Fitness	Genes	Genetic Variation
Mutation	Natural Selection	Artificial Selection
Population	Selection Pressure	Trait

The ability of an individual to survive and reproduce viable offspring in its specific environment	Genes are coded DNA instructions that control the production of proteins within the cell.	Differences in the alleles of genes between individuals in a population
Mutations are any changes in the genetic material of an organism.	Process by which individuals who are better suited to their environment survive and reproduce most successfully	Selection by humans for breeding of useful traits from the natural variation among an organism
A group of individuals of the same species that live in the same area; the bacteria in the petri dish make up a population	Any element in a population's environment that makes certain traits more beneficial than others	A specific characteristic that varies from one individual to another; antibiotic resistance and slow reproduction speed are traits different bacteria may hold

Antibiotic	Strain	DNA
Antibiotic Resistance	Adaptation	

Antibiotics are chemical compounds that block the growth and reproduction of bacteria.	A variation in a particular species that possesses minor differences but still remains distinguishable	The molecule that carries the genetic instructions used in the development and function of all known living creatures
A trait developed through mutation that allows a bacteria to resist the effects of medication used to treat them	A trait that improves the fitness and survival of a species within its environment	