心原因: Rare species produce few offspring → less quickly modified or improved.
↓加速 cause variety 以及遗传

5. 性状差异 Divergence of Character.
原因: Domestic production 繁殖



6. 生命树 Tree of Life.
生绿芽而小枝 → 现存物种 existing species → 遍盖地面.
以往枝杀 → 长期连续而绝灭物种 long succession of extinct species → over top & kill.
枯落枝杀 → 未留下后代而处于化石态而全目科属 → 填满地壳

Taxonomy
种 species
属 genus
科 family
目 order
纲 class
门 phylum
界 kingdom

7. Evidence for Evolution:

Comparative Anatomy 解剖
Embryology & Development 胚胎学
Fossil Record 化石证据.
DNA Comparisons

My favourite sentence:

By generation I believe it has been with the great Tree of Life,
which fills with its dead and broken branches the crust of the earth,
and covers the surface with its ever branching and beautiful ramifications.
(后果)