	Name:	
Reading 16-3 : The Pro	ocess of Speciation	
1. Define species:		
2. As new species evolve, popu	llations become reproductively	from each other.
3. What sops an eastern meado	ulations become reproductivelyowlark from breeding with a western meac	lowlark?
4. Give an example (or descript	ion) of geographic isolation:	
	ecies that exist on opposite sides of the Co	
	color:	
Squirrel 2	color:	
	oroduce at the same time, it is called	
7. Examine Figure 16-3 and ide	entify what each of the following finches ea	its:
		<b>?</b> }
Testing Natural Selection in N	lature	
8. Once Darwin discovered that	the birds were all finches, he hypothesize	ed that they descended from a
9. Darwin's hypothesis relied or	two testable assumptions:	
	in those trait	s
2) Differences in shape must pr	oduce differences in	
Peter and Rosemary Grant test	ed the hypothesis. Complete each statem	ent about their observations.
-	identified / tagged ] as many birds as pos [died / migrated ] and which succeeded in	
-	he birds was to show that they have	breeding.
[fitness / variation]	the bilds was to show that they have	
= =	], differences in beak size can mean the c	difference between life and death
	cialist] is a type of bird that chooses food I	
	beaks were most likely to survive.	sacca on mache scan nama co soci
	nes had [ larger / smaller ] beaks.	
Speciation in Darwin's Finche		
10 Where did the first finehes s	on the islands come from?	
These first finches were called		<del></del>
	ne island became	
21 How do finches choose their	r mates?	to their local criviloriments.
22. Most specialized birds have		
•	pecies can be found on the Galapagos? _	
Studying Evolution Since Dar	win	
24. New data from what three s	cientific fields supports the theory of evolu	ution by natural selection?

25. The Grants observed changes in beak size, but they didn't actually see what? \_\_\_\_\_\_26. Define SCIENTIFIC THEORY: \_\_\_\_\_\_