BIOLOGY 0861 **BASIC BIOLOGY VOCABULARY** January 6,8 2015

1.

Made up of cells – living organisms are made up of cells

Require nutrients and need to be able to get rid of wastes.

Reproduce

Respond to their environment

Have a universal genetic code

Grow/evolve

Maintain a stable internal environment (homeostasis)

2. Prokaryotic cells – bacterial cells, simple cells with no membrane organelles

Eukaryotic cells – plant, animal, fungi and protist cells –complex cells contain

membrane organelles.

3

1. cell wall (plant, fungi, some protists)
2. cell membrane (all cell types)
3. nucleus (all eukaryotic cells)
4. DNA (all cell types)
5. Mitochondria (all eukaryotic cells)
6. Chloroplasts (plant cells, some protists)
7. Ventral vacuole (plant cells, some protists)

4. Cell wall; most animals can not digest cellulose therefore eating cellulose adds

bulk to our digestive tract and results in food traveling more easily through an animals digestive tact.

5. Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert light

energy from the Sun into chemical energy that can be later used to

fuel the organisms' activities.

Plant cells, photosynthetic bacteria, photosynthetic protists.

Chloroplasts.

6. Autoroph: any organism capable of **self-nourishment** by **using inorganic materials**

**as a source of nutrients** and **using photosynthesis** or chemosynthesis **as a source of**

**energy** (plants, some bacteria and some protists)

Heterotroph: an organism **requiring organic compounds** for its principal **source of**

**food** (all eukaryotic cells, some bacteria).

7. epithelial tissue, muscles tissue, nerve tissue and connective tissue.

A tissue is a group of specialized cells with the same function.

8. Refer to the glossary at the back of the text book for the definition of each of the terms below:

1. asexual reproduction
2. sexual reproduction
3. mitosis
4. meiosis
5. gametes
6. daughter cells - cells produced through mitosis.
7. parent cell – cell that has divided through mitosis or meiosis.
8. spores
9. zygote
10. larvae
11. haploid
12. diploid
13. chromosomes

9. To produce haploid gametes or haploid spores.

10. Sexual reproduction produces daughter cells ( gametes) that are genetically

different than the parent cell and have only one copy of chromosomes (haploid) as compared to the parent cell which has two copies of chromosomes (diploid).

Asexual reproduction produces daughter cells/organisms that are genetically identical to the parent cell.

11. Mitosis, budding/fragmentation, fission