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by S J

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Part 2

The person commonly cited for discovering evolution was Charles Darwin, although historical records indicate that roughly seventy different people had explored this topic. However, Charles Darwin published his research in his first book in 1859 (Darwin, 2018). He considered the volume a brief abstract of the ideas he had been developing about evolution by natural selection for decades.

Evolution can be defined as any cumulative modification or any net directional transformation in the features of organisms or populations over numerous generations. In addition, succession with alteration explicitly includes the foundation and the spread of variants, alleles, characteristic values, or personality states. Likewise, biological evolution refers to the transformation in the properties of clusters of organisms throughout generations.

Natural selection refers to how living organism populations adjust to new surroundings or situations and change to conform to the demands (Wiley, 2020). Generally, individuals within a population are naturally viable, which means that they differ in certain ways. The variation means that some individuals possess traits better suited to a particular environment than others. Therefore, individuals with adaptive characters are more likely to reproduce and survive, giving rise to new and distinct species through speciation.

On the contrary, sexual selection is a mode of natural selection whereby organisms are capable of obtaining and successfully copulating with mates' often by any means possible. Natural selection subjects most organisms to life-threatening situations for purposes of copulation. Additionally, natural selection usually is commanding adequately to harness features that are harmful to a creature's existence. For example, colorful or extravagant tail feathers in

certain birds are likely to attract predators as well as the opposite sex (Servedio & Boughman, 2017).

Lastly, mutation refers to the change in a DNA sequence of an organism. It is the modification in the nucleotide structure of the genome of an organism's DNA. Mutations occur due to inaccuracies during viral or DNA replication, meiosis or mitosis, or other types of mutilation to DNA sequences, which may later undergo error-prone restoration (King, 2020). Besides, mutation may also result from deletion or insertion of DNA segments due to mobile genetic components.

References

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