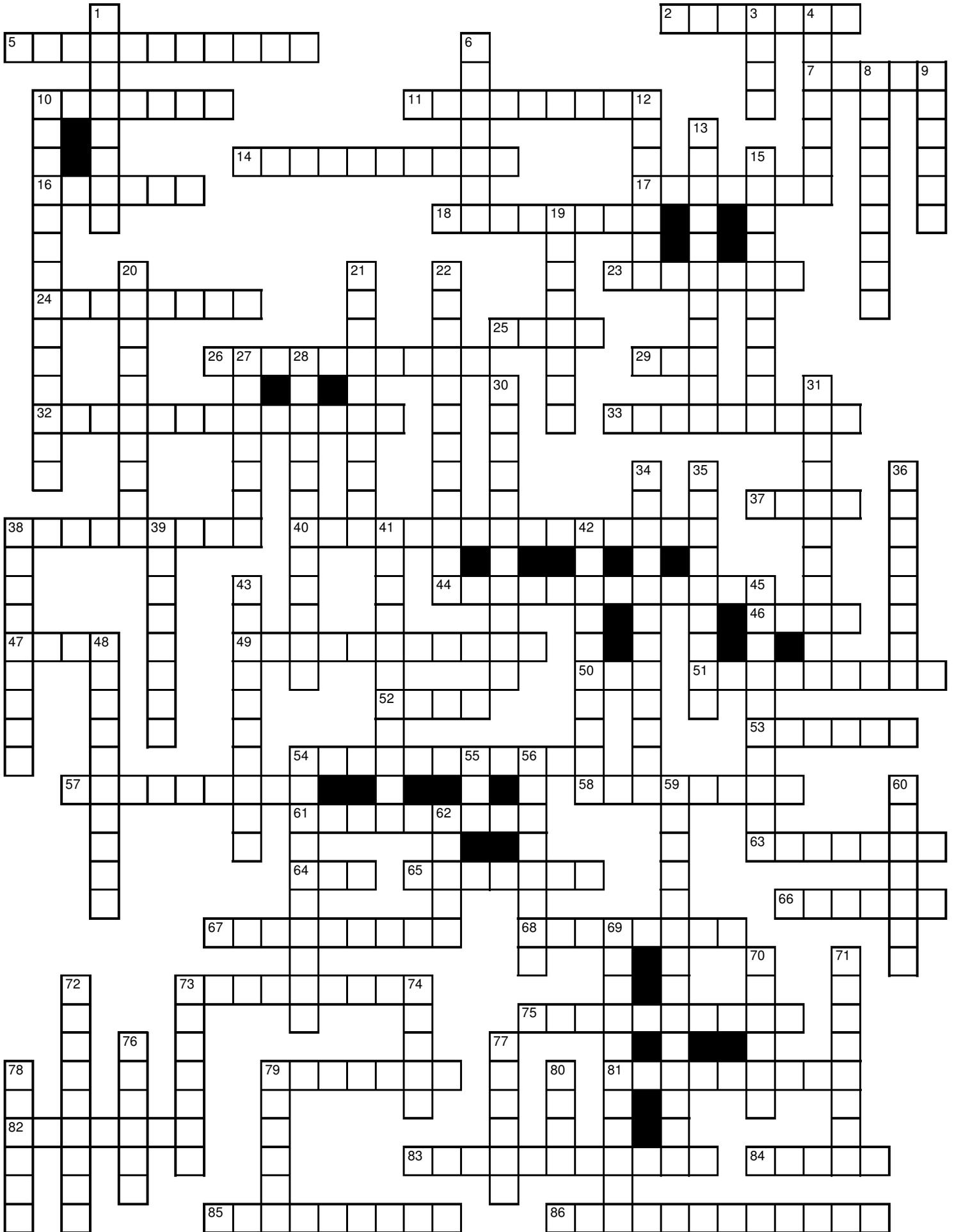


ch-15,16,17 Evolution



Across

- Natural selection only lets the -?- survive.
- Most fossils are found in -?- rocks.
- Darwin figured that if the -?- could change as Hutton and Lyell suggested, then maybe life could change.
- DNA is now being used to prove that species are -?-.
- The -?- era did not follow a mass extinction.
- Darwin noticed that people have been changing species for hundreds of years using -?- selection.
- If evolution is to be stopped then the matings must be -?-.
- The Eras of the Geologic time scale are divided up into -?-.
- ?- dating of fossils tells us which came first and which came last, but not how old they are.
- The different Galapagos islands had a variety of -?- patterns.
- The -?- era began about 65 million years ago.
- There were a lot of -?- during the Paleozoic era.
- The -?- distribution of species can be explained by the fact that species on different continents descended from different ancestors.
- It is a fact that evolution -?- occur.
- The -?- theory says that the organelles of the first eukaryotic cells were actually bacteria living symbiotically within other bacteria.
- Today -?- is defined as a change in the frequency of the alleles in a population.
- A "spiky" looking red blood cell was probably placed in -?- water. salt or pure.
- There were a lot of -?- during the Mesozoic era.
- ?- are scientists that collect and study fossils.
- Much of the evidence for evolution comes from the fact that the many -?- among the different species suggest a common ancestry.
- The gene -?- consists of all the alleles in a population.
- Natural selection will -?- evolution when the species is perfect.
- ?- selection will make the bell shaped curve of phenotypes taller with steeper sides.
- Darwin's theory of evolution attributed -?- life on earth to a common ancestor.
- The theory of evolution includes the idea that fossils represent the -?- of species alive today.
- The graph of the phenotypes of a polygenic trait will usually be a -?- shaped curve.
- Darwin came up with the theory of evolution as an -?- to the many questions raised by his observations.
- There are always twice as many alleles as there are -?- in the population.
- Artificial selection works due to the natural -?- that exists in all species.
- The -?- era had a mass extinctions before and after it.
- The Miller and Urey experiments showed how some organic -?- could be made by natural processes.
- ?- selection can be stabilizing, disruptive, or directional.
- During artificial selection, it is -?- that decides who will live and die.
- All organisms have two -?- for any given gene.
- Many of your -?- caused by your genes can not be seen.
- ?- structures look the same but evolved from different organs.
- ?- isolation keeps plants that bloom in the spring from mating with plants that bloom in the fall.
- ?- are a source of variation in an asexually reproducing population.
- The fossil record matches better with a -?- equilibrium pattern of evolution.
- Darwin collected -?- and samples of the living species during his voyage.
- The evidence suggest that it was a -?- that caused the mass extinctions.
- ?- reproduction is fast, but produces no variation.
- It takes many -?- for evolution to occur.
- Lyell wrote a book about geology where he suggested that the past must be explained by what we see happening -?-.
- Darwin noticed that the climate of the different -?- islands varied along with the species that lived on them.
- ?- is evolution caused by accident rather than natural selection.

Down

