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**Chapter 15 and 16 Quiz Review**

1. When Charles Darwin went to the Galapagos Islands, what did he observe with the different species?
2. When Darwin saw the finches on the Galapagos Islands what was the major structural differences between all of them?
3. Darwin began to formulate his concept of evolution after he made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of many species and their location.
4. What was the name of Charles Darwin’s book?
5. Define the following : natural selection, artificial selection adaptation, gene pool, genetic drift, geographical isolation, temporal isolation
6. If Darwin’s theory of natural selection is true, the individuals that tend to survive are those that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. What is the difference between homologous and vestigial? Give an example of each.
8. The finches on the Galapagos Islands had similar structures. This must mean that they came from a common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is the result of interbreeding among members of a population?
10. What are the two main sources of genetic variation?
11. Gene shuffling mixes the alleles and makes new arrangements in every offspring as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and independent assortment.
12. What are the three ways that natural selection can be affected? Briefly describe each one.
13. What causes allele frequencies to change during genetic drift?
14. What is the difference between the founder effect and the Hardy-Weinberg principle?
15. Mutation rates in a population would rise if there was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equilibrium.