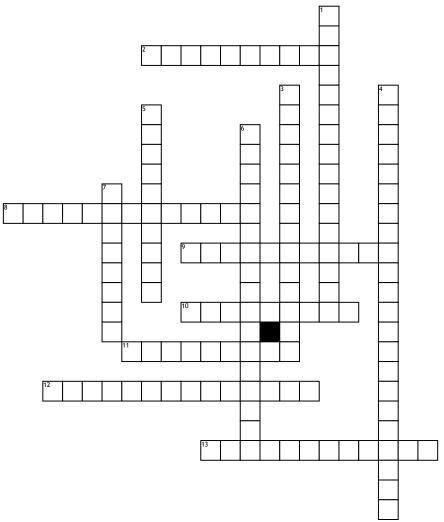
Name:	Date:	Period:

## Playing Cards 5E



## Across

- **2.** ecological pressures cause similarities in structure or function but not from a common ancestor
- **8.** occurs when populations are started from a small number of pioneer individuals of an original population
- **9.** evolution in which one organism causes another to change since they live in close association
- **10.** raw material of evolutionary change, introduces new variation into a population
- **11.** major evolutionary change. The term applies mainly to the evolution of whole taxonomic groups over long periods of time
- **12.** evolutionary change within a species or small group of organisms, especially over a short period
- **13.** changes in allele frequency from one generation to the next, simply due to change

## Down

- 1. the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and reproduce more offspring
- **3.** major evolutionary change. The term applies mainly to the evolution of whole taxonomic groups over long periods of time
- **4.** principle of what is needed so we do not have evolution
- **5.** original population composed of red and blue genetic members. only a few red individuals survive to pass their genes
- **6.** a single ancestral species becomes several different species
- 7. exchange of genes between two populations; makes it more similar

## **Word Bank**

convergent microevolution evolution macroevolution coevolution mutations adaptive radiation genetic drift hardy-weinberg principle bottleneck gene flow founder effect natural selection