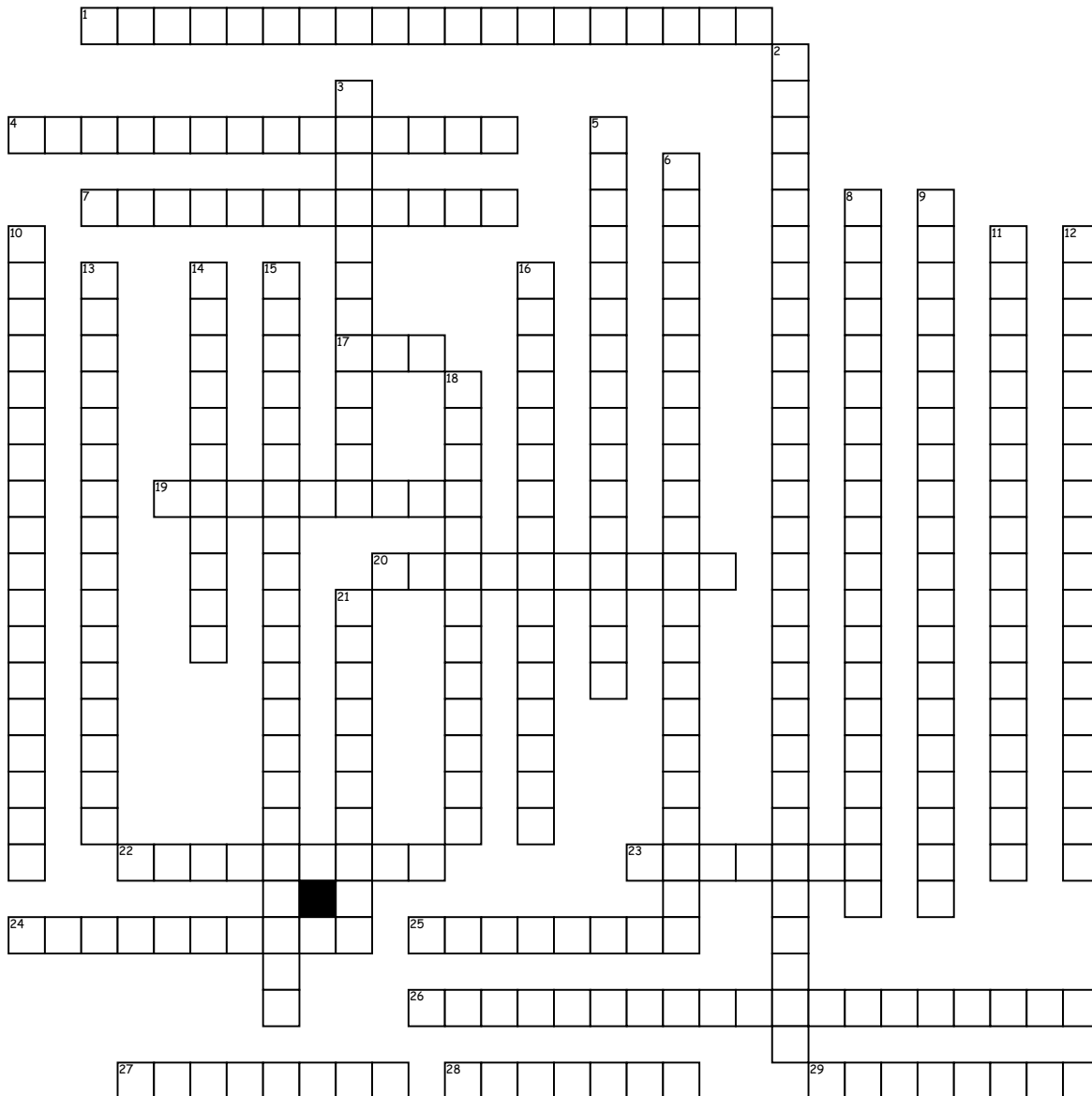


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Biology Vocabulary



## Across

1. features that are similar in structure but appear in different organisms and have different functions.

4. An ancestral species from which later species evolved

7. All the fossils throughout the history of the Earth that are used as evidence of evolution.

17. Universal genetic code that can be used as evidence of evolution between organisms.

19. Differences among members of a species.

20. process in which populations of organisms become different enough that they can no longer breed and produce fertile offspring

22. change in allele frequencies in populations over time.

23. A measure of the ability to survive and produce more offspring relative to other members of the population in a given environment

24. A trait that helps an organism survive and reproduce. Formed via natural selection.

25. A random change in DNA, ultimately creating genetic diversity

26. Body parts that share a common function, but not structure

27. all the alleles for a particular trait in a population

28. A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.

29. Movement of alleles into or out of a population due to the migration of individuals to or from the population Immigration

## Down

2. variability, heritability, differential reproduction

3. A change in the allele frequency of a population as a result of chance events rather than natural selection "survival of the luckiest"

5. A process in which individuals that have certain inherited traits tend to survive and reproduce at different rates than other individuals because of those traits. Not random.

6. 1. mutation; 2. natural selection; 3. movement in/out of population; 4. small population size; 5. nonrandom mating.

8. Process by which individuals that are better suited to their environment survive and reproduce most successfully; also called natural selection.

9. 1. biogeography; 2. biochemistry; 3. embryology; 4. fossil record; 5. morphology

10. population with no genetic change (no evolution)

11. 1. mutations; 2. sexual reproduction (gene recombination)

12. remnant of a structure that may have had an important function in a species' ancestors, but has no clear function in the modern species.

13. Genetic drift resulting from the reduction of a population, typically by a natural disaster, such that the surviving population is no longer genetically representative of the original population (type of genetic drift)

14. Migration to a new location; Moving into a population

15. 1. Genetic Mutation 2. Gene Flow (migration) 3. Genetic Drift 4. Natural Selection

16. A well tested concept that explains a wide range of observations

18. Change in allele frequencies as a result of the migration of a small subgroup of a population (type of genetic drift)

21. Migration from a location; Leaving a population