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Chapter 11-The Evolution of Populations

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| **Across****2.** observable change in the allele frequencies of a population over a few generations.**4.** evolution of one or more closely related species into different species; resulting from adaptations to different environmental conditions.**6.** proportion of one allele, compared with all the alleles for that trait, in the gene pool.**14.** genetic drift that occurs after a small number of individuals colonize a new area.**15.** isolation between populations due to differences in courtship or mating behavior.**16.** process in which two or more species evolve in response to changes in each other.**17.** change in allele frequencies due to chance alone, occurring most commonly in small populations.**18.** pathway of natural selection in which intermediate phenotypes are selected over phenotypes at both extremes.**19.** distribution in a population in which allele frequency is highest near the mean range value and decreases progressively toward each extreme end. | **Down****1.** genetic drift that results from an event that drastically reduces the size of a population.**3.** pathway of natural selection in which one uncommon phenotype is selected over a more common phenotype.**5.** isolation between populations due to physical barriers.**7.** evolution towards similar characteristics in unrelated species, resulting from adaptations to similar environmental conditions.**8.** selection in which certain traits enhance mating success; traits are, therefore, passed on to offspring.**9.** collection of alleles found in all of the individuals of a population.**10.** condition in which a population's allele frequencies for a given trait do not change from generation to generation.**11.** elimination of a species from Earth.**12.** physical movement of alleles from one population to another.**13.** isolation between populations due to barriers related to time, such as differences in mating periods or differences in the time of day that individuals are most active. |