

65. Why are babies with low or high birth weights less likely to survive?

Disruptive Selection

66. When does disruptive selection occur?

67. Which phenotypes are selected for in disruptive selection?

68. Why is disruptive selection considered important in speciation?

69. In the Pacific Coho salmon example, why do small and large males have an advantage over intermediate males?

Speciation

70. What is a species?

71. What is meant by speciation?

72. What causes speciation to occur over time?

73. What are the two types of speciation?

Allopatric Speciation

74. What causes populations to become geographically isolated?

75. Why do isolated populations evolve differently?

76. Outline the process of allopatric speciation in terms of selection pressures and allele frequencies.

77. Why do the two populations eventually become unable to interbreed?

78. In the Lake Malawi example, how did fluctuating water levels lead to speciation?

Sympatric Speciation

79. What is sympatric speciation?

80. What is reproductive isolation?

81. What causes reproductive isolation in sympatric speciation?

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