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Crash Course Biology #12: Microevolution: What's An Allele Got to Do With It?

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/fBOrzQP423A?si=14Qew_apmeVWVLGA

1. The black bear's coloring is determined by its _____, which is influenced by the gene pool of its population.
2. _____ is evolution expressed through changes in gene frequency over a short period of time.
3. A _____ includes all the genetic material within a given population of a species in a specific area.
4. Alternate versions of genes are called _____.
5. _____ is the process by which certain traits become more common in a population because they help organisms survive and reproduce.
6. A _____ population is more vulnerable to genetic drift because chance events can drastically affect allele frequencies.
7. The _____ is a form of genetic drift that occurs when a small population splits off and becomes isolated, forming a new population.
8. The _____ effect occurs when a drastic reduction in population size leads to a loss of genetic diversity.
9. The transfer of alleles between populations due to migration is called _____.
10. A _____ is a random change in a gene that can introduce new alleles into a population.
11. The _____ equation is a mathematical model used to measure whether a population's allele frequencies are changing over time.
12. The field of biology that studies genetic composition and changes in populations is called _____.
13. _____ selection occurs when humans breed organisms for specific traits, unlike natural selection.
14. The rare white coat of Spirit Bears likely arose due to genetic drift but may also provide an advantage in _____.
15. The term _____ describes the sum total of all genetic material in a population at a given time.

Crash Course Biology #12: Microevolution: What's An Allele Got to Do With It? - KEY

1. The black bear's coloring is determined by its **genetics**, which is influenced by the gene pool of its population.
2. **Microevolution** is evolution expressed through changes in gene frequency over a short period of time.
3. A **gene pool** includes all the genetic material within a given population of a species in a specific area.
4. Alternate versions of genes are called **alleles**.
5. **Natural selection** is the process by which certain traits become more common in a population because they help organisms survive and reproduce.
6. A **small** population is more vulnerable to genetic drift because chance events can drastically affect allele frequencies.
7. The **founder effect** is a form of genetic drift that occurs when a small population splits off and becomes isolated, forming a new population.
8. The **bottleneck** effect occurs when a drastic reduction in population size leads to a loss of genetic diversity.
9. The transfer of alleles between populations due to migration is called **gene flow**.
10. A **mutation** is a random change in a gene that can introduce new alleles into a population.
11. The **Hardy-Weinberg** equation is a mathematical model used to measure whether a population's allele frequencies are changing over time.
12. The field of biology that studies genetic composition and changes in populations is called **population genetics**.
13. **Artificial** selection occurs when humans breed organisms for specific traits, unlike natural selection.
14. The rare white coat of Spirit Bears likely arose due to genetic drift but may also provide an advantage in **salmon fishing**.
15. The term **gene pool** describes the sum total of all genetic material in a population at a given time.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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