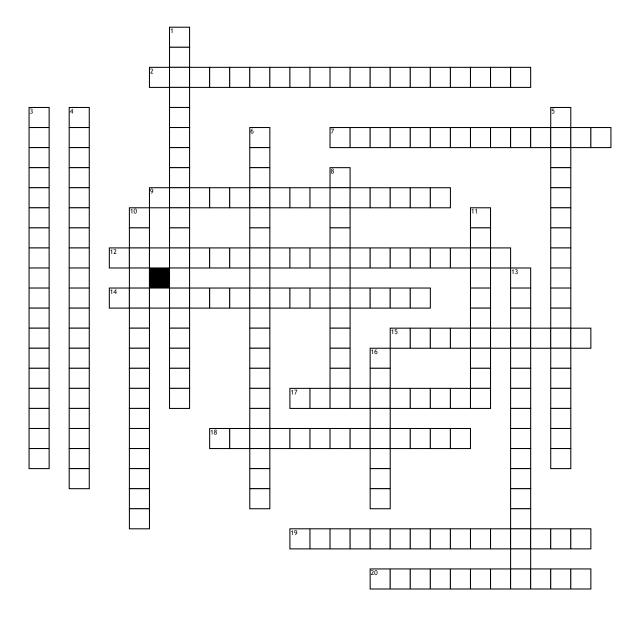
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## **Unit 2: Evolution**



## <u>Across</u>

- **2.** Structures that no longer serve original purpose.
- **7.** Any difference in cells or groups caused by genetic differences or environmental factors.
- **9.** Evolution of certain physical traits will grant greater success in finding mates.
- **12.** Similar structures due to common ancestry.
- **14.** Organisms adapt to their environment tend to survive and reproduce.
- **15.** A change by which an organism becomes better suited to its environment.

- **17.** The termination of a kind of organism or of a group of kinds; usually a species.
- **18.** genetic drift that occurs when few individuals are isolated from a larger population.
- **19.** Protozoa; fungi; plants; and animals.
- **20.** Change in two or more species in close association with each other.

## Down

- **1.** Reproduction does not involve fusion of gametes
- **3.** Reproduction by combining genetic information from two individuals

- **4.** Different species evolve similar traits.
- **5.** Descendants of a single ancestor diversify to fit different parts of the environment.
- **6.** Organisms are similar due to adapting to similar environments.
- **8.** A change in the gene pool of a population due to chance.
- 10. Bacteria and archaea.
- **11.** The formation of new and distinct species in the course of evolution.
- **13.** genetic drift resulting from a drastic reduction in population size.
- **16.** A population may gain or lose alleles when fertile individuals move into or out of a population.