1. Abiotic – nonliving
2. Amino Acid – molecules that make up proteins
3. Amphibian – a vertebrate that lives at first in water and then on land
4. Angiosperm – a flowering plant
5. Asexual Reproduction – reproduction that involves one parent and no egg or sperm
6. Atom – the basic unit of matter
7. Bilateral Symmetry – a body plan that consists of left and right halves that are the same
8. Binary Fission – reproduction in which a bacterial cell divides into two cells that look the same as the original cell
9. Biology – the study of living things
10. Biome – an ecosystem found over a large geographic area
11. Biosphere – the part of earth where living things can exist
12. Biotic – living
13. Carnivore – an animal that eats other animals
14. Cell – the basic unit of life
15. Cell Membrane – a thin layer that surrounds and holds a cell together
16. Cell Wall – the outer part of a plant cell that provides structure to the cell
17. Chlorophyll – the green pigment in plants that absorbs light energy for photosynthesis
18. Chloroplast – captures the light energy from the sun to make food
19. Chromosome – a rod-shaped structure that contains DNA and is found in the nucleus of a cell
20. Commensalism – a relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is not affected
21. Community – a group of different populations that live in the same area
22. Complete Metamorphosis – changes in form during development in which earlier stages do not look like the adult
23. Cotyledon – a structure in the seeds of angiosperms that contains food for the plant
24. Cro-Magnons – homo sapiens who lived about 35,000 years ago and are direct ancestors of humans living today
25. Cross-Pollination – the movement of pollen from the male sex organs to the female sex organs of flowers on different plants
26. Cytoplasm – a gel-like substance containing chemicals needed by the cell
27. Decompose – to break down or decay matter into simpler substances
28. Dicot – an angiosperm that has two seed leaves
29. Diffusion – the movement of materials from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
30. DNA – the chemical inside cells that stores information about an organism
31. Dominant Gene – a gene that shows up in an organism
32. Ecology – the study of the interactions among living things and the nonliving things in their environment
33. Ecosystem – the interactions among the populations of a community and the nonliving things in their environment
34. Embryo – a beginning plant; an early stage in the development of an organism
35. Environment – an organism’s surroundings
36. Enzyme – a substance that speeds up chemicals changes
37. Evolution – the changes in a population over time
38. F₁ generation – the plants that resulted when Mendel cross-pollinated two different kinds of pure plants
39. F₂ generation – the plants that resulted when Mendel self-pollinated plants from the F₁ generation
40. Flagellum – a whiplike tail that helps some one-celled organisms move
41. Food Chain – the feeding order of organisms in a community
42. Fossil – the remains or traces of an organism that lived in the past
43. Fungus – an organism that usually has many cells and decomposes material for its food
44. Gamete – a sex cell, such as a sperm or egg
45. Gene – the information about a trait that a parent passes to its offspring
46. Genotype – an organism’s combination of genes for a trait
47. Geologic Time Scale – a chart that divides Earth’s history into time periods
48. Gymnosperm – a nonflowering seed plant
49. Habitat – the place where an organism lives
50. Half-Life – the amount of time required for one-half of a sample of radioactive minerals to decay
51. Herbivore – an animal that eats plants
52. Homeostasis – the ability of organisms to maintain their internal conditions
53. *Homo sapiens* – the species to which humans belong
54. Hypothesis – a testable explanation of a question or problem
55. Incomplete Metamorphosis – changes in form during development in which earlier stages look like the adult
56. Invertebrate – an animal that does not have a backbone
57. Learned Behavior – behavior that results from experience
58. Lichen – an organism that is made up of a fungus and an alga or a bacterium
59. Meiosis – the process that results in sex cells
60. Metamorphosis – a major change in form that occurs as some animals develop into adults
61. Microscope – an instrument used to magnify things
62. Mitochondrion – an organelle that used oxygen to break down food and release energy in chemical bonds
63. Mitosis – the process that results in two cells identical to the parent cell
64. Molecule – the smallest particle of a substance that has all the properties of the substance
65. Monocot – an angiosperm that has one seed leaf
66. Mutation – a change in a gene
67. Mutualism – a closeness in which two organisms live together and help each other
68. Natural Selection – the process by which organisms best suited to the environment survive, reproduce, and pass their genes to the next generation
69. Neanderthals – homo sapiens who lived between about 35,000 and 150,000 years ago but are not thought to be direct ancestors of humans living today
70. Nucleus – information and control center of the cell
71. Omnivore – a consumer that eat both plants and animals
72. Organelle – a tiny structure inside a cell
73. Organism – a living thing that can carry out all the basic life activities
74. Osmosis – the movement of water through a cell membrane
75. Paleontologist – a scientist who studies life in the past
76. Parasite – an organism that absorbs food from a living organism and harms it
77. P generation – the pure plants that Mendel produced by self-pollination
78. Phenotype – an organism’s appearance as a result of its combination of genes
79. Photosynthesis – the process in which a plant makes food
80. Population – a group of organisms of the same species that live in the same area
81. Primate – the group of mammals that includes humans, apes, monkeys, and similar animals
82. Protein – a chemical used by living things to build and repair body parts and regulate body activities
83. Protist – an organism that usually is one-celled and has plant-like or animal-like properties
84. Recessive Gene – a gene that is hidden by a dominant gene
85. Reproduction – the process by which living things produce offspring
86. RNA – a molecule that works together with DNA to make proteins
87. Scientific Name – the name given to each species, consisting of its genus and its species label
88. Scientific Theory – a generally accepted and well-tested scientific explanation
89. Sex Chromosome – a chromosome that determines the sex of an organism
90. Sex-Linked Trait – a trait that is determine by an organism’s sex chromosomes
91. Sexual Reproduction – reproduction that involves two parents, an egg, and sperm
92. Species – a group of organisms that can breed with each other to produce offspring like themselves
93. Spontaneous Generation – the idea that living things can come from nonliving things
94. Taxonomy – the science of classifying organism based on the features they share
95. Territorial Behavior – behavior that claims and defends an area
96. Trait – a characteristic of an organism
97. Trail-and-Error Learning – learning in which an animal connects a behavior with a reward or a punishment
98. Vacuole – stores substances such as food, water, and waste products
99. Vertebrate – an animal with a backbone
100. Zygote – a fertilized cell