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| **Living Environment Final Bingo Words and Definitions** |
| **Hypothesis** | educated guess, prediction |
| **Control Group** | experimental setup used for **comparison** purposes. |
| **Dependent** | variable that is **measured** to determine the effect of the independent variable has in an experiment. |
| **Independent** | variable that is **manipulated** or **changed** in an experiment; the factor that affects the dependent variable. |
| **Asexual** | type of reproduction involving **ONE** parent or cell; offspring genetically **IDENTICAL.** |
| **Sexual** | type of reproduction involving **TWO** parents or cells; offspring genetically **UNIQUE**. |
| **Respiration** | chemical process that converts glucose into ATP/energy; takes place in the **MITOCHONDRIA**. |
| **Carbohydrates** | sources of *stored* energy (*polysaccharides/complex sugars/starch*). |
| **Glucose** | sources of *immediate* energy (*monosaccharide/simple sugar*); product of photosynthesis; regulated in the human body. |
| **Proteins** | composed of amino acids and used for growth and repair of cells and tissue (polypeptides). |
| **Organic** | compounds composed of the elements carbon **AND** hydrogen (glucose - C6H12O6). |
| **Stomates** | tiny opening in leafs that control the passage of gases (CO2 and O2) into and out of the leaf; maintains homeostasis. |
| **Homeostasis** | **the maintenance of a stable, internal environment.** |
| **Mitochondria** | site of respiration and ATP production in a cell. |
| **Cell Membrane** | controls the passage of substances into and out of the cell, maintains homeostasis. |
| **Nucleus** | control center of a cell; location of DNA ---> genes ---> chromosomes. |
| **Chloroplast** | site of photosynthesis and glucose/sugar production in a plant cell; a form of *autotrophic nutrition*. |
| **Ribosome** | site of protein synthesis. |
| **Mitosis** | cell division resulting in identical daughter cells; 2n ---> 2n. |
| **Diploid** | 2n; number of chromosomes found in body cell. |
| **Haploid/Monoploid** | n; number of chromosomes found in sex cells or gametes (sperm and egg). |
| **Mutation** | change in DNA. |
| **Pancreas** | organ that produces insulin. |
| **Insulin** | hormone responsible for lowering blood sugar. |
| **HIV** | Human Immunodeficiency Virus; virus that causes AIDS. |
| **Immune System** | our body’s natural defense against illness. |
| **Vaccination** | the injection of antigens (a *vaccine*) to stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies and develop protection from a pathogen. |
| **Receptors** | specially shaped protein molecules found on the surface of cell membranes that detect hormones, antibodies and neurotransmitters. |
| **Differentiation** | the process where a cell changes from one cell type to another and becomes more specialized by the *turning on* and *off* of genes. |
| **Photosynthesis** | chemical process that converts CO2 and H2O into glucose; takes place in chloroplast; a form of autotrophic nutrition. |
| **Gel Electrophoresis** | laboratory process that separates pieces of DNA according to size and charge resulting in a DNA fingerprint = *banding pattern.* |
| **Restriction Enzymes** | chemicals that cut DNA at specific locations. |
| **Chromatography** | laboratory process that separates chlorophyll and other pigments. |
| **Enzymes** | chemicals that control the *rate* of chemical reactions; catalysts. affected by changes in pH and temperature. |
| **Hormones** | chemical messengers that allow different organs to communicate with one another. |
| **Antibodies** | Y-shaped protein produced by B-cells that destroy pathogens such as bacteria and viruses. |