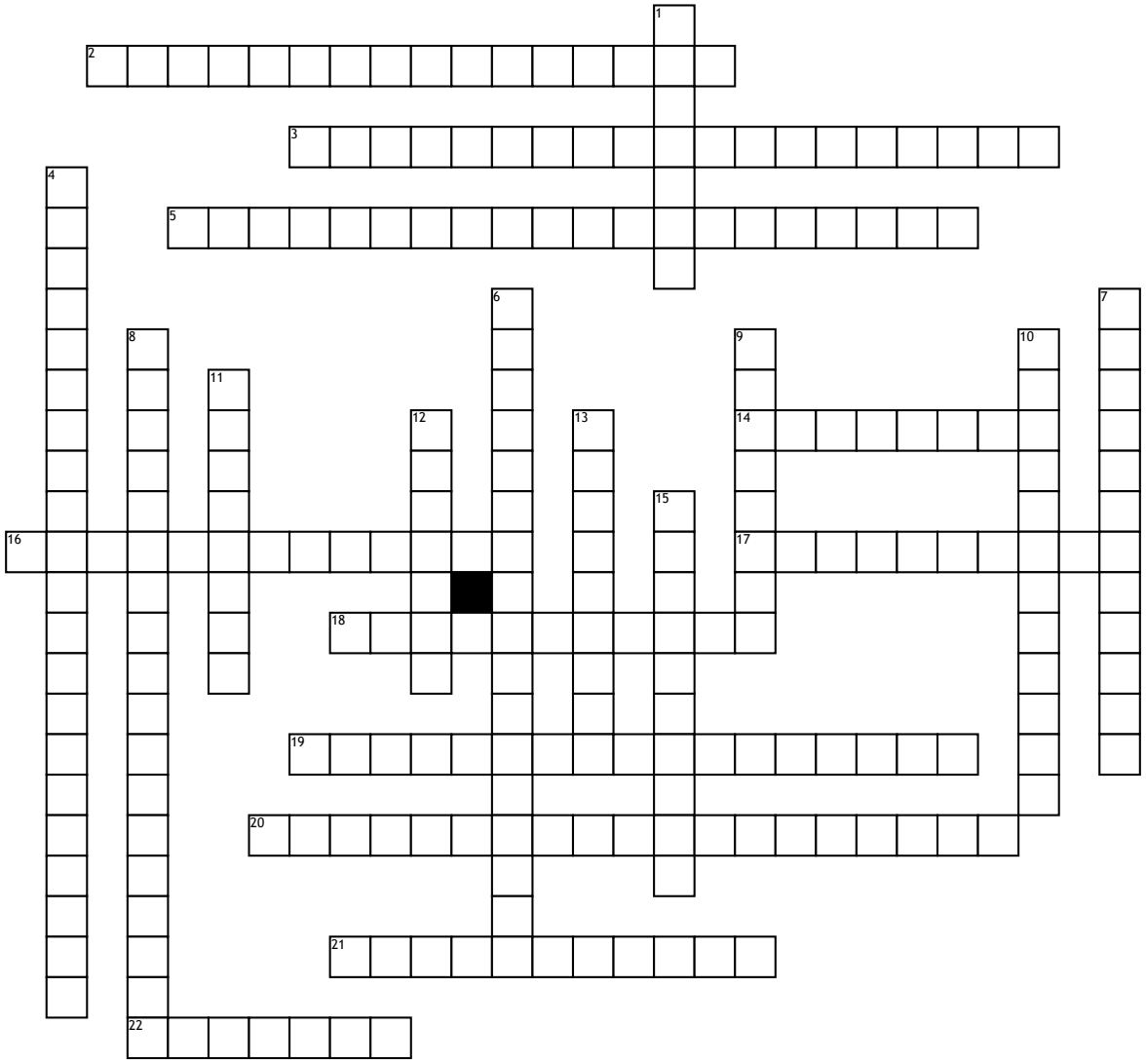
Name: _____ Date: _____

Anthropology Chapter 2



Across

2. The process by which some organisms, with features that enable them to adapt to the environment, preferentially survive and reproduce, thereby increasing the frequency of those features in the population.

3. developed an early theory of evolution involving the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Made important contribution to the development of evolutionary theory

5. a double stranded molecule that provides the genetic code for an organism, consisting of phosphate, deoxyribose sugar, and four types of nitrogen bases

14. a random change in a gene or chromosome, creating a new trait that may be advantageous, deleterious, or neutral in its effects on the organisms

16. The doctrine asserting that cataclysmic events (such as volcanoes, earthquakes, and floods), rather than evolutionary processes, are responsible for geologic changes throughout Earth's history.

17. First proposed by Lamarck, the theory of evolution through the inheritance of acquired characteristics in which an organism can pass on features acquired during its lifetime

18. Changes in physical structure, function, or behavior that allow an organism or species to survive and reproduce in a given environment.

19. The diversification of an ancestral group of organisms into new forms that are adapted to specific environmental niches. Demography

20. outdated; disreputed theory that the phenotype of an offspring was a uniform blend of the parent's phenotype

21. the strand of DNA found in the nucleus of eukaryotes that contains hundreds or thousands of genes

22. A group of related organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile, viable offspring

Down

1. Physical remains of part or all of once-living organisms, mostly bones and teeth that have become mineralized by the replacement of organic with inorganic materials

4. unified theory of evolution that combines genetics with natural selection

6. The theory that processes that occurred in the geologic past are still at work today

7. father of modern genetics; provided the foundation for our understanding of genetics

8. focuses on changes in gene frequencies and the effects of those changes on adaptation and evolution

9. proposed by Darwin, the units of inheritance, accumulated in the gametes () so they could be passed onto offspring

10. random change in allele frequency from one generation to the next

11. genetic makeup of an organism

12. The specific area of the natural environment in which an organism lives

13. physical expression of the genotype; influenced by environment

15. The study of a population's features and vital statistics, including birth rate, death rate, population size, and population density.