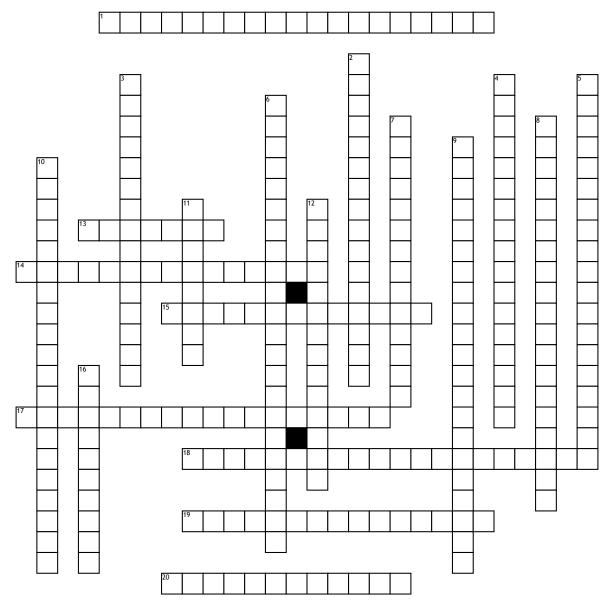
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## chs 16-19 ch 17 terms



## **Across**

- 1. a type of natural selection in which two extreme forms of a trait are selected
- **13.** A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring
- **14.** how often a form of a gene appears in a gene pool
- **15.** allele frequencies change as a result of the migration of a small subgroup of a population
- **17.** situation in which allele frequencies remain constant
- **18.** occurs when natural selection favors one of the extreme variations of a trait
- **19.** trait controlled by one gene that has two alleles

**20.** The gradual changes in gene frequencies in a population due to random events

## Down

- **2.** a change in allele frequency following a dramatic reduction in the size of a population
- 3. occurs when certain traits increase mating success
- **4.** form of reproductive isolation in which two populations reproduce at different times
- **5.** isolation between populations due to differences in courtship or mating behavior
- **6.** In a stable environment, the allele and genotype frequencies of a population will remain constant.

- 7. theoretical clock that uses the rate of mutation to measure evolutionary time
- **8.** isolation between populations due to physical barriers
- **9.** occurs when members of different populations can no longer mate successfully with one another; could be several reasons
- **10.** natural selection that favors average individuals in a population
- **11.** Combined genetic information of all the members of a particular population
- **12.** trait controlled by two or more genes
- **16.** the process by which one species splits into two or more species