

<p>I have</p>  <p>Who has A change in the gene pool/ frequency of a population over time.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Evolution</p> <p>Who has When biotic factors (predators, disease) determine which organisms survive and reproduce.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Natural Selection</p> <p>Who has A type of natural selection that favours the average phenotype over the extremes.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Stabilising Selection</p> <p>Who has A type of natural selection that favours one extreme phenotype over the average or the other extreme phenotype.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Directional Selection</p> <p>Who has A type of natural selection that favours both the extreme phenotypes over the average.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Disruptive Selection</p> <p>Who has The change in allele frequencies of a population from chance processes.</p>
<p>I have</p> <p>Genetic Drift</p> <p>Who has A chance change in allele frequency which occurs when a small group of individuals becomes separate from the main population.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Founder Effect</p> <p>Who has A source of heritable variation that gives totally new variations of genes for evolution to work on.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Mutation</p> <p>Who has A source of heritable variation that mixes existing genes into new combinations.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Sexual Reproduction/ Meiosis</p> <p>Who has A source of heritable variation that creates new genes by one piece of chromosome exchanges with its homologous pair.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Recombination/ Crossing Over</p> <p>Who has When immigrants arrive from another population possessing a different gene pool and new alleles are introduced.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Gene Migration</p> <p>Who has The formation of a new species.</p>
<p>I have</p> <p>Speciation</p> <p>Who has A new species develops when a populations is separated by a geographic barrier.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Allopatric Speciation</p> <p>Who has A sub population becomes reproductively isolated from the parent population.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Sympatric Speciation</p> <p>Who has Mutation producing more than twice the normal number of chromosomes causing an abrupt formation of a new species.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Polyploidy</p> <p>Who has A type of evolution where a species is first geographically isolated then reproductively isolated – resulting in a new species.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Divergent Evolution</p> <p>Who has Relatively sudden appearance of new forms from a common ancestor to fill a variety of niches.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Adaptive Radiation</p> <p>Who has Independent evolution of similar adaptive features in originally different species.</p>
<p>I have</p> <p>Convergent Evolution</p> <p>Who has Evolution of similar features, (not present in common ancestor) in two or more closely related species independently of each other.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Parallel Evolution</p> <p>Who has Sum of total genes in a population.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Gene Pool</p> <p>Who has Transition of one species to another over millions of years.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Gradualism</p> <p>Who has Process characterised by long periods of little change, punctuated by the sudden appearance of a new species.</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Punctuated Equilibrium</p> <p>Who has Original species from which others develop through divergent evolution</p>	<p>I have</p> <p>Common Ancestor</p> <p>Who has</p> 