Pre Darwinism Cross Word

- **Family-**
  Taxon below an Order but higher than a Genus.
- **Late-** The nursery rhyme "Ring around the Rosy" describes the reason for the start of which of the three middle ages?
- **Four-**
  Douglas Adams divided the history of science into how many ages? -
- **Eighteenth-** The century in which Linnaeus lived
- **Experiment-** In the physical sciences observations of the world were made using this preferred technique.
- **Taxa-** Plural of taxon.
- **Goths-** Rome was attacked by these peoples who would sack the city and send Europe into the Medieval ages; often called the Dark ages
- **Aristotle-**
  This ancient father of taxonomy was a student of this Greek philosopher
- **Proximate-**
  Type of cause that a molecular biologists is working with when comparing the DNA sequence of a gene in a healthy compared to sick person with a genetic disease.
- **Language-** The Genus and species names are written in italic because there something different about these words when they're found in a sentence. What's the difference?
- **Narrative-** Because the natural science used this method of observing and reporting their observations their science was often considered inferior to the work of the physical scientists
- **Class-**Taxon below a phylum but above an order.
- **Genus-**
  The major taxon found between Species and Family
- **Yes-** Have the number of major taxonomic groups changed since they were first proposed by Linnaeus?
- **Hierarchical-** The organization of the nested categories in Linnaeus's classification scheme resulted in being referred to as this type of system.
- **Chronological-**Your horoscope is this type of prediction.
- **High-** After recovering from the loss of Roman commerce and infrastructure, education and architecture flourished in Europe during this part of the this Medieval age
- **Gods-**
  For the Greeks these were found at the top of the great chain of being
- **Taxon-** A term that describes any of the major or minor groups in the classification system.
- **Scala Naturae-** The Latin name for the great chain of being proposed by Aristotle
- **Scientific-** The modern age of science begins with this revolution

- **Capital-** The typographic form that the first letter of the Genus name takes.
- **Evolution-**
  The Islamic scholars Al-Jahiz observations of animals predated this modern biological finding.
- **Naturalist-** Until the start of the 19th century people that studied the living world were commonly referred to as this type of investigator or scientist.
- **Animals-**
  The Greek philosopher Aristotle primarily studied this group of organisms
- **Inductive-** The type of reason used by the natural sciences works from the specific and tries to find generalized patterns
- **Hippocrates-** This Greek philosopher is considered the father of medicine because of his consolidation the worlds knowledge of human biology into one massive publication
- **Sand-** Douglas Adam's definition of the different Ages of scientific discovery was based on the use of this material in the making of glass.
- **Third-** The computational power of the silica computer chip is the defining characteristic of which of Douglas Adams' age of sand to describe the modern era of science.
- **Noun-**
  In English grammar the Genus name most closely resembles this
- **Plants-** The Greek philosopher who is given the title Ancient Father of taxonomy worked with these organisms.
- **Latin-**
  Genus and species names are written in this language.
- **Corpus-** During the time of the Greek philosophers the Hippocratic _____ contained all the known information about medicine known at the time.
- **Order-** In the classification scheme after Kingdom, Phylum, Class comes this taxon
- **Binomen-** Linnaeus' unique addition to the classification was to give every living organism a name with two parts, itâ€™s called this.
- **Sixteenth-** The medieval ages came to an end at the start of this century

Darwinism Cross Word

- Peer- In this type of review other scientists working in the same area as you look over your manuscript and make recommendation on whether it should be published.
- Physicalists-This philosophy on living things saw them as being made up of small machines
- Story-In it's simplest form a historical narrative is this
- Class-Taxon below a phylum but above an order
- Telescope-Douglas Adams divides the history of modern science into four ages what was the principle investigative tool of his first age of sand

- Emergence-
  The term a biologist uses when something is more than the sum of the parts
- Microscope-Douglas Adams divides the history of modern science into four ages what was the principle investigative tool of his second age of sand.
- Modern
  The age of science starts with the scientific revolution.
- Fungi- The kingdom of multicelled saprophytic organisms that have a cell wall composed of chitin.
- Animalia- The Kingdom of multicellular organisms that have to feed by swallowing other organisms whole, or in chunks
- Order- In the classification scheme after Kingdom, Phylum, Class comes this taxon.
- Why?- Historical narratives ask this type of question
- Theory- Of hypothesis and theory this is the more general finding that has the broadest application.
- Organicists- Once the genetic code was found and combined with Darwin's theories and there was an explanation for the unique vital force these two philosophies on what life was were combined..
- Genus-
  The first part of the binomen, a species name.
- Testing-
  Both a theory and a hypothesis must be able to withstand this
- Nineteenth-
  Biology is first described as a science in this century; it marks the start of a better understanding of the living world.
- Domain- The major taxa recently changed, and this new one was added at the very top of the scheme
- Absorption-
  The way that organisms in the Kingdom Fungi get their nutrients.
- Strata- Layers of sedimentary rocks that tell geological history
- Phylum- This major taxon is higher than an class but lower than a Kingdom
- Plantae-The Kingdom of multicellular photosynthesizers.
- Fact-As more and more evidence supports a theory it may become this.
- Nucleus-Prokaryotes are before the kernel and eukaryotes have a true kernel - what's the kernel?
- Plants-
  The Greek philosopher who is given the title Father of taxonomy worked with these organisms.
- Scala Naturae- The Latin name for the great chain of being proposed by Aristotle (two words
- Tertiary -Your text book is an example of this type of scientific literature

