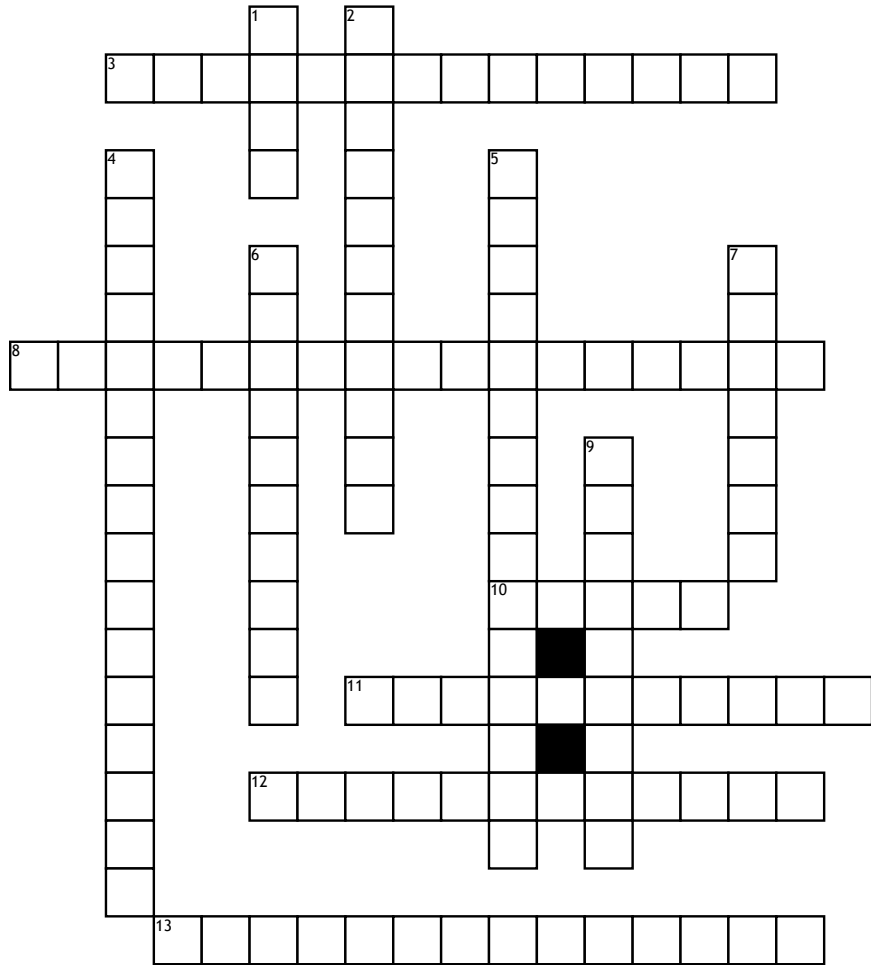
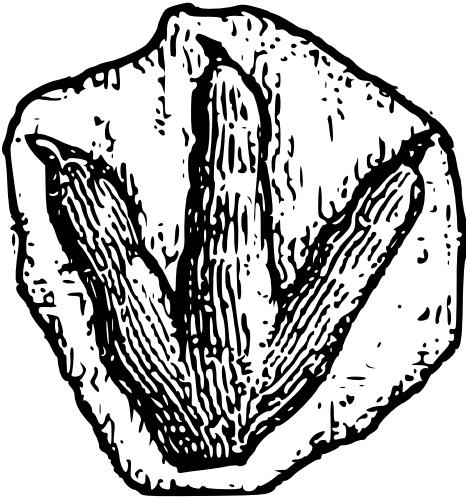


# Chapter 5: Change in Nature



## Across

3. Attempts to date rocks or fossils by their location within layers of rocks.

8. Suggests that all of Earth's physical processes, such as erosion, happen at the same rate in the present as in the past.

10. Fossilized footprints, imprints, burrows and bite marks are all examples of this type of fossil.

11. Illustrates how accumulating mutations actually make organisms less fit for survival.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ view mutations as evidence of the increasing disorder in creation as a result of the fall.

13. Attempts to date rocks or fossils by measuring the amounts of stable and unstable isotopes within them.

## Down

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a copy of the original organism.

2. Petrified wood is an example of this type of fossil.

4. This type of fossil may consist of all or part of the original organism. Amber is an example.

5. The blending of Darwin's theories of natural selection with mutations and genetics

6. This type of forms when a buried organism decays and leaves behind only a thin layer of carbon.

7. Preserved remains of plants and animals.

9. Random changes in DNA.