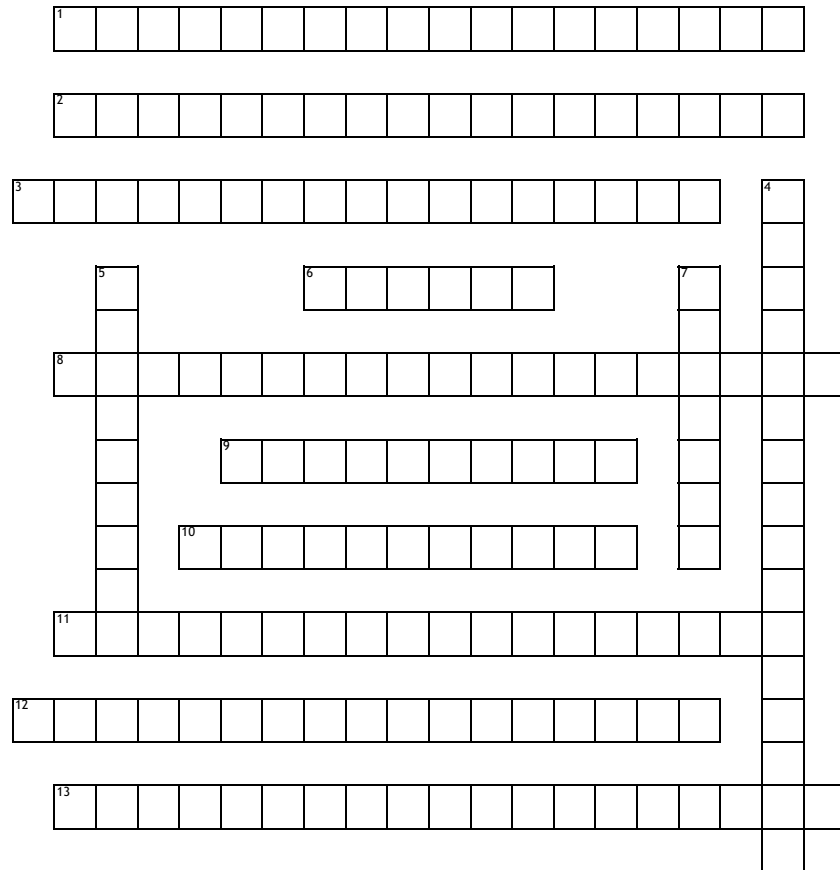


THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION AND NATURAL SELECTION



Across

1. the intentional breeding of plants and animals
2. the accumulation of differences between groups which can lead to the formation of new species
3. a structure in an organism that has lost all or most of its original function in the course of evolution
6. any preserved evidence of life from a past geological age, such as the impressions and remains of organisms
8. structures derived from a common ancestor or same evolutionary or developmental origin
9. a trait with acurrent functional role in the life of an orangism that is maintained and evolved by natural selection
10. the influence of closely associated species on each other in their evolution
11. similar form or function, but that were not present in the last common ancestor of those groups
12. the diversification of a group of organisms into forms filling different ecological niches
13. the process whereby organisms not closely related, independtly evolve similar traits

Down

4. any characteristic of an individual that allows it to survive to produce more offspring
5. change in the heritable traits of biological populations over successive generations
7. the genetic contribution of an individual to the next generation's gene pool relative to the average for the population