

# Natural selection in a contemporary human population

1. Noun
2. Noun
3. Noun
4. Noun - Plural
5. Noun
6. Noun
7. Noun
8. Noun

# Natural selection in a contemporary human population

This study, started in 1948 used 2,227 women to research \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ Noun on humans. The traits analyzed were total cholesterol (TC), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and blood glucose (GLU). The main goals of this study were to prove that we are still evolving, and some \_\_\_\_\_ Noun can be used to predict future evolution. The women were examined every 2 years, a total of 29 times, and their offspring examined every 4 years, a total of 8 times. At each examination physical and blood chemistry traits were measured, as well as a questionnaire, yielding data on >70 traits. \_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural in the study were education, smoking, and medication. The results strongly suggest that natural selection is acting on women through differences in the age at first birth and the age at menopause, resulting in the lengthening of the \_\_\_\_\_ Noun \_\_\_\_\_ Noun. Future generations of women are predicted to be slightly shorter, to have lower TC and SBP, to have their first child slightly earlier, and to reach menopause slightly later. This is because \_\_\_\_\_ Noun is the driving force behind \_\_\_\_\_ Noun in modern populations.