

CANCER	-?- cells are often the easiest to kill using radiation.
SATURATED	-?- fats are completely filled with hydrogen atoms.
ENERGY	-?- flows through living systems like our biosphere.
ENERGY	-?- flows through living things, while matter is recycled.
ENZYMES	-?- function by reducing the activation energy of a reaction.
NUCLEIC ACIDS	-?- have the function telling the cell what traits it will have.
HOMEOSTASIS	-?- is necessary in order to maintain proper conditions for enzyme function.
BIODIVERSITY	-?- is never considered a renewable resource because once a species goes extinct it can never be replaced.
PLANTS	-?- make their own COM
PREDATION	-?- occurs when one organism catches and eats another.
COMMENSALISM	-?- occurs when two organism live closely together, one is benefitted and the other is unaffected.
EXPONENTIAL	-?- populations growth is never sustainable.
BIASED	-?- presentation of facts can mislead people, without lying.
CFC	30 years ago the over use of -?- had created a hole in the ozone layer that blocks harmful radiation.
SALT	97% of the water on the earth is -?- water.
CENTRIFUGE	A -?- is used to spin a test tube of broken cells during cell fractionation.
CELLULOSE	A chemical in paper formed by chaining hundreds of glucose together.
TEMPERATURE	A climate chart shows the -?- and the rainfall for each month.
COMMUNITY	A herd of Bison and a flock of Turkeys and a town of Prairie Dogs together form a -?-
SUSTAINABLE	A high birth rate and low death rate is not -?-.
STRONG ACID	A pH value of 2 would indicate a -?-
NEUTRAL	A pH value of 7 would indicate -?-
WEAK BASE	A pH value of 7.4 would indicate a -?-
FRUIT FLY	According to DATA ANALYZING in ch-5, the carrying capacity of the -?- population is around 320 individuals.
CLASSIFYING	According to appendix A, -?- animals helps scientists understand living things better and discover relationships among them.
MODELS	According to appendix A, -?- are usually made to help people understand natural objects and processes.
GIBBOUS	According to appendix A, after a full moon comes an old -?- moon.
DEPENDENT	According to appendix A, another name for the responding variable is the -?- variable.
GERMINATE	According to appendix A, seeds will not -?- until they have been exposed to a period of low temperature.
CHANGED	According to appendix A, the control group consists of objects that are not -?-.
HORSE	According to appendix A, what animal can be wild or can be a pet?
ALIVE	According to appendix A, what is a common characteristic of both plants and animals?
CUP	According to appendix C, 236 milliliters is equal to 1 -?-.
QUART	According to appendix C, a liter is a little more than 1 -?-.
OBJECTIVE	According to appendix D, what are the lenses called that sit closest to the specimen?
ILLUMINATOR	According to appendix D, what is the light on the bottom of a microscope called?
LOW POWER	According to appendix D, which lens should you use first when viewing a new specimen?
HYDROGEN	Acids are chemicals that release -?- ions into a solution.
RESPOND	All living things -?- to their environment.
METRIC	All scientist use the -?-system.
NITROGEN	An element in the Amino group of an amino acid?
GRAVITATIONAL PULL	An object's weight is the amount of -?-.
GATHER	Animals must -?- COM
APHIDS	Ants and -?- often have a mutualistic relationship.
RECYCLED	Atoms are -?- by living systems like our biosphere.
HYDROXIDE	Bases are chemicals that release -?- ions into a solution.
CARBOHYDRATES	Both photosynthesis and chemosynthesis produce -?-.
PH	Buffers are chemicals that help control the -?- of a solution.
CATALASE	By ANALYZING DATA we learn that acids have the greatest ability to stop the action of what enzyme?
FISHBONE	By EXPLORING ECOLOGY FROM SPACE we see a -?- pattern of rain forest clearing in Brazil.
NUCLEIC	DNA is an example of a -?- acid.
NOP	Does the mass of an object change if we take it to the moon? (yes or nop)
BONDS	During all chemical reactions a change in the chemical -?- occurs.
PIONEER	During ecological succession, a -?- species is the first to appear.
BASE	Each nucleotide has three parts, a sugar, a phosphate group and a -?-.
NUCLEUS	Electrons are the only sub-atomic particles not in the -?-.
MASS	Electrons are the sub-atomic particles with the least -?-.
