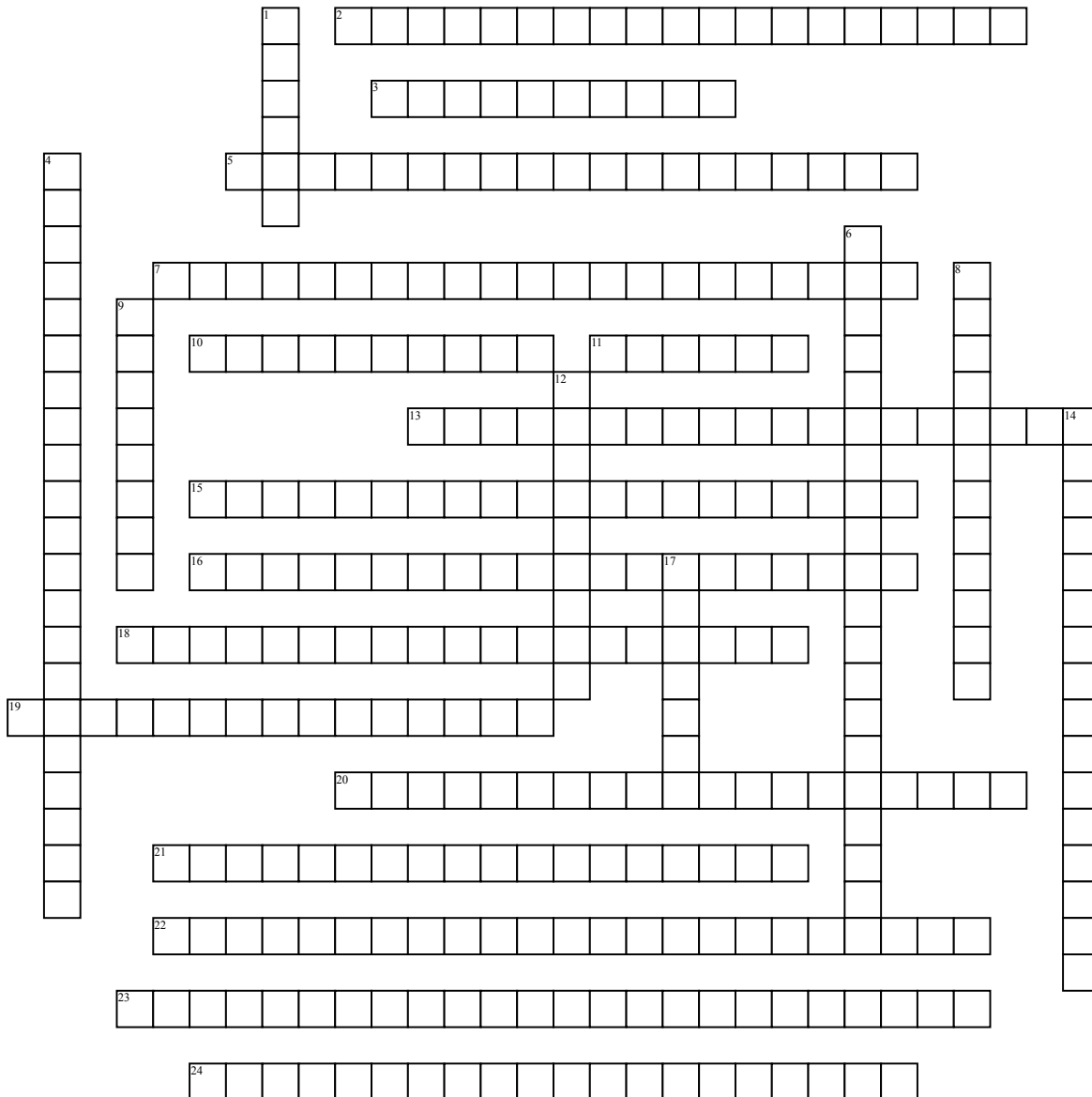


Biology Vocab Crossword



Across

2. A structure in an organism that has lost all or most of its original function in the course of evolution, such as human appendixes.
3. The evolutionary formation of new biological species.
5. This describes changes in population genetics in which extreme values for a trait are favored over intermediate values.
7. Simply passing traits from parent to offspring.
10. A trait with a current functional role in the life of an organism that is maintained and evolved by means of natural selection.
11. The mineralized remains of an animal or plant.
13. Potential mates meet, but choose members of their own species.
15. A mode of natural selection in which an extreme phenotype is favored over other phenotypes, causing the allele frequency to shift over time in the direction of that phenotype.
16. A natural process resulting in the evolution of organisms best adapted to the environment.

18. A population of animals, plants, or other organisms that are separated from exchanging genetic material with other organisms of the same species.
19. A measure of the relative frequency of an allele on a genetic locus in a population.
20. Structures of different species having similar or corresponding function but not from the same evolutionary origin.
21. The study of similarities and differences in the anatomy of different species.
22. The study of the similarities and differences between different living organisms of their biological and physiological chemistry.
23. A principle stating that both allele and genotype frequencies in a randomly mating population remain constant and remain in this equilibrium across generations unless a disturbing influence is introduced.
24. A type of selection that removes individuals from both ends of a phenotypic distribution thus maintaining the same distribution mean.

Down

1. A naturalist, developing a theory of evolution to explain biological change.
4. The situation where different species may live in the same area, but properties of individuals prevent them from interbreeding.
6. Structures derived from a common ancestor or same evolutionary or developmental origin.
8. The change in the frequency of an allele in a population due to random sampling of organisms.
9. The collection of genes in an interbreeding population that includes each gene at a certain frequency in relation to its alleles.
12. The change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.
14. The process by which heritable traits increase an organism's chances of survival and reproduction.
17. The ability to survive to reproductive age, find a mate, and produce offspring.