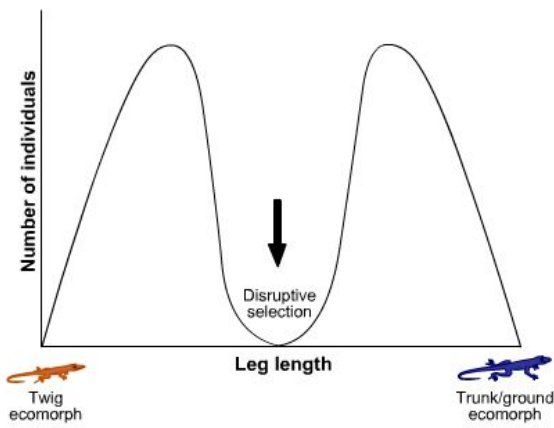
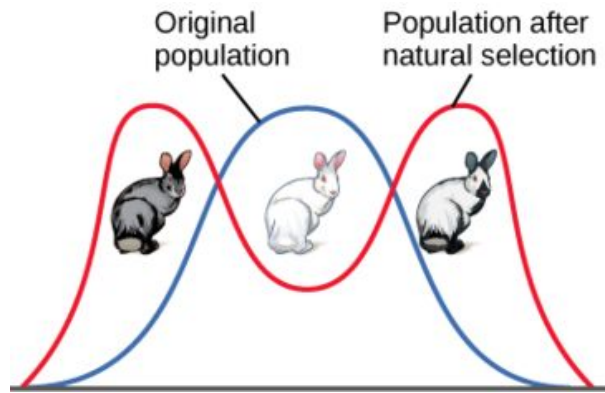


Use the graphs in your notes to determine the type of natural selection for each graph below.

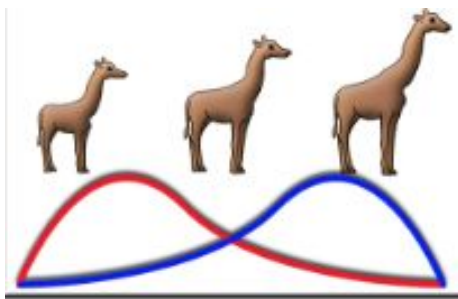
1.



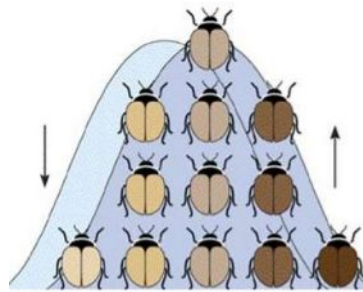
2.



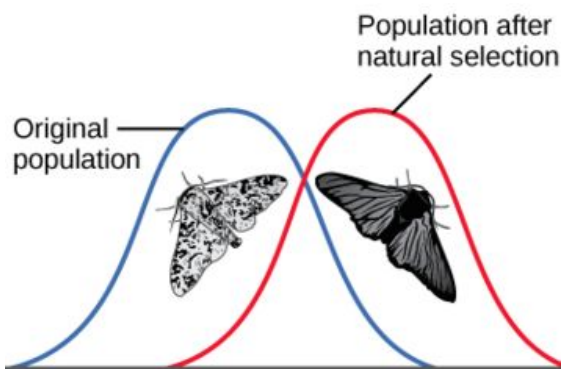
3.



4.



5.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Matching: Read each statement and choose which type of natural selection the example matches.

A. Stabilizing selection

b. Disruptive selection

c. Directional selection

____ 6. A species of clam has small, medium, or large shells. Those clams with the smallest shells have the best chance to survive because they are difficult for birds to see.

____ 7. Which type of inheritance is this? A. incomplete dominance B. codominance C. sex-linked

____ 8. Bird tails of particular species can be short, medium, or long. Female birds with prefer males with medium tails.

____ 9. Road runners (birds) like medium size lizards over small or large sized lizards.

____ 10. Giraffes can be short or tall. Most baby giraffes grown in the wild are tall.

____ 11. Which type of inheritance is this? A. simple genetics b. codominance c. polygenic

____ 12. Butterflies can range from dark blue to very light blue in wing color. Butterflies that are either dark blue or very light blue survive while birds eat those that are medium blue.

____ 13. A species of beetle can be black, gray, or white. Those that are black in color survive while the white and gray beetles are easily seen and eaten by predators.

____ 14. Fish eat barnacles that are medium gray while those who are either dark gray or light gray survive because they are camouflaged.

____ 15. In a species of snake, those who are medium length survive because they are too big to be eaten by birds and too small to be eaten by wolves. Birds eat those snakes that are small and wolves eat those that are large.