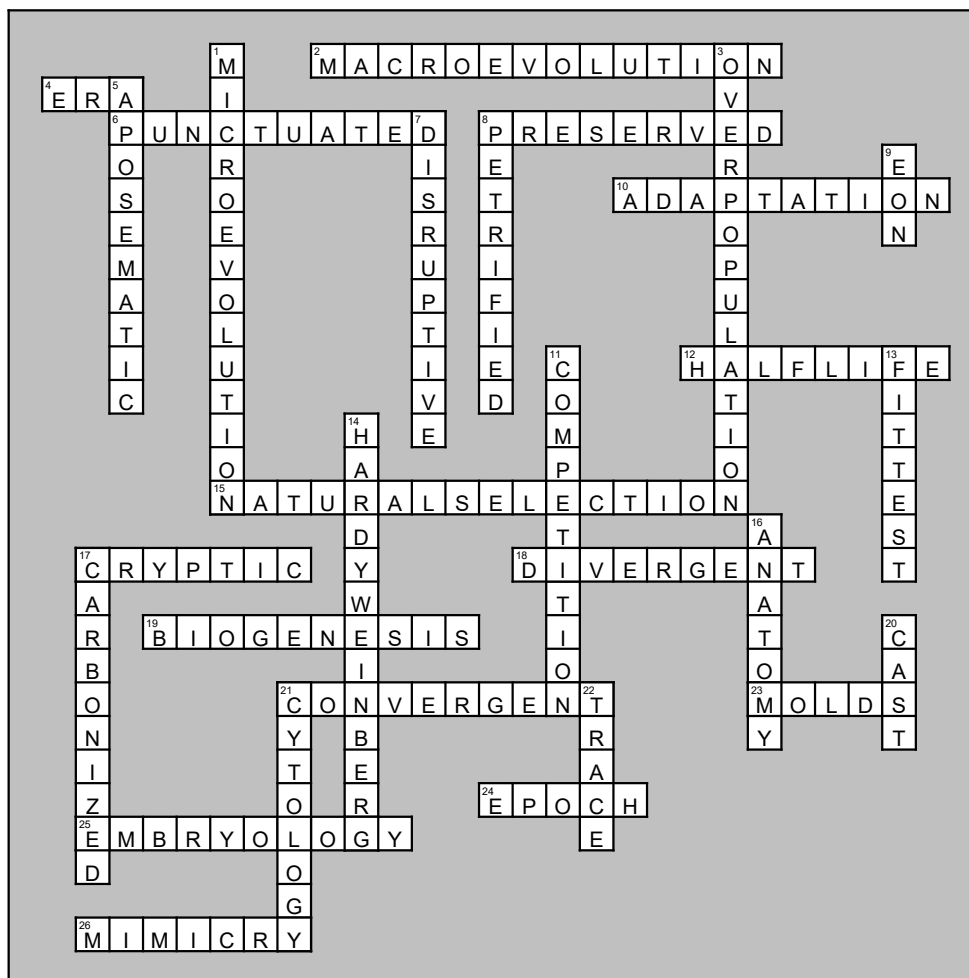


Crossword



Across

- A change from one species to another over a long period of time. Usually points to a common ancestor.
- Paleozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic.
- ___ equilibrium was developed when some gradualists realized there was a lack of intermediates.
- Unaltered ____. When an entire organism was quickly trapped in ice or tree sap or asphalt that hardened.
- The goal of natural selection that yields variation for survival. e.g. coloration, mimicry, sexual selection, behavior patterns.
- The time it takes for a radioactive isotope (used in dating) to become half its amount.
- The process which allows organisms to adapt to the environment and therefore survive.
- Coloration type that camouflages the organism. e.g. polar bears
- Evolution when species become different due to migration or geographic isolation.
- Life must come from pre-existing life. In other words, living things produce more living things. Spontaneous generation was disproved yet still used as a basis for evolution.
- Evolution when unrelated species develop similarities due to environmental pressures, not common ancestry.
- forms when an organism is buried in sediment and then decays, leaving an empty space
- Smallest unit of geologic time.
- Comparative ___ uses the fetus' of different organisms to show common development before birth.
- The ability to blend in with one surroundings.

Down

- Any change over time. Natural Selection.
- Organisms produce more offspring than can possibly live in order to guarantee survival.
- Coloration type that means "stay away". e.g. skunk, brightly colored animals.
- Coloration type that is broken up or varies the color of an animal so it is difficult to detect. e.g. tiger, zebra
- minerals sometimes penetrate and replace the hard parts of an organism, producing copies of their exterior
- Largest unit of geological time.
- When individuals struggle to survive and reproduce when there is a lack of resources.
- Originally, Darwin felt that "survival of the ___" was valid. This concept was modified showing that organisms had to adapt to their environment in order to survive.
- Principle that deals with the frequency of a gene. Population is large and isolated without mutation and mating is random.
- Comparative ___ shows the similarities in structure between organisms of different species.
- an imprint or impression such as a leaf that falls into sediment leaving a "carbon copy" of an organism.
- minerals in rocks fill a space left by a decayed organism, they make a replica, or cast, or the organism
- Comparative ___ observes similarities in cell structures and function (e.g. nuclei, cell membrane, golgi apparatus, etc.).
- the marking left by an animal and may include a footprint, a trail, and a burrow