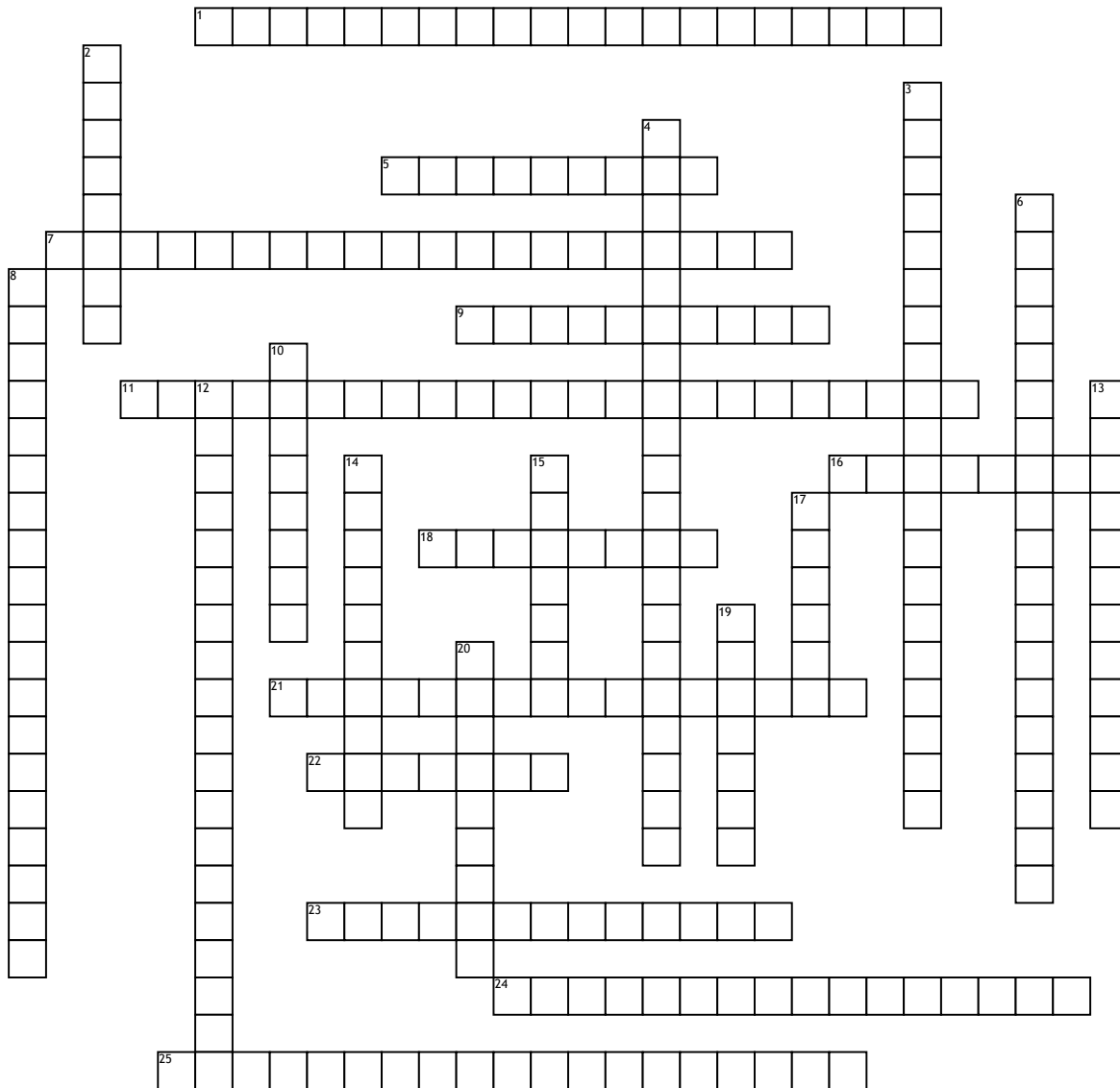


# evolution



## Across

1. also referred to as geographic speciation, vicariant speciation, or its earlier name, the dumbbell model, is a mode of speciation that occurs when biological populations of the same species become isolated
5. Evolution Examples in Nature. Peppered moth - This moth had a light coloring darkened after the Industrial Revolution, due to the pollution of the time. This mutation came about because the light colored moths were seen by birds more readily, so with natural selection, the dark colored moths survived to reproduce.
7. A homologous structure is an example of an organ or bone that appears in different animals, underlining anatomical commonalities demonstrating descent from a common ancestor
9. the action or process of adapting or being adapted.
11. principle that each living species has descended with changes from other species over time
16. the action or process of mutating.
18. Gene flow is an important mechanism for transferring genetic diversity among populations.
21. the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.

22. remains of ancient organisms

23. principle that all living things have a common ancestor

24. Allele frequency, or gene frequency, is the relative frequency of an allele

25. wings of insects and birds used for flying

## Down

2. the classification of something, especially organisms.

3. Examples of Natural Selection. Natural selection, a concept first theorized by Charles Darwin, is the adjustment of genes throughout generations based on factors that help it survive. Sometimes this is survival of the fittest or the organisms that are better suited to the environment in other ways.

4. A population bottleneck or genetic bottleneck is a sharp reduction in the size of a population due to environmental events (such as earthquakes, floods, fires, disease, or droughts) or human activities (such as genocide).

6. Land mammals - whales and dolphins. Most land-mammal-like at the top. Images and diagrams of the fossils here.

8. Vestigial structures are often homologous to structures that are functioning normally in other species.

10. the stock of different genes in an interbreeding population.

12. Sympatric speciation is the process through which new species evolve from a single ancestral species while inhabiting the same geographic region.

13. variation in the relative frequency of different genotypes in a small population, owing to the chance disappearance of particular genes as individuals die or do not reproduce.

14. the state or process of a species, family, or larger group being or becoming extinct.

15. group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring

17. an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development, in particular a human offspring during the period from approximately the second to the eighth week after fertilization (after which it is usually termed a fetus).

19. ability of an organism to survive and reproduce in its movement

20. a change or difference in condition, amount, or level, typically with certain limits.