- Third- the computational power of the silica computer chip is the defining characteristic of which of Douglas Adams' age of sand to describe the modern era of science.
- Ultimate-Type of cause that a molecular biologists is working with when comparing the frequency of DNA sequence of a gene that causes a genetic disease in an isolated population of immigrants on a small south pacific island to the country that they arrived from. (8)
- Italic- Special text formatting that you have to apply to a genus species name when typed.
- Chemical- Natural sciences and physical scientists both agree that the objects that they study are subject to these laws as well as those of physics
- Latin-
  Genus and species names are written in this language
- Movement-
  A key character that separated the organisms in the Kingdoms that Linnaeus described
- Extinct- Organismal that lived in the past but are no longer living on earth are said to be this.
- Noun-
  In English grammar the Genus name most closely resembles this
- Inanimate- Physical sciences deal with this type of material, biologists don't and it is one of the reasons that natural sciences were not a part of the scientific revolution.
- Null- This hypothesis explains what happens if the manipulated variable in an experiment doesn't have an affect.
- Greek-
  Naturalist thinking begins with these philosophers in 400 BCE.
- Binomen- Linnaeus' unique addition to the classification was to give every living organism a name with two parts, it’s called this
- Gods- For the Greeks these were found at the top of the great chain of being
- Cell- This fundamental theory of biology was proposed by a zoologist and botanist.
- Phylogeny-
  The evolutionary history of a group of organisms is expressed as this
- Yes- Have the number of major taxonomic groups changed since they were first proposed by Linnaeus?
- Sampling-
  If you don't take enough measurements you result may be subject to this type of error.
- Law-
  If a major scientific finding is applicable throughout the universe it reaches this level, unfortunately biological laws will never reach this level if universality is the sole criteria
- Spontaneous- Pasteur discredits this form of generation for how living things first appear.
- Eukarya-
  The eukaryote organisms are all grouped into this taxon.

Speciation and cladistics

- Gene Flow- In allopatric speciation this no longer occurs between two populations because of some sort of physical barrier
- Henning- This German scientist created cladistic analysis.
- Habitat-Ecological isolating mechanisms are also referred to as being this type of isolating mechanism
- Temporal-
  As any allergy sufferer knows, not all plants release their pollen at the same time of the year. This is an example of what type of reproductive isolation mechanism in plants.
- Clade-
  A subset, or branch, of organisms within a phylogeny that all have the same shared characters are referred to as this, and give this method of classification its name.
- Phylogeny- The evolutionary history of a group is referred to as its _____.
- Simple-Parsimony is very similar to the KISS principle. What is the first S in the acronym?
- **Plesiomorphies** - In a cladistics analysis organisms at the bottom of the phylogeny have the most of these types of traits or characteristics
- **Mechanical**- It's anatomically impossible for two different species to physically mate. It's an example of this type reproductive isolation mechanism
- **Polyphyletic**- If different taxa are related to each other and the ancestor to the group is not included in the classification the group is referred to as this.
- **One**-In cladistics analysis the apomorphic charater is given the this numeric score
- **Mate**- By definition, organisms in two different species can't successfully do this
- **Ecological**- Some species of plants grow at the top of the hill others at the bottom. It's an example of this type of isolating mechanism
- **Outgroup**- In cladistics, a synapomorphy is a character shared by all members of a lineage, but lacking from a comparison group called this
- **Fusion**- When long separated populations that have become ring species come back into contact with each other and don't maintain their reproductive isolation this is occurring in the hybrid zone.
- **Allopatric**- On a global scale continental drift result has resulted in new species through this type of speciation.

- **Taxa**- Plural of the term describing any group of evolutionary related organisms in one level of the taxonomic hierarchy
- Plus- In cladistics analysis the apomorphic charater is given the this numeric symbol
- **Gametic**- This type of reproductive isolation explains why this (species) isolation mechanism prevents the fertilization of the egg of one species by the sperm of a different species.
- **Genes**- These are exchanged between adjacent ring species
- **Hybrid**- The organism that result from genomic mix of two different species are referred to as being this
- **Zero**-In cladistics analysis the pleisomorphic character is given this numeric score
- **Minus**- In cladistics analysis the pleisomorphic character is given this numeric symbol.
- **Paraphyletic**- When a phylogeny for a group includes the ancestor but not all the descendent taxa is is referred to as being of this type
- **Syn**- In cladistics this prefix indicates that the derived characters are shared between different groups of organisms.
- **Taxon**- This term describes a group of evolutionary related organisms in one level of the taxonomic hierarchy
- **Insects**- Cladistic analysis was first used to study the evolutionary relationships of these animals.
- **Sym**- In cladistics this prefex indicates that the ancestral characters are shared between different groups of organisms.
- **Subspecies**- Lowest taxonomic level for adjacent ring species

domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species.