Stem cell	An irreversible increase in size
Metabolism	The ability to react to changes in the environment
Anabolism	Getting rid of the waste products of metabolism
Catabolism	Producing offspring either sexually or asexually
Homeostasis	A component of animal cell membranes reducing membrane fluidity and permeability to some solutes
Nutrition	The movement of ions/particles across a cell membrane down the concentration gradient with the aid of an integral protein

Growth	An undifferentiated cell that can divide over and over to make many cells of different types
Response	The sum of all reactions that occur in an organism
Excretion	The synthesis of complex molecules from simpler molecules
Reproduction	The breakdown of complex molecules into simpler molecules
Cholesterol	Keeping conditions inside a cell within tolerable limits
Facilitated Diffusion	Obtaining food, to provide energy and materials for growth

Active Transport	The whole of the genetic information of an organism
Endocytosis	A change in the base sequence of a gene
Exocytosis	Small, circular pieces of extra DNA found in prokaryotes
Semi-conservative	A nucleus having two chromosome of each type as in gametes
Gene	A nucleus having one chromosome of each type as in somatic (body) cells
Allele	A micrograph showing the chromosomes of an organism in homologous pairs of decreasing length

Genome	The movement of ions/particles across a cell membrane up the concentration gradient with the aid of an integral protein and ATP
Mutation	The process of bringing material into a cell by pinching off a small piece of plasma membrane forming a vesicle
Plasmid	The process of releasing a material outside a cell by fusing a vesicle with the plasma membrane
Diploid	The property of DNA after replication in which one of the strands is an original and the other a newly synthesized strand
Haploid	A heritable factor that consists of a length of DNA and influences a specific characteristic
Karyogram	A specific form of a gene that differs from other alleles of that gene by only one or a few bases

Crossing over	An outcome of the diet that can be caused by deficiency, imbalance or excess of nutrients
Gamete	The study of relationships between living organisms and between organisms and their environment
Mesocosm	A group of organisms of the same species who live in the same area at the same time
Clade	A community and its abiotic environment
Mineral	Interior of a prokaryotic cell, also the region between the nucleus and plasma membrane of eukaryotic cells
Vitamin	Active in membrane synthesis and other synthetic and metabolic processes

Malnutrition	The random exchange of parts of the chromatids of homologous chromosomes during Prophase I of meiosis
Ecology	Haploid sex cells (sperm and egg) produced by meisosis
Population	An experimental tool that brings ecologically relevant components of the natural environment under controlled conditions
Ecosystem	A group of organisms, both alive and now extinct, that have evolved from a common ancestor
Cytoplasm	Chemical elements in ionic form needed in the diet in relatively small quantities
Rough Endoplasmic reticulum (rough E.R.)	Organic compounds needed in the diet in very small amounts

Lysosome	Compounds containing carbon that are found in living organisms (except hydrogencarbonates, carbonates, and oxides of carbon)
Carrier	Having two identical alleles of a gene
Sex Linked	Having two different alleles of a gene
Test Cross	The particular position on homologous chromosomes of a gene
Phenotype	Alleles which have a particular effect on the phenotype when present in heterozygotes, but a greater effect in homozygotes
Genotype	An allele which has the same effect on the phenotype whether present in the homozygous or heterozygous state

Organic Compound	Digestive organelle where macromolecules are hydrolyzed
Homozygous	An individual that has a recessive allele of a gene that does not have an effect on the phenotype
Heterozygous	Allele carried on the X chromosome
Locus	Testing a suspected heterozygote by crossing it with a known homozygous recessive
Codominant Alleles	Outward expression of characteristic in organism
Dominant Allele	Alleles possesed by an organism

Recessive Allele	A position in a food chain (ex. primary consumer)
Tidal Volume	An organism that ingests other organic matter that is living or recently killed
Nutrient	Number of contractions of the heart per minute
Resting Potential	Number of inhalations or exhalations per minute
Action Potential	The passive movement of water molecules, across a partially permeable membrane, from a region of lower solute concentration to a region of higher solute concentration
Evolution	An organism or virus that causes a disease

Trophic level	Allele which only has an effect on the phenotype when present in the homozygous state
Consumer	Volume of air taken in or out with each normal inhalation or exhalation
Heart Rate	A chemical substance found in foods that is used by the human body
Ventilation Rate	The electro-chemical gradient of a neuron when it is not stimulated (-70mV)
Osmosis	The electro-chemical gradient of a neuron when a signal travels along the neuron (+35mV)
Pathogen	The cumulative change in the heritable characteristics of a population

Saprotrophs	The controlled release of energy from organic compounds in cells to form ATP
Detritivores	Specific portion of an enzyme that binds the substrate
Nucleus	A pair of chromosomes of the same length, centromere position, and staining pattern that possess genes for the same characters at corresponding loci. One is inherited from the organism's father, the other from the mother
Diffusion	A group of organisms of identical genotype OR a group of cells descended from a single parent cell
Enzyme	Group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring
Denaturation	Where DNA is concentrated

Cell Respiration	An organism that lives on or in dead organic matter, secreting digestive enzymes into it and absorbing the products of digestion
Active Site	An organism that ingests dead organic matter
Homologous Chromosomes	Control center, protein synthesis begins here, initiates mitosis, contains nucleolus, which synthesizes ribosomes
Clone	Passive movement of particles from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration across a cell membrane
Species	A macromolecule serving as a catalyst, a chemical agent that changes the rate of a reaction without being consumed by the reaction
Nucleoid	A structural change in a protein that results in the loss of its biological properties

Golgi Apparatus	Attachment structure on the surface of some prokaryotes
Mitochondrion	A group of populations living and interacting with each other in an area
Plasma Membrane	An organism that obtains organic molecules from other organisms
Cell Wall	An organism that synthesizes its organic molecules from simple inorganic substances
Ribosomes	
Flagella	

Pili	Packages and modifies molecules, especially for secretion or storage
Community	Where cellular respiration occurs and most ATP is generated
Heterotroph	Encloses cytoplasm. Selective barrier that allows passage of oxygen, nutrients, and wastes
Autotroph	Maintains cell shape, protects cell from mechanical damage and excessive water uptake
	Completes protein synthesis
	Locomotion organelles of some bacteria