

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - BIOLOGY 2.0

50 Episode Series Bundle

✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!

✓ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention

✓ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 50 Episodes with Answer Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Biology #14: Population Genetics: Why do we have different skin colors?

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/4jo2pdXa5AA?si=k9Yuw4m0X-A-K6W>

1. The study of genetic similarities and differences within populations is called _____.
2. A _____ is an individual who shares an uncanny resemblance to another person despite not being related.
3. _____ are different versions of a gene that can determine traits like flower color.
4. A _____ is a group of organisms of the same species living in the same place at the same time who can produce fertile offspring.
5. Scientists use _____ to predict how genetic traits will become more or less common in a population.
6. Genetic _____ refers to the variety of genetic differences within a population's gene pool.
7. Organisms with high genetic diversity have a better chance of _____ to environmental changes.
8. The _____ is an example of an animal with low genetic diversity, making it vulnerable to diseases.
9. _____ is a pigment that affects skin color and helps protect against UV radiation.
10. The concept of _____ refers to gradual changes in traits across geographic regions, such as skin color.
11. _____ describes categories of people based on traits like skin color but is not a biologically meaningful category.
12. Human genetic diversity is relatively low, averaging about _____ percent.
13. The process of using genetic sequencing and statistical analysis to study population relationships is called _____.
14. The idea that race is a social construct means it has been created and reinforced by _____ rather than biology.
15. Unlike sexual reproduction, bacteria maintain genetic diversity through _____.

Crash Course Biology #14: Population Genetics: Why do we have different skin colors? – KEY

1. The study of genetic similarities and differences within populations is called **population genetics**.
2. A **doppelganger** is an individual who shares an uncanny resemblance to another person despite not being related.
3. **Alleles** are different versions of a gene that can determine traits like flower color.
4. A **population** is a group of organisms of the same species living in the same place at the same time who can produce fertile offspring.
5. Scientists use **models** to predict how genetic traits will become more or less common in a population.
6. Genetic **diversity** refers to the variety of genetic differences within a population's gene pool.
7. Organisms with high genetic diversity have a better chance of **adapting** to environmental changes.
8. The **cheetah** is an example of an animal with low genetic diversity, making it vulnerable to diseases.
9. **Melanin** is a pigment that affects skin color and helps protect against UV radiation.
10. The concept of **clines** refers to gradual changes in traits across geographic regions, such as skin color.
11. **Race** describes categories of people based on traits like skin color but is not a biologically meaningful category.
12. Human genetic diversity is relatively low, averaging about **0.1** percent.
13. The process of using genetic sequencing and statistical analysis to study population relationships is called **genetic analysis**.
14. The idea that race is a social construct means it has been created and reinforced by **society** rather than biology.
15. Unlike sexual reproduction, bacteria maintain genetic diversity through **horizontal gene transfer**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

and SAVE 85%

Only \$0.15 per worksheet