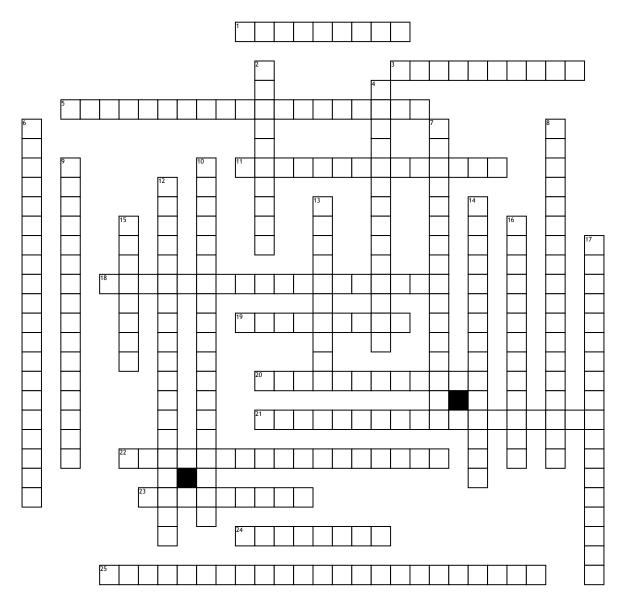
Chapter 11: Evolution and Its Processes



Across

- 1. allopatric speciation that occurs when a few members of a species move to a new geographical area
- **3.** heritable trait or behavior in organism that aids in survival in present environment
- **5.** evolution that results in similar forms on different species
- ${\bf 11.}\ broader\ scale\ of\ evolution ary\ changes\ seen\ over\ pale onto logical\ time$
- **18.** physical structure present in organism but has no apparent function and appears to be from functional structure in a distant ancestor
- 19. variety of alleles in a population
- **20.** the effect of chance on a population's gene
- **21.** study of how selective forces change allele frequencies in population over time
- **22.** speciation when 1 species radiates out to form several other species

- 23. movement of individuals of a population to a new location; in population genetics, movement of individuals and their alleles from 1 population to another, potentially changing allele frequencies in both old and new population
- **24.** flow of alleles in and out of a population due to the migration of individuals or gametes
- **25.** Lamarck's theory where modifications caused by environment/ use or disuse of a structure could be inherited causing evolutionary change

<u>Down</u>

- 2. formation of new species
- **4.** changes in population's genetic structure (allele frequency)
- **6.** speciation that occurs via geographic separation
- 7. greater relative survival and reproduction of individuals in a population that have favorable heritable traits, leading to evolutionary change
- **8.** evolution that results in different forms in 2 species with a common ancestor

- **9.** magnification of genetic drift as a result of natural events or catastrophes
- **10.** structure that's similar because of descent from a common ancestor
- **12.** speciation that occurs in same geographic space
- **13.** allopatric speciation that occurs when something in the environment separates organism of the same species into separate groups
- **14.** overarching evolutionary model that took shape by the 1940s and is generally accepted today
- **15.** all of the alleles carried by all of the individuals in the population
- **16.** magnification of genetic drift in a small population that migrates away from a large parent population carrying an unrepresentative set of alleles
- 17. structure that's similar because of evolution in response to similar selection pressures resulting in convergent evolution, not similar because of descent from a common ancestor