Section 16–2 Evolution	on as Genetic Change (pages 397–402)
	election affects different types of traits. It change genetically by chance as well as ions from changing genetically.
Natural Selection on Sing	le-Gene Traits (pages 397–398)
1. Is the following sentence true	or false? Natural selection on single-gene traits cannot
lead to changes in allele frequ	
2. If a trait made an organism le	ess likely to survive and reproduce, what would happen to
	organism's fitness, what would happen to the allele for that
Natural Selection on Poly	genic Traits (pages 398–399)
4. List the three ways that natur	ral selection can affect the distributions of phenotypes.
a	c
b	
Match the type of selection with the	e situation in which it occurs
Type of Selection	
5. Directional	a. Individuals at the upper and lower ends of the curve
6. Stabilizing	have higher fitness than individuals near the middle.
7. Disruptive	b. Individuals at one end of the curve have higher fitness than individuals in the middle or at the other end.
	c. Individuals near the center of the curve have higher fitness than individuals at either end.
8. An increase in the average size	ze of beaks in Galápagos finches is an example of
	_ selection.

9. Is the following sentence true or false? The weight of human infants at birth is under the

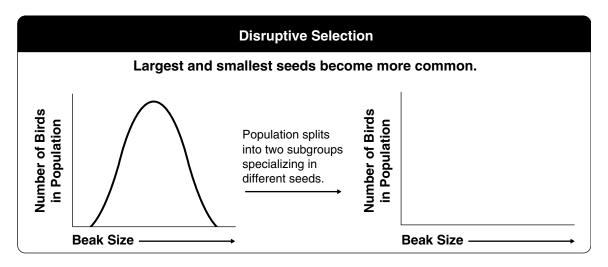
influence of disruptive selection.

Class_____

Date _____

Name____

10. Draw the missing graph to show how disruptive selection affects beak size.



Genetic Drift (page 400)

- **11.** Is the following sentence true or false? Natural selection is the only source of evolutionary change. _____
- 12. Random change in allele frequencies in small populations is called
- **13.** A situation in which allele frequencies change as a result of the migration of a small subgroup of a population is known as the ______.
- **14.** What is an example of the founder effect?

Evolution Versus Genetic Equilibrium (pages 401-402)

- 15. What does the Hardy-Weinberg principle state? ______
- **16.** The situation in which allele frequencies remain constant is called
- **17.** List the five conditions required to maintain genetic equilibrium.
 - a. _____ d. ____
 - b. ______ e. ____
 - c.
- **18.** Why is large population size important in maintaining genetic equilibrium?

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