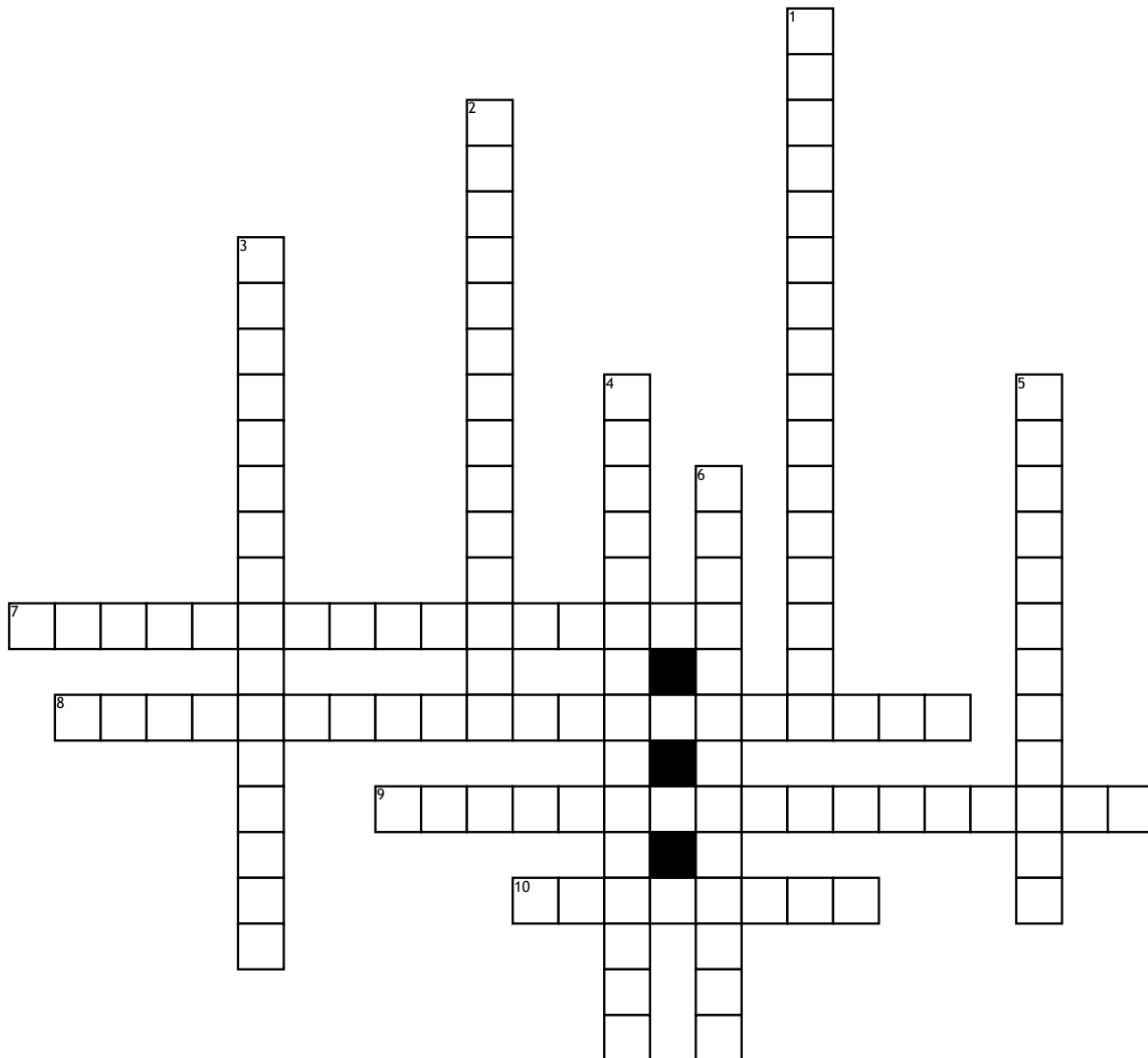


AP Biology Chapter 23 Vocabulary



Across

7. Genetic variation that does not provide a selective advantage or disadvantage.
8. Natural selection in which intermediate phenotypes survive or reproduce more successfully than do extreme phenotypes.
9. Evolution that results in a better match between organisms and their environment.
10. The transfer of alleles from one population to another, resulting from the movement of fertile individuals or their gametes.

Down

1. Genetic drift that occurs when the size of a population is reduced, as by a natural disaster or human actions.

2. Evolutionary change below the species level; change in the allele frequencies in a population over generations.
3. Differences among individuals in the composition of their genes or other DNA segments.
4. The contribution an individual makes to the gene pool of the next generation, relative to the contributions of other individuals in the population.
5. A process in which chance events cause unpredictable fluctuations in allele frequencies from one generation to the next.
6. Genetic drift that occurs when a few individuals become isolated from a larger population and form a new population whose gene pool composition is not reflective of that of the original population.