

Biology 11 -Origins– Review Worksheet

- **Part A: Mix and Match:** Match the term on the right with the definition on the left. Each term can be used only once. Write the letter of the best answer in the box to the left of the definition.

1)	<i>one of two or more different molecular forms of a gene</i>	A)	CATASTROPHISM
2)	<i>a change in genetic structure that has no impact</i>	B)	BIOGEOGRAPHY
3)	<i>organic material which has, over time, turned to rock</i>	C)	COMPARATIVE ANATOMY
4)	<i>to change genetic material enough that there is a new species</i>	D)	FOSSILS
5)	<i>the emergence of a group within the species with different genetic material</i>	E)	POPULATION
6)	<i>study of similarities and differences in body plans</i>	F)	POLYMORPHISM
7)	<i>rate of occurrence of each kind of allele</i>	G)	GENE POOL
8)	<i>natural selection that maintains two distinct alleles at a constant frequency</i>	H)	ALLELES
9)	<i>organisms wiped out by disaster and replaced by new ones moving in</i>	I)	ALLELE FREQUENCY
10)	<i>world distribution of organisms</i>	J)	MICROEVOLUTION
11)	<i>when genetic traits come in more than one form</i>	K)	MUTATION
12)	<i>a mutation that results in the death of the organism</i>	L)	LETHAL MUTATION
13)	<i>definition of species that depends on reproductive success</i>	M)	NEUTRAL MUTATION
14)	<i>natural selection that selects for the intermediate form of a trait</i>	N)	SPECIATION
15)	<i>change in lines of descent</i>	O)	SPECIES
16)	<i>range of genetic resources</i>	P)	BIOLOGICAL SPECIES CONCEPT
17)	<i>copying errors in genetic material</i>	Q)	GENE FLOW
18)	<i>group of individuals from one species living in an area</i>	R)	GENETIC DIVERGENCE
19)	<i>a crisis event that limits the amount of available genetic material</i>	S)	REPROD. ISOLATING MECHANISMS
20)	<i>small scale changes in allele frequency</i>	T)	EVOLUTION
21)	<i>trait that gives an individual a competitive edge in mating and producing offspring</i>	U)	BALANCING SELECTION
22)	<i>a "kind" of organism</i>	V)	SEXUAL SELECTION
23)	<i>flow of alleles by emigration or immigration</i>	W)	STABILIZING SELECTION
24)	<i>any behavior, body form or function that prevents mating</i>	X)	BOTTLENECK

Part B - Short Answers

1. If 9% of the population shows the recessive phenotype, what percentage of the population shows the dominant phenotype?
2. The ultimate source of genetic variations are _____.