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| **TERM** | **DESCRIPTION** |
|  | shows all chromosomes of a person |
|  | sugar in dairy  |
|  | made of 3 fatty acids and a glycerol.-fats and oils-long term energy |
|  | S curvehas met Carrying Capacity |
|  | cleans up non-working parts in the cell |
|  | anerobiccauses cramps in muscles |
|  | enzyme that breaks down lactose |
|  | tissue that makes up mostthe bulk of leaves, where photosynthesis occurs |
|  | chromosomes lineup in the middle |
|  | powerhousemakes ATPsite of cellular respiration |
|  | two identical cells are made-all body cells but sex cells |
|  | Kingdom for Bacteria |
|  | -one sugar-building block of Carbohydrates |
|  | made of many cells |
|  | a change in the DNA code |
|  | both species benefit |
|  | the making of gamets,sex cell(egg and sperm)haploid (half) |
|  | Natural Selection |
|  | cells that carry messagesthroughout the nervous system |
|  | how an organism uses its environment |
|  | made of nucleotidesDNA. RNAcarries genetic information |
|  | builds nucleic acids-made of a sugar, phosphate and a base |
|  | controls the cell  |
|  | when chromosomes do not separate |
|  | choosing traits that will help an organism survive |
|  | family tree  |
|  | movement of water |
|  | pressure in animal cells |
|  | the gas we breathe in |
|  | no energy needed-ex: diffusion, osmosis andfacilitated diffusionmakes concentrations equal |
|  | one benefits the other is harmed-ex: tick and dog |
|  | contains carbon |

KARYOTYPE

LACTASE

Lactose

Latic Acid Fermentation

Lipid

Logistic

Lysosome

Meiosis

Mesophyll

Metaphase

Mitochondria/Mitochondrion

Mitosis

Monera

Monosaccharide

Multicellular

Mutalism

Mutation

Neuron

Niche

Nucleic Acid

Nucleotide

Nucleus

Organic

Osmosis

Osmotic Pressure

Parasitism

Passive Transport

Pedigree

Nondisjunction

O2/Oxygen