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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. |