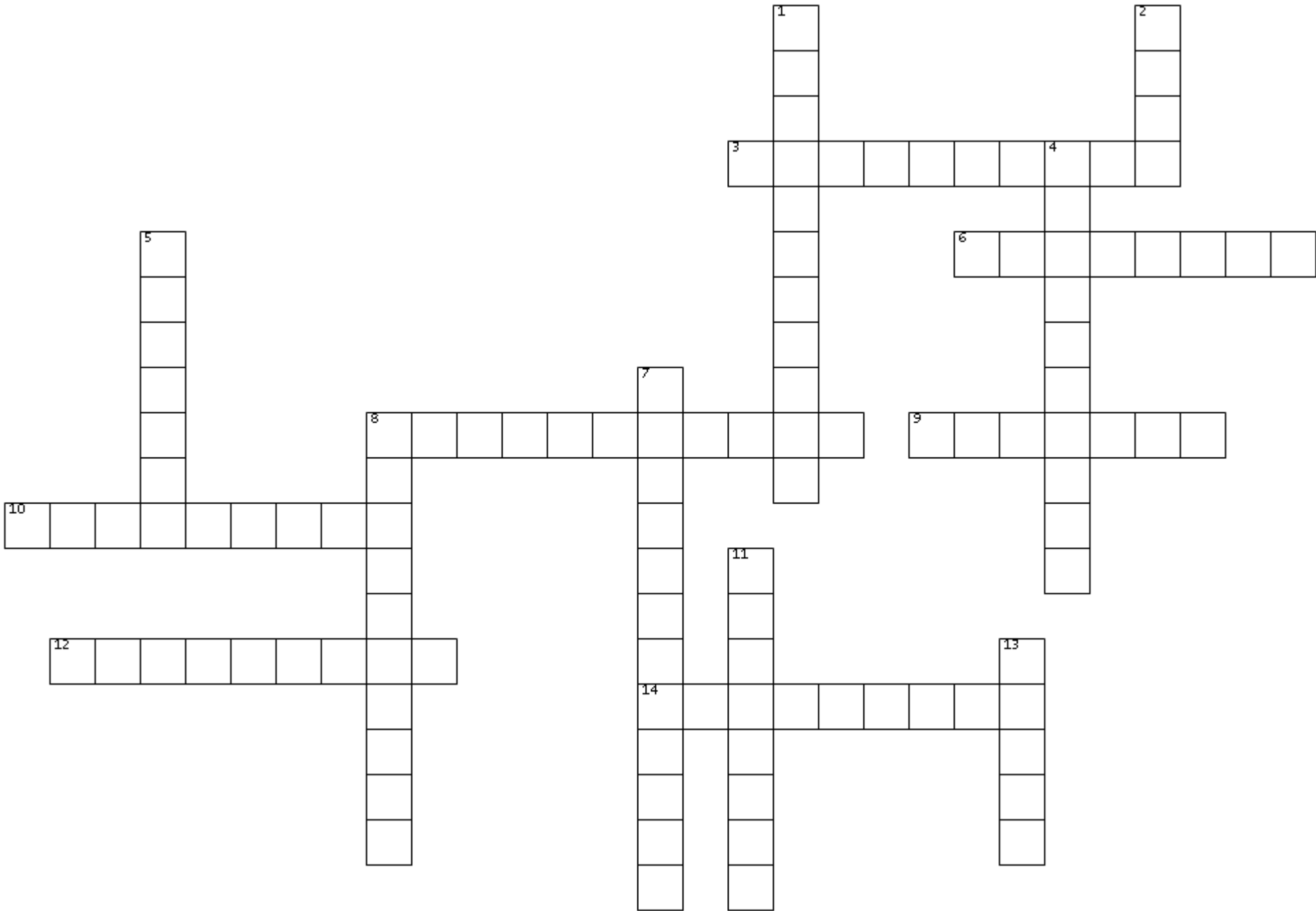




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Unit 1, Module 6, Forces of Evolution



ACROSS

- 3. Species are organisms whose individuals are capable of breeding because they are biologically and behaviorally _____ to produce viable, fertile offspring.
- 6. It was only through a copying error - the introduction of a _____, or change, into the genetic code - that each new allele was introduced into the population.
- 8. In fact, with today’s genetic and genomic technologies, we can now trace genetic lineages, or _____, and determine the relationships between all of today’s living organisms—eukaryotes (animals, plants, fungi, etc.), archaea, and bacteria on the branches of the phylogenetic tree of life.
- 9. _____ effects occur when members of a population leave the main or “parent” group and form a new population that no longer interbreeds with the other members of the original group.
- 10. Gene flow refers to the movement of alleles from one population to another. In most cases, gene flow can be considered synonymous with _____ between populations.
- 12. The debate that unfolded was between the Mutationists, who believed that variation was caused by _____ in distinct, inherited cells, and Biometricians, who believed that individual mutations of discrete hereditary units could never account for the continuous spectrum of variation seen in many traits.
- 14. _____ events occur when DNA is swapped between homologous chromosomes while they are paired up during meiosis I.

DOWN

- 1. Sewall Wright (1932) and Theodosius Dobzhansky (1937) performed studies that revealed the existence of _____ as carriers of collections of genes.
- 2. Remember, a _____ is the basic unit of information that encodes the proteins needed to grow and function as a living organism.
- 4. A population _____ occurs when the number of individuals in a population drops dramatically due to some random event. The most obvious, familiar examples are natural disasters.

- 5. Sexual selection favors traits that will attract a mate. Sometimes these sexually appealing traits even carry _____ risks in terms of survival.
- 7. Natural selection occurs when certain phenotypes confer an advantage or disadvantage in survival and/or _____ success.
- 8. Darwin himself, in 1868, promoted an idea called _____, which combines the Lamarckian idea of inheriting acquired characteristics with the idea that particles from different parts of the body make their way to the sex cells.
- 11. The set of alleles that an individual inherits for a given gene is known as the _____; while the observable traits that are produced by a genotype is known as the phenotype.
- 13. Genetic _____ refers to random changes in allele frequencies from one generation to the next. The genes are remaining constant within the population; it is only the alleles of the genes are changing in frequency.

15 of 15 words placed.



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