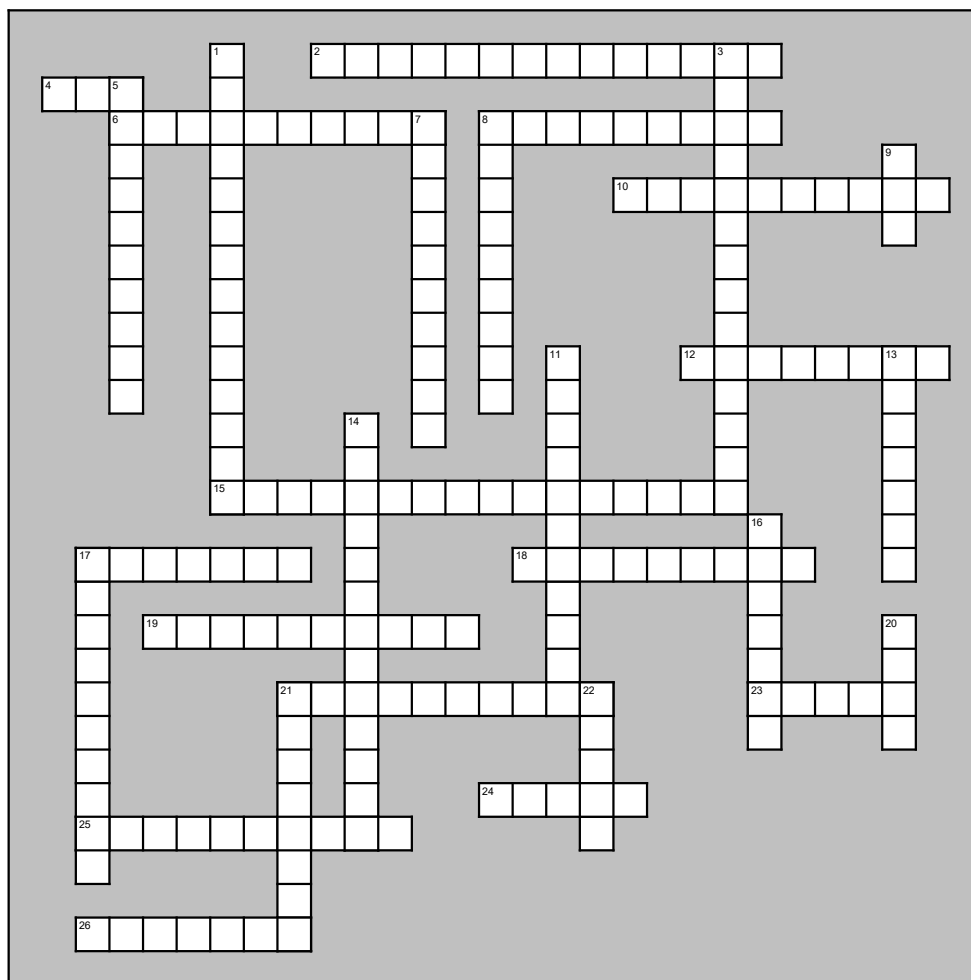


Crossword



Across

2. A change from one species to another over a long period of time. Usually points to a common ancestor.
4. Paleozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic.
6. ___ equilibrium was developed when some gradualists realized there was a lack of intermediates.
8. Unaltered ____. When an entire organism was quickly trapped in ice or tree sap or asphalt that hardened.
10. The goal of natural selection that yields variation for survival. e.g. coloration, mimicry, sexual selection, behavior patterns.
12. The time it takes for a radioactive isotope (used in dating) to become half its amount.
15. The process which allows organisms to adapt to the environment and therefore survive.
17. Coloration type that camouflages the organism. e.g. polar bears
18. Evolution when species become different due to migration or geographic isolation.
19. 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.
21. Evolution when unrelated species develop similarities due to environmental pressures, not common ancestry.
23. forms when an organism is buried in sediment and then decays, leaving an empty space
24. Smallest unit of geologic time.
25. Comparative ___ uses the fetus' of different organisms to show common development before birth.
26. The ability to blend in with one surroundings.

Down

1. Any change over time. Natural Selection.
3. Organisms produce more offspring than can possibly live in order to guarantee survival.
5. Coloration type that means "stay away". e.g. skunk, brightly colored animals.
7. Coloration type that is broken up or varies the color of an animal so it is difficult to detect. e.g. tiger, zebra
8. minerals sometimes penetrate and replace the hard parts of an organism, producing copies of their exterior
9. Largest unit of geological time.
11. When individuals struggle to survive and reproduce when there is a lack of resources.
13. 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.
14. Principle that deals with the frequency of a gene. Population is large and isolated without mutation and mating is random.
16. Comparative ___ shows the similarities in structure between organisms of different species.
17. an imprint or impression such as a leaf that falls into sediment leaving a "carbon copy" of an organism.
20. minerals in rocks fill a space left by a decayed organism, they make a replica, or cast, or the organism
21. Comparative ___ observes similarities in cell structures and function (e.g. nuclei, cell membrane, golgi apparatus, etc.).
22. the marking left by an animal and may include a footprint, a trail, and a burrow