**Darwin’s explanation of natural selection**

* Within a population there is lots of v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* There are more individuals produced by r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than there are those that get to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.... there is a struggle for survival
* Individuals with the best a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get to survive, esp. if conditions are harsh
* Those that survive then become the ones that get to b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The breeders therefore are the ones that get to pass on their genetically determined
f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the next generation
* Over time a population will c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to include more with desirable features and L\_\_\_\_\_\_ with undesirable features (like the finch beaks)
* Different populations may change so much that they no longer interbreed, we then have different s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**For the speciation exercise**

The area the mammal ancestor will move into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Likely conditions there:

Some useful adaptations to increase the chance of survival think about what is needed to :

* Tolerate any harsh environmental conditions
* Get food
* Avoid being food for something else
* Attract a mate