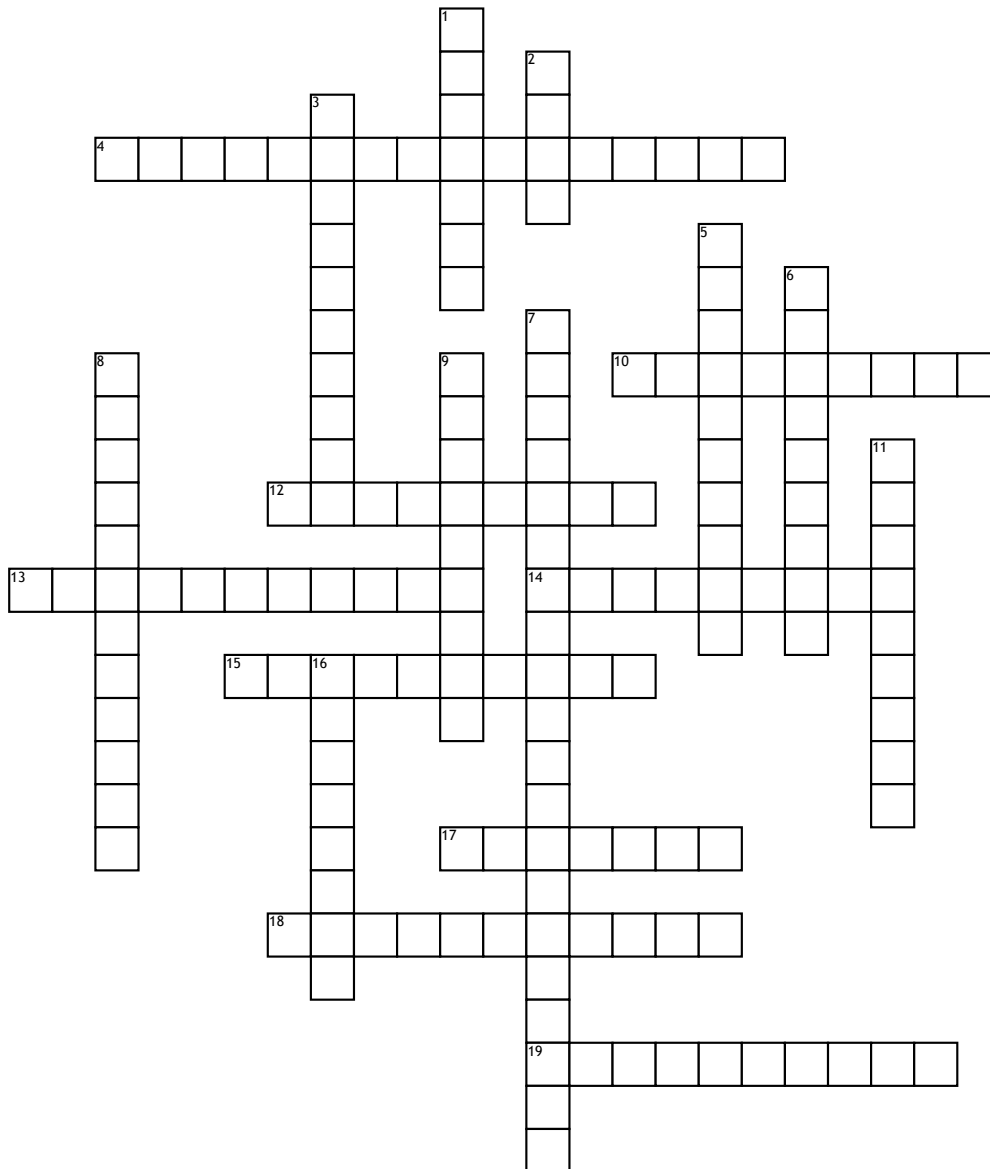


# The Theory of Evolution



**Across**

- 4. a natural process of evolution in which the organisms that are best adapted to their environment survive and are able to reproduce, while those that are weak leave fewer or no offspring
- 10. to have young or offspring
- 12. of, pertaining to, or being a vestige, esp. an anatomical one
- 13. - everything that surrounds a particular type of living thing and affects its growth and health
- 14. in biology, similar in form or function, but of different evolutionary origin
- 15. corresponding structurally, often because of a common evolutionary origin
- 17. a group of living things that can mate with one another but not with those of other groups

- 18. the process or act of trying to win
- 19. the branch of science that concerns the formation and development of embryos

**Down**

- 1. - a condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant; illness; sickness
- 2. an animal being hunted, caught, and eaten by another animal
- 3. a way of hiding something by covering or coloring it so that it looks like its surrounding
- 5. in biology, a change in an organism, over time, that better enables it to survive and multiply
- 6. the theory that describes how all life forms developed from simpler life forms by changes that took millions of years

- 7. in biology, the evolutionary principle that only the forms of plants or animals best suited to or most easily able to adapt to existing conditions will survive, while other less suited forms will become extinct
- 8. the diversity of life forms on earth or part of the earth, including diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems, esp. when regarded as providing the optimal conditions for evolution
- 9. the degree to which something varies; amount of change or difference
- 11. the child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant
- 16. - a sudden, apparently abnormal change or alteration in a genetically determined structure, as opposed to gradual evolutionary change