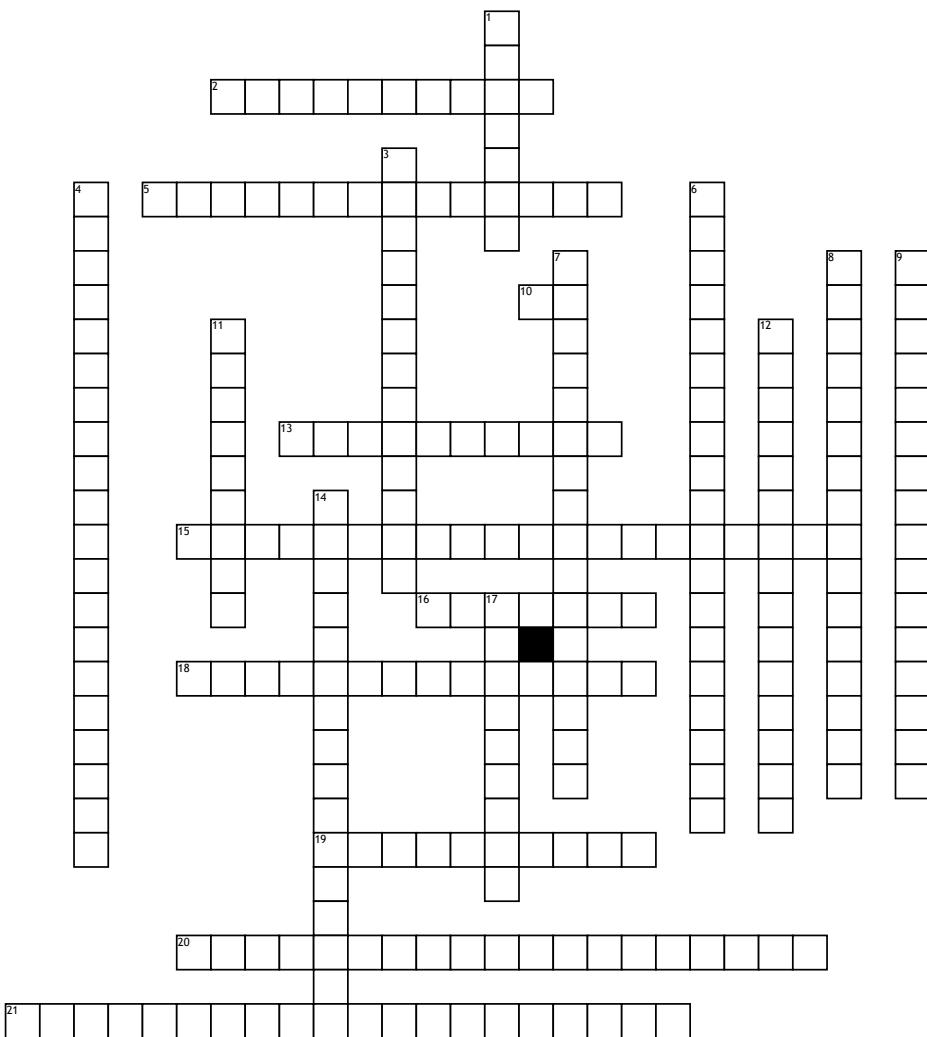


SHOW ME HOW 3

**Across**

2. the formation of a new or distinct species in the course of evolution
 5. the process by which green plants use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water
 10. a scale used to specify how acidic or basic a water-based solution is
 13. the branch of biology concerned with the study of embryos and their development
 15. the natural or genetic ability of an organism to avoid or repel attack by biotic agents or withstand effects of abiotic agents
 16. a substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases
 18. anything that constrains a population's size and slows it stops it from growing; usually expressed as a lack of a resource
 19. all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in a particular geographical area, and are capable of interbreeding

20. the decreased susceptibility of a pest population to a pesticide that was previously effective at controlling the pest

21. organs or skeletal elements that by their similarity, suggest their connection to a common ancestor. They do not have to look the same or have the same function

Down

1. the natural interconnection of food chains and a graphical representation of what-eats-what in an ecological community
 3. an ecological pyramid is a graphical representation designed to show the biomass or bioproduction at each trophic level in a given ecosystem
 4. the process by which germs or organisms are able to withstand the intended effect if antibiotic medications.
 6. similar structures that evolved independently in two living organisms to serve the same purpose.
 7. also called an evolutionary tree, it is a branching diagram showing the evolutionary relationships among various biological species based on their similarities and difference in their physical or genetic characteristics

8. the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring; the main process that brings about evolution

9. materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain

11. the change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations. This is the expression of genes passed from parent to offspring during reproduction

12. a species on which other species in an ecosystem largely depend, such that if it were removed the ecosystem would change drastically

14. a species living outside its native distributional range, but has been introduced by human activity

17. a branching diagram showing the cladistics relationship between a number of species

Word Bank

non-native species
 pH
 keystone species
 evolution
 natural selection
 natural resources

antibiotic resistance
 Embryology
 energy pyramid
 photosynthesis
 homologous structures

analogous structures
 population
 pesticide resistance
 food web
 phylogenetic tree

speciation
 biological resistance
 vaccine
 limiting factor
 cladogram