- Hutton said that it took -?- of years for the Earth's features to form.
- Darwin used the evidence provided by Hutton and Lyell to show that there was lots of -?- for evolution to occur.
- Darwin wondered so many different -?- existed.
- It was an article by -?- which contained many ideas identical to Darwin's, that finally forced Darwin to publish "On the Origin of Species".
- By definition, the most fit organisms are the ones that -?- most.
- What geologist who wrote a book in 1795 about how geological forces have shaped the Earth?
- In order for speciation to occur, a population must be split into two -?- isolated groups.
- Overproduction causes the offspring to -?- for the limited resources.
- ?- selection will cause the average of a polygenic trait to shift either higher or lower.
- Different species in similar environments will likely undergo -?- evolution.
- Prior to the books by Lyell and Hutton, everyone assumed the Earth was just a few -?- years old.
- ?- structures look different but evolved from the same organs.
- If one type of ant won't mate with another species of ant because it does not smell right, then those two species are using a -?- isolation technique.
- Species on different continents look similar because they have been evolving in similar -?-.
- The similarities in -?- of different species can be explained by the theory of evolution.
- If one species does not mate with another species because a river separates them, then that is a -?- isolation technique.
- During natural selection it is the -?- that determines which organisms will survive.
- ?- evolve, not individuals.
- ?- are used by creationists as proof that the fossil record does not show evolution.
- Evolution can explain the presence of -?- organs such as the human appendix and wisdom teeth.
- Proving that different species have a common -?- proves evolution.
- Natural -?- can cause evolution, even in the absence of natural selection.
- Lamarck believed that evolution was the result of -?- traits being passed on.
- If a population is not evolving then it must be in a state of genetic -?-.
- Darwin believed in a slow and steady evolution know today as -?-.
- ?- selection will not change the average of a polygenic trait, but it will reduce the number of individuals that have the average.
- ?- occurs during adaptive radiation.
- A -?- is a group of the same species that interbreed.
- The fossil record provides an -?- history of life on Earth.
- Lamarck did not realize that the only thing a parent passes on to its offspring is -?-.
- Carbon-14 dating is a method of finding the -?- age of fossils less than 60,000 years old.
- Malthus helped Darwin realize that all species have the capacity for -?-.
- Darwin said species changed as they -?- to their environments.
- How naturally created organic chemicals could have formed into living -?- is still a mystery to science.
- ?- was the first and longest period of time in the geologic time scale.
- It is a -?- that evolution has created all the different species that exist on Earth today.
- The first forms of life on Earth were -?-.
- The relative -?- of an allele gives its percentage of the gene pool for that trait.
- There were a few small -?- alive during the Mesozoic era.
- It is impossible to stop a very -?- population from evolving.
- Most variation in a population is the result of -?- reproduction.
- There was no -?- in the early Earth's atmosphere.
- Darwin took a 3-year voyage on a ship named -?-.
- The most compelling evidence that evolution has occurred is the -?- record.
- A one point the entire Earth was one big ball of -?-.