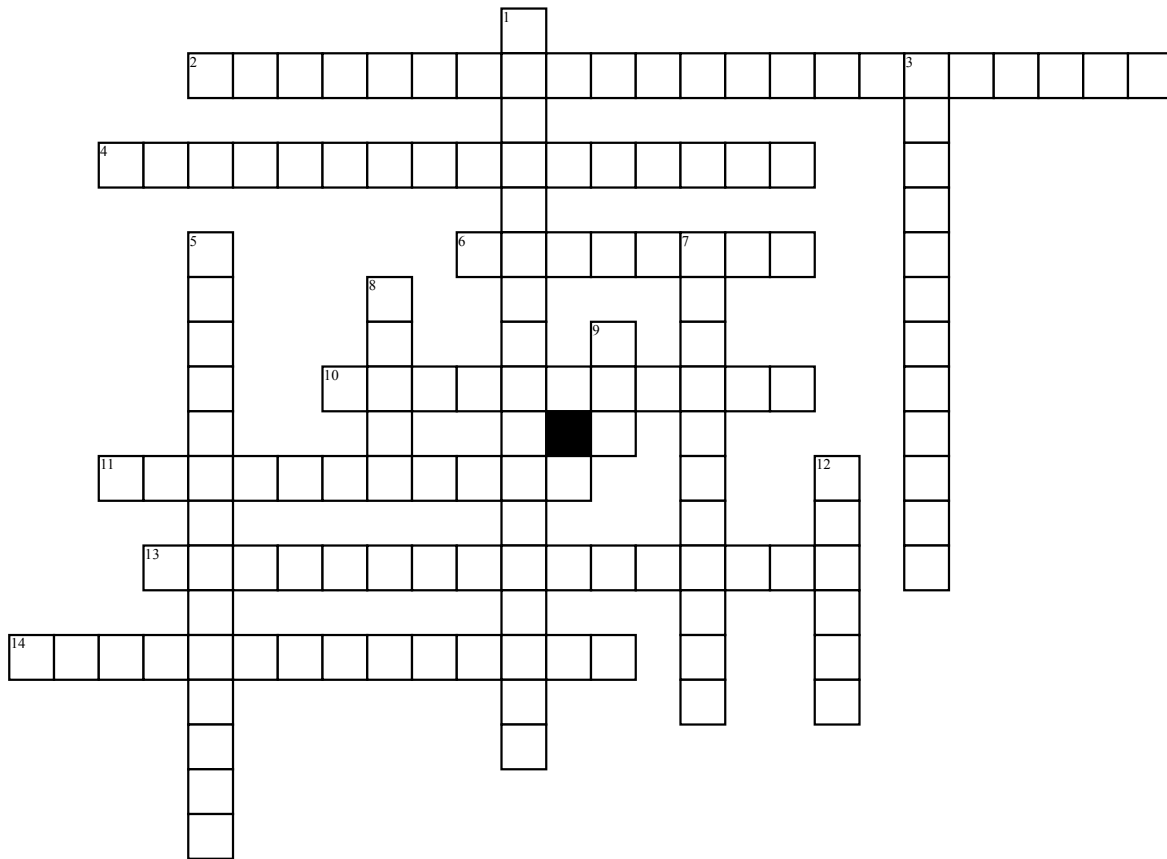


Genetics, Evolutionary Psychology, and Behavior



Across

2. The study of the evolution of behavior and the mind, using principles of natural selection
4. The study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior
6. A random error in gene replication that leads to a change
10. Every non-genetic influence, from prenatal nutrition to the people and things around us
11. Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes
13. The principle that, among the range of inherited trait variation, those that lead to increased reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations

14. Twins who develop from a single fertilized egg that splits in 2, creating 2 genetically identical organisms

Down

1. The subfield of biology that studies the molecular structure and function of genes
3. The proportion of variation among individuals that we can attribute to genes; heritability of a trait may vary, depending on the range of populations and environments studied
5. Twins who develop from separate fertilized eggs; genetically no closer than brothers and sisters, but they share a fetal environment

7. The interplay that occurs when the effect of 1 factor (such as environment) depends on another factor (such as heredity)

8. The biochemical units of heredity that make up the chromosomes; segments of DNA capable of synthesizing a protein
9. A complex molecule containing the genetic information that makes up the chromosomes
12. The complete instructions for making an organism consisting of all the genetic material in that organism's chromosomes