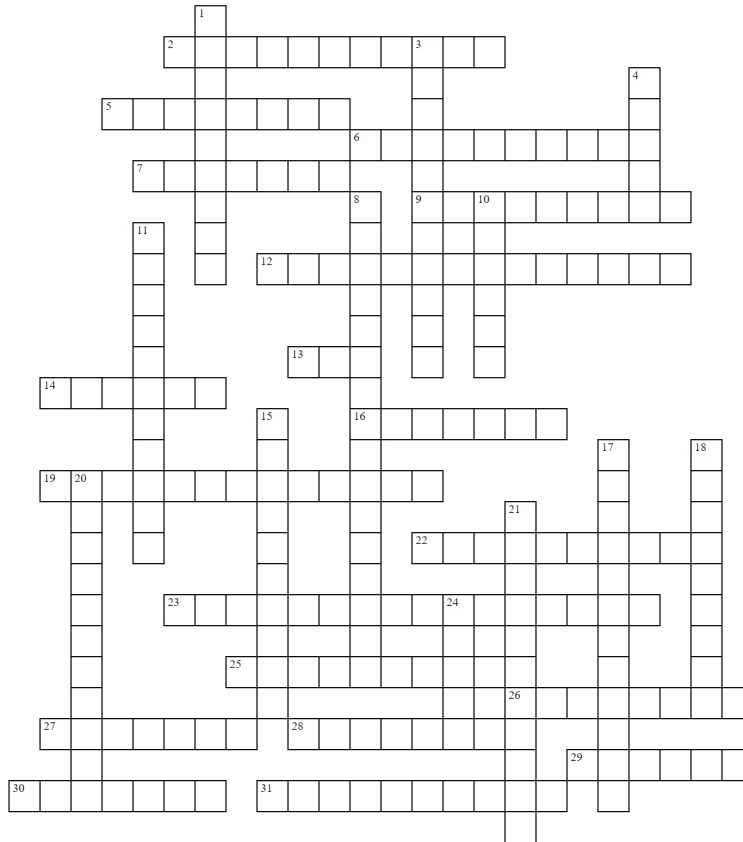


# Introduction to Biology



## ACROSS

- 2 A group of individuals of the same species living in the same area at the same time
- 5 Animal Kingdom. Multicellular eukaryotic group characterized by heterotrophic nutritional mode, usually organ and tissue development, and motility sometime during the organism's life history.
- 6 Tendency of an organism to suit its environment; one of the major points of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection: organisms adapt to their environment.
- 7 Five broad taxonomic categories (Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi, Animalia) into which organisms are grouped, based on common characteristics.
- 9 An interactive association between two or more species living together; may be parasitic, commensal, or mutualistic.
- 12 The process by which plant cells use solar energy to produce glucose.
- 13 A nucleic acid composed of two strands wound around a central axis to form a double helix; the repository of genetic information.
- 14 The capacity to bring about changes or to do work.
- 16 Populations of individuals capable of interbreeding and producing viable, fertile offspring.
- 19 Organisms composed of multiple cells and exhibiting some division of labor and specialization of cell structure and function.
- 22 An idea that can be experimentally tested; an idea with the lowest level of confidence. An educated guess.
- 23 Systematic approach of observation, hypothesis formation, hypothesis testing and hypothesis evaluation that forms the basis for modern science.
- 25 Subcellular structures (usually membrane-bound and unique to eukaryotes) that perform some function, e.g. chloroplast, mitochondrion, nucleus.
- 26 A systematic method of classifying plants and animals.
- 27 The plant kingdom; nonmobile, autotrophic, multicellular eukaryotes, with a green pigment called chlorophyll found in the chloroplast.
- 28 The taxonomic Kingdom with unicellular organism from which the other three eukaryotic kingdoms (Fungi, Animalia and Plantae) are thought to have evolved.
- 29 A hypothesis that has withstood extensive testing by a variety of methods, and in which a higher degree of certainty may be placed.
- 30 Infectious chemical agent composed of a nucleic acid (RNA) inside a protein coat.
- 31 A type of cell found in many organisms including single-celled protists and multicellular fungi, plants, and animals; characterized by a membrane-bounded nucleus and other membranous organelles

## DOWN

- 1 All species or populations living in the same area.
- 3 Groups of organs that perform related functions.
- 4 Non mobile, heterotrophic, mostly multicellular eukaryotes, including yeasts and mushrooms.
- 8 The process of differential survival and reproduction caused by changes in the environment.
- 10 Prokaryotic kingdom that includes (in the most widely accepted classification system) all the bacteria.
- 11 Type of cell that lacks a membrane-bound nucleus and has no membrane organelles; a bacterium.
- 15 One of the five unifying concepts in biology that states that all living things are composed of at least one cell and that the cell is the fundamental unit of function in all organisms.
- 17 Refers to organisms, such as animals, that depend on preformed organic molecules from the environment (or another organism) as a source of nutrients or energy.
- 18 The community living in an area and its physical environment.
- 20 Single-celled.
- 21 The ability to maintain a relatively constant internal environment.
- 24 The smallest structural units of living matter capable of functioning independently.

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