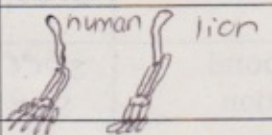

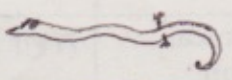
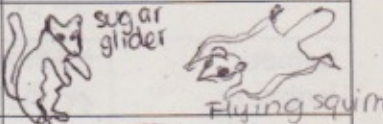

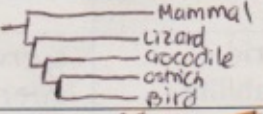

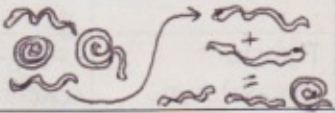
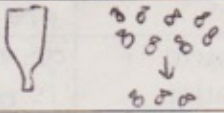
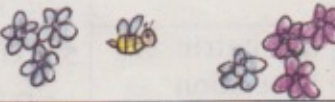


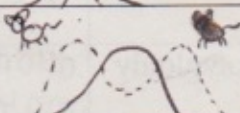

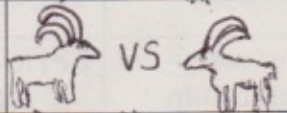


Chapter 23-24 Vocabulary words

Vocab word	Definition	Picture
Homologous Structures	variations on a structural theme that was present in a common ancestor	
Analogous Structures	share similar function, not common ancestry	
Vestigial Structures	remnants of features that served a function in the organism's ancestors	
Convergent Evolution	independent evolution of similar features in different lineages	
Biogeography	geographic distribution of species	
Evolutionary Tree	diagram reflecting evolutionary relationships among groups of organisms	
Cline	graded change in character along a geographic axis	
Founder Effect	individuals isolate from larger population and may establish a new population w/ different gene pool	
Bottleneck Effect	drastic decrease in size of population which can affect gene pool (genetic drift)	
Gene Flow	transfer of alleles into or out of a population due to the movement of fertile individuals (or their gametes)	
Directional Selection	conditions favor one extreme of a phenotypic range, shifting population's frequency curve in one direction	
Stabilizing Selection	favors intermediate variants, not extremes (reduces variants & maintains status quo)	
Disruptive Selection	conditions favor individuals at both extremes over intermediates	
Sexual Dimorphism	difference between the two sexes in secondary sexual characteristics	
Intrasexual selection	selection w/in the same sex; individuals compete directly for mates of opposite sex	
Intersexual selection	individuals of one sex (females) are choosy in selecting mates of opposite sex	