

Across: 21. Formation of new species from an ancestral one After fertilisation Gene : all the genes and alleles of a population 22. Form of Natural Selection that favours the average phenotype Before fertilisation 23. Major catastrophic reduction in population size leading to the random loss of in a population and reduced genetic diversity in the survivor's gene pool Offspring of two different types of organism 24. Ice age 8. reproductive isolating mechanisms 26. Form of Natural Selection that favours extreme phenotypic characters in a population 9. A branch on an evolutionary tree 27. Without this, there would be no evolution 10. Selection : action of the environment on causing 28. Hybrid : postzygotic RIM where successive generations of offspr differential survival and reproduction of individuals in a population become less viable 13. In different places 30. Interruption of gene flow 16. Large changes in genetic make-up over time e.g. new species form 31. Recently isolated populations showing a limited amount of genetic divergence 18 RIM time 32. Unable to survive 19. RIM: different species don't respond to each other's 33. Gene ____: stops gene pools from diverging courtship display

Down:

- A group of similar organisms naturally able to breed and produce fully fertile offspring
- 3. Non-biological barrier to gene flow
- Name of the ship on which Charles Darwin collected evidence for evolution by natural selection
- 6. The physical expression of an organism's genotype
- 10. Many forms of a gene in a population
- 11. _____ advantage: genotype of two different alleles is the most fit
- 12. In the same place

- Form of Natural Selection where mate choice acts as the main determinant of fitness
- Agent of microevolution; occurs randomly and regularly
- 17. Gradually becoming more different
- 20. The only adaptive evolutionary process
- 21. Cuts off gene pools
- A measure of an organism's reproductive success in its environment
- 29. Random changes in allele frequencies



