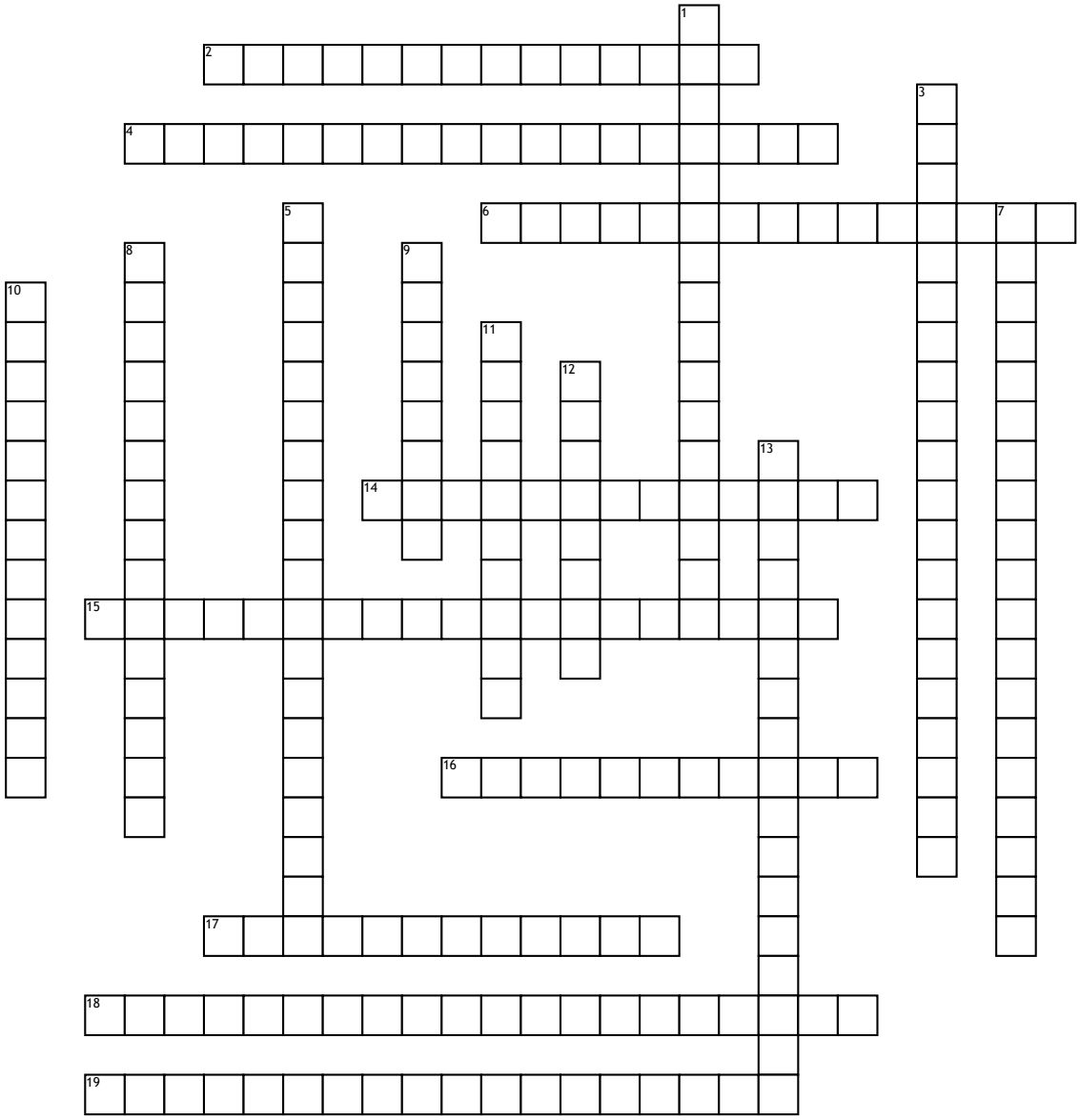
Name: _____

Chapter 11-The Evolution of Populations



Across

2. observable change in the allele frequencies of a population over a few generations.

4. evolution of one or more closely related species into different species; resulting from adaptations to different environmental conditions.

6. proportion of one allele, compared with all the alleles for that trait, in the gene pool.

14. genetic drift that occurs after a small number of individuals colonize a new area.

15. isolation between populations due to differences in courtship or mating behavior.

16. process in which two or more species evolve in response to changes in each other.

17. change in allele frequencies due to chance alone, occurring most commonly in small populations.

18. pathway of natural selection in which intermediate phenotypes are selected over phenotypes at both extremes.

19. distribution in a population in which allele frequency is highest near the mean range value and decreases progressively toward each extreme end.

Down

1. genetic drift that results from an event that drastically reduces the size of a population.

3. pathway of natural selection in which one uncommon phenotype is selected over a more common phenotype.

5. isolation between populations due to physical barriers.

7. evolution towards similar characteristics in unrelated species, resulting from adaptations to similar environmental conditions.

8. selection in which certain traits enhance mating success; traits are, therefore, passed on to offspring.

9. collection of alleles found in all of the individuals of a population.

10. condition in which a population's allele frequencies for a given trait do not change from generation to generation.

11. elimination of a species from Earth.

12. physical movement of alleles from one population to another.

13. isolation between populations due to barriers related to time, such as differences in mating periods or differences in the time of day that individuals are most active.