



[www.NGSSLifeScience.com](http://www.NGSSLifeScience.com)

**Topic:** Types of Evolution Worksheet

**Summary:** Students are introduced to vocabulary about the different types of evolution, and they use that vocabulary to answer evolution questions.

**Time Length:** 20 minutes

**NGSS Standards:**

*HS-LS4-3.* Apply concepts of statistics and probability to support explanations that organisms with an advantageous heritable trait tend to increase in proportion to organisms lacking this trait.

**Materials:**

Class notes or textbook or online textbook:

- <https://flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-biology-flexbook-2.0/section/5.18/primary/lesson/population-genetics-bio/>
- <https://flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-biology-flexbook-2.0/section/5.20/primary/lesson/forces-of-evolution-bio/>
- <https://flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-biology-flexbook-2.0/section/5.21/primary/lesson/natural-selection-bio/>

**Procedures:**

1. Tell the students which section they are to use in the textbook. Students are then going to read the section and answer the questions on the worksheet.

**Accommodations:**

Give students with a modification IEP fewer questions to answer in the matching sections. Students with an IEP can take the handout home if they need extra time.

**Editable DOCX File and Answer Key:**

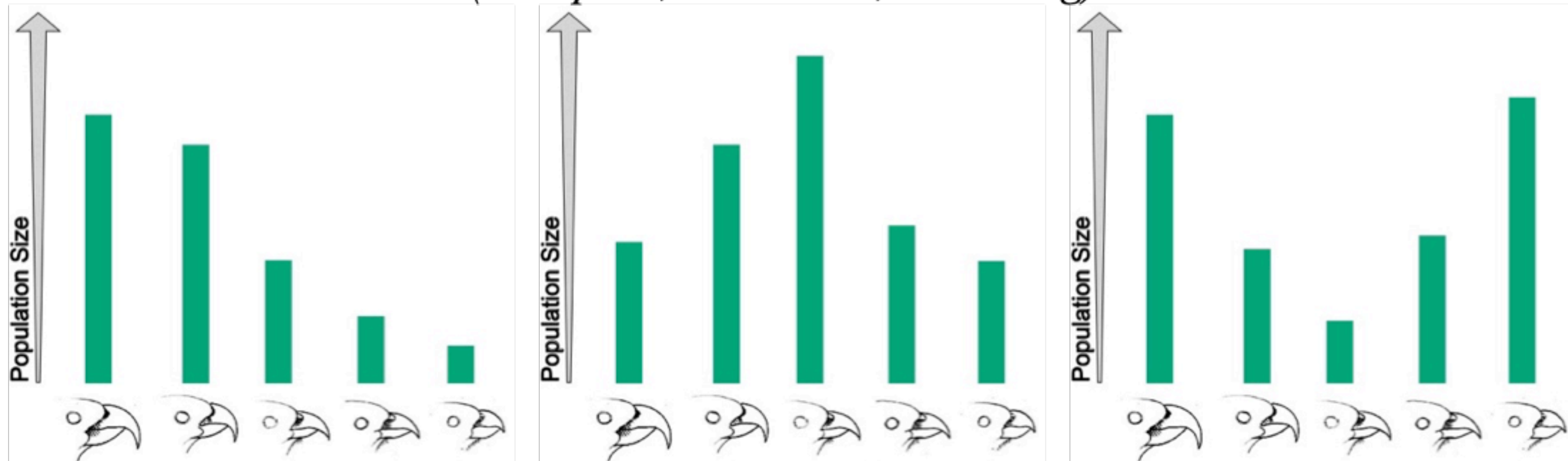
Available at [www.ngsslifescience.com](http://www.ngsslifescience.com)

## Types of Evolution Worksheet

Matching: Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank space on the left.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ allele frequency      | a) all the alleles (traits) in a population   |
| 2. _____ gene pool             | b) how common a trait is in a population  |
| 3. _____ directional selection | c) both extreme phenotypes thrive, intermediate phenotype has a reduced population size |
| 4. _____ disruptive selection  | d) intermediate phenotypes thrive, both extreme phenotypes have reduced population size |
| 5. _____ stabilizing selection | e) one extreme phenotype thrives  |

Label each population size bar graph based on the type of selection of the bird beaks.  
(*disruptive, directional, stabilizing*)



6. \_\_\_\_\_      7. \_\_\_\_\_      8. \_\_\_\_\_

Matching: Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank space on the left.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 9. _____ artificial selection  | a) small number of individuals who colonize a new area                        |
| 10. _____ sexual selection     | b) accumulation of differences between two populations                        |
| 11. _____ natural selection    | c) selection of traits by humans  |
| 12. _____ convergent evolution | d) selection of traits that are advantageous for reproduction                 |
| 13. _____ divergent evolution  | e) migration  |
| 14. _____ bottleneck effect    | f) environment selects what is advantageous for survival                      |
| 15. _____ gene flow            | g) independent evolution of similar features within a species                 |
| 16. _____ genetic drift        | h) change in allele frequencies caused by random chance                       |
| 17. _____ founder effect       | i) great reduction in the size of a population with a great loss of variation |