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Crash Course Biology #15: Speciation: Where Do Species Come From?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The _____ is a reptile found in New Zealand that is considered a living fossil due to its ancient lineage.
2. The process by which new species evolve is called _____.
3. The _____ species concept defines a species based on the ability to interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
4. A _____ is an organism resulting from the crossbreeding of two different species.
5. The concept of _____ speciation describes the formation of new species due to geographic separation.
6. When species diverge without physical separation, this is known as _____ speciation.
7. _____ selection occurs when traits that increase reproductive success become more common over time.
8. The term _____ refers to organisms that inherit extra sets of chromosomes, sometimes leading to instant speciation.
9. The _____ concept classifies species based on evolutionary history and shared ancestry.
10. The _____ concept identifies species based on their adaptations to different environments.
11. The _____ is a squirrel subspecies that has evolved in geographic isolation on the Kaibab Plateau.
12. A _____ is an example of a hybrid animal that cannot reproduce due to chromosomal differences.
13. A physical or biological factor that prevents two groups from interbreeding is known as _____ isolation.
14. When a hybrid offspring survives but is unable to reproduce, this is called _____ isolation.
15. The diversity of life is not strictly a branching tree but more like a _____ of interconnected evolutionary paths.

Crash Course Biology #15: Speciation: Where Do Species Come From? – KEY

1. The **tuatara** is a reptile found in New Zealand that is considered a living fossil due to its ancient lineage.
2. The process by which new species evolve is called **speciation**.
3. The **biological** species concept defines a species based on the ability to interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
4. A **hybrid** is an organism resulting from the crossbreeding of two different species.
5. The concept of **allopatric** speciation describes the formation of new species due to geographic separation.
6. When species diverge without physical separation, this is known as **sympatric** speciation.
7. **Sexual** selection occurs when traits that increase reproductive success become more common over time.
8. The term **polyploidy** refers to organisms that inherit extra sets of chromosomes, sometimes leading to instant speciation.
9. The **phylogenetic** concept classifies species based on evolutionary history and shared ancestry.
10. The **ecological** concept identifies species based on their adaptations to different environments.
11. The **Kaibab squirrel** is a squirrel subspecies that has evolved in geographic isolation on the Kaibab Plateau.
12. A **zorse** is an example of a hybrid animal that cannot reproduce due to chromosomal differences.
13. A physical or biological factor that prevents two groups from interbreeding is known as **reproductive** isolation.
14. When a hybrid offspring survives but is unable to reproduce, this is called **postzygotic** isolation.
15. The diversity of life is not strictly a branching tree but more like a **network** of interconnected evolutionary paths.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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