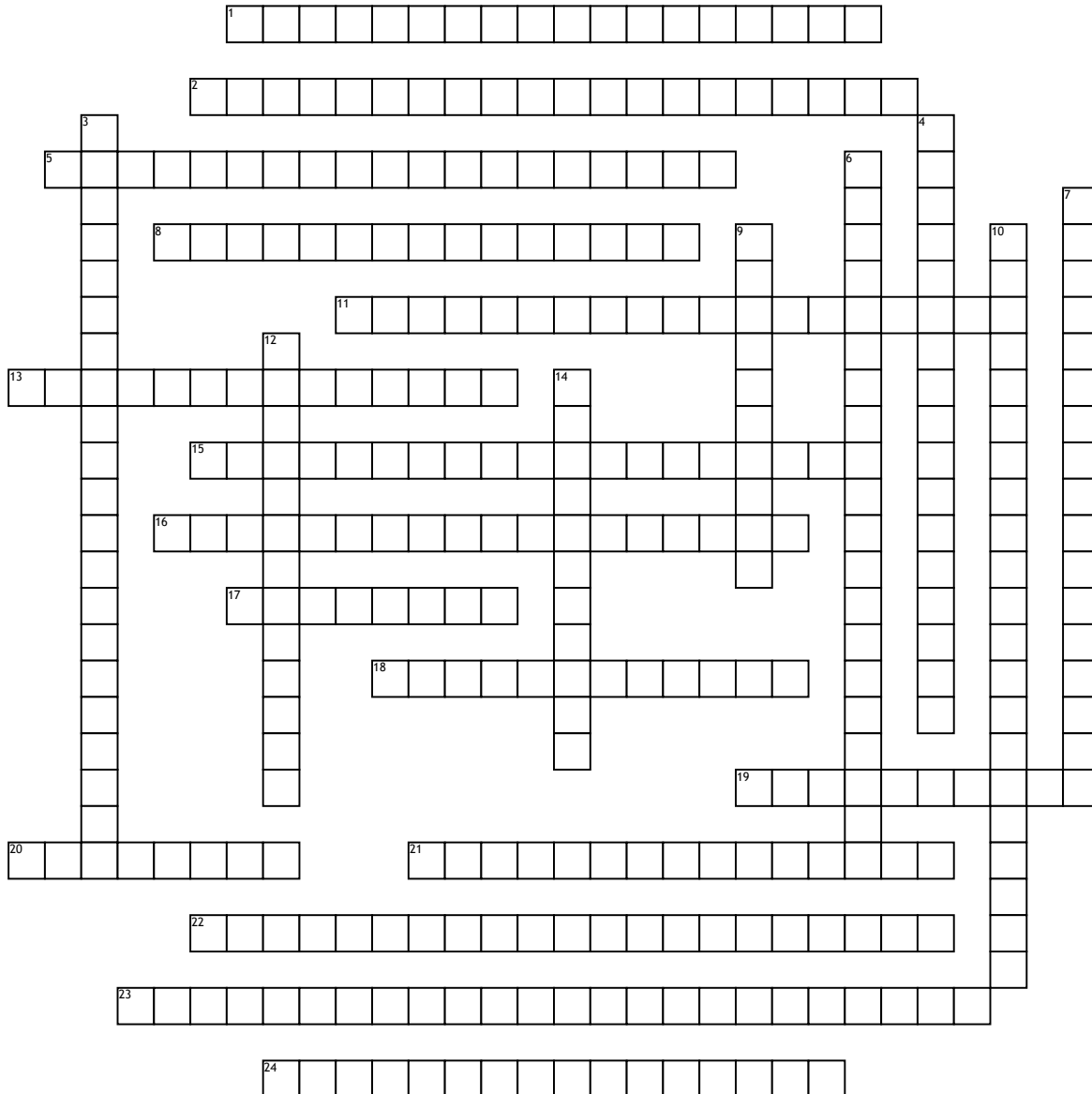


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Evolution of Populations



## Across

1. Type of distribution where the frequency is highest near the mean value and decrease toward each extreme end of the range
2. A type of selection that favors the intermediate phenotype and makes it more common in the population
5. Isolation caused by differences in courtship and mating behaviors.
8. Occurs when certain traits increase mating success.
11. A type of selection where both extreme phenotypes are favored, while individuals with intermediate phenotypes are selected against by something in nature
13. Observable change in the allele frequencies of a population over time
15. Evolution toward similar characteristics in unrelated species

16. Closely related species evolve in different directions, they become increasingly different

17. Movement of alleles from one population to another

18. Change in allele frequencies that are due to chance

19. Elimination of a species from Earth.

20. Combined alleles of all individuals in a population

21. Measure of how common a certain allele is in a population

22. Isolation that involves physical barriers

23. Identified five conditions needed for a population to stay in equilibrium

24. Genetic drift that occurs after an event greatly reduces the size of the population.

## Down

3. This occurs when members of different population can no longer mate successfully with one another.

4. The diversification of one ancestral species into many descendant species.

6. A type of selection that favors phenotypes at one extreme end of a trait's range

7. Isolation that involves timing preventing reproduction.

9. The rise of two or more species from one species that already exists

10. Bursts of evolutionary activity which are then followed by periods of stability.

12. Genetic drift that occurs after a small number of individuals colonize a new area.

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