

Name: _____

Date: _____

MECHANISMS OF EVOLUTION VOCABULARY

After completing the Evidence Vocabulary activity, write in the letter for the definition next to the term. You are to complete this worksheet on your own.

_____ Speciation

_____ Directional Selection

_____ Punctuated Equilibrium

_____ Reproductive Isolation

_____ Gradualism

_____ Genetic drift

_____ Analogous Structure

_____ Gene flow

_____ Homologous Structure

_____ Allele frequency

_____ Vestigial Structure

_____ Gene pool

_____ Convergent Evolution

_____ Variation

_____ Divergent Evolution

_____ Coevolution

_____ Natural Selection

_____ Cladogram

_____ Biogeography/Geographic Isolation

_____ Diverge

_____ Stabilizing Selection

_____ Converge

_____ Disruptive Selection

_____ Adaptation

- A.** the formation of new and distinct species in the course of evolution
- B.** Differences expressed within a species
- C.** Those individuals that survive better than the others, will pass on their genes to the offspring
- D.** The total number of genes of every individual in an interbreeding population
- E.** Reproduction doesn't occur because they mate at different times
- F.** Random change of allele frequency when individuals move from one population to another
- G.** Random change of allele frequency within one population
- H.** TWO species that have a partnership or symbiotic relationship evolve together to continue the relationship
- I.** Any change in the traits of an organism that allows it to survive and reproduce more effectively in its environment
- J.** An organ that served a purpose at one time in an ancestor, but no longer does
- K.** Structures that have different mature forms and functions in different organisms but were derived from the same common ancestor and embryonic tissue
- L.** TWO separate species in different areas evolve to look or behave in a similar manner

- M.** An isolation occurs between two populations of a species and they end up evolving differently into two new species
- N.** Natural selection favors one extreme in a population
- O.** Structures that have different development patterns but have the same function
- P.** Periods of rapid speciation followed by long periods of stasis –no change
- Q.** To move toward something
- R.** Natural selection favors two opposite extremes in a population
- S.** Natural selection gradually changes the features of a species
- T.** To move apart
- U.** Natural selection favors the average in a population
- V.** ONE species evolves into two or more different species
- W.** The percentage of the genes that are a certain allele (type of trait)
- X.** A branching diagram showing the relationship between a number of species

Turn in to the basket for a grade.