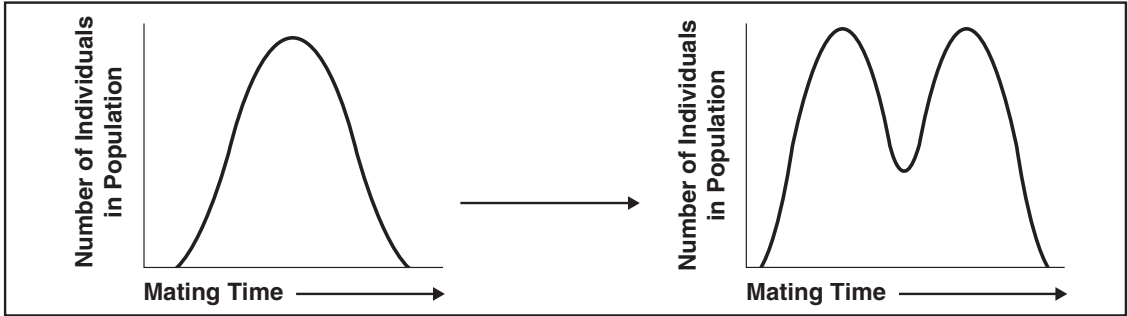


**Chapter 16 Evolution of Populations**

**Vocabulary Review**

**Interpreting Diagrams** The diagrams show the distribution curves for time of mating in a population of insects. The diagram on the left represents the starting population. The diagram on the right represents the population several generations later. Study the diagrams and answer the questions below.



1. What type of natural selection has occurred? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which phenotypes are selected against? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which phenotypes have higher fitness? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If natural selection continues in this way, what may eventually happen to the population?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Completion** Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 16.

5. Any change in the relative frequency of alleles in a population is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A gene pool consists of all the genes in a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The two main sources of genetic variation are gene shuffling and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A random change in allele frequency is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When birds cannot interbreed because they have different mating songs, they are characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ isolation.
10. A situation in which allele frequencies change as a result of the migration of a small subgroup of a population is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Research on Galápagos finches by Peter and Rosemary Grant showed that a type of natural selection called \_\_\_\_\_ selection was occurring.
12. Two related species that live in the same area but mate during different seasons are separated by \_\_\_\_\_ isolation.