PROTONS	Elements are distinguished by the number of -?- they have.
PROTEIN	Enzymes are a type of -?- that cause chemical reactions.
ORGANISM	Everything that happens in an -?- is based on chemical reactions.
PHOTOSYNTHESIS	Figure 3-13, what is one process that removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?
BACTERIA	Figure 3-14 what organism removes nitrogen from the air?
THOUSAND	Figure 3-7 (and the 10x rule) it would take 300 -?- pounds of algae to sustain a 30 pound shark?
FISHES	Figure 3-8, what eats zooplankton?
SPREAD OUT	Figure 4-2, at higher latitudes solar energy is more -?-.
NORTH	Figure 4-3, what direction do the water currents flow off the West coast of South America?
FEEDING	Figure 4-5, The different species of birds in a spruce tree occupy different niches because their -?- heights are different.
DEPENDENT	Figure 5-5, in this diagram there are more density -?- factors limiting population growth.
MOOSE	Figure 5-7, were there more moose or wolves in 1980?
WEBS	Food -?- are often used to illustrate who eats what because food chains are often not linear.
CAPTAIN PLANET	For thousands of years the most common belief was that matter was made of earth, fire, wind, water, (life), just like -?-.
FLIES	Francisco Redi proved that maggots were not spontaneously generated, but were the result of -?- laying eggs on the meat.
REGULATIONS	Government -?- try to reduce the impact of human activities on the Earth to a sustainable level.
NINE	How many calories are in 1 gram of fat?
FOUR	How many calories are in 1 gram of sugar?
TWELVE	How many calories are in 3 grams of protein?
SIX	How many carbons in 1 glucose molecule?

INDUSTRIAL	Human activities such as modern agriculture, hunting, and the -?- revolution have had a great impact on the Earth's landscape.
SURFACE	Hydrogen bonds are responsible for the cohesion of water molecules that create -?- tension.
THREE	If you had a glass with 1650 million molecules of water, how many would be broken into hydrogen and hydroxide ions? pg 42
HIGH	In Africa they often have a high birth rate and a -?- death rate, and thus a stable population size.
LOW	In Japan they have a low death rate and a -?- birth rate, and thus a stable population size.
CONTROLLED	In a -?- experiment a scientist is trying to answer a question by comparing things.
MANIPULATED	In an experiment the things being compared are the same in every way except one, that difference is called the -?- variable.
SPECIES	In the early days of Yellowstone the caretakers did not understand the complex interactions between -?-.
UNLIMITED	In the presence of -?- resources, a population can grow exponentially.
MAGNIFICATION	In the process of biological -?- DDT became concentrated enough in eagles to lower the birth rate. figure 6-16
NEUTRONS	Isotopes have the same name but a different number of -?-
POLAR	It is water's -?- nature that makes it such a good solvent.
NOT	Light microscopes can only be used to view dead organisms. (yep or not)
STORE ENERGY	Lipids are best used to -?- in living things.
GLYCEROL	Lipids are made by connecting 3 fatty acid molecules to a -?- molecule.
COM	Living things get energy to force reactions by breaking down -?-
HOMEOSTASIS	Living things maintain -?- by keeping the conditions inside their body always the same.
HABITAT	Loss of -?- is a limiting factor that is independent of density.
EXTINCTION	Loss of habitat is the number one cause of species -?-.
FAST	Most of the resources on the Earth can be classified as renewable or nonrenewable based on how -?- we use them.
NICHE	No two species can occupy the same -?- at the same time.
FUEL	One man with a tractor and -?- can do the same work of 500 men 500 years ago.
CARBON	Organic compounds always have two -?- atoms bonded together.
HETEROTROPHS	Organisms that collect COM from their environment are -?-.
AUTOTROPHS	Organisms that make their own COM are called -?-.
SPONTANEOUS GENERATION	People once believed that life could appear suddenly from not living substances, this was called -?-.
AMINOACIDS	Proteins are made of monomers called -?-
SEQUENCE	Proteins can vary in length and -?- of amino acids.
SPONTANEOUSLY	Reactions that release energy may occur -?-
ANIMALS	Saturated fats come from -?-
NATURAL	Science attempts to find answers to questions based on the -?- world.
FALSE	Scientists try to use their 6 senses when making observations. (True or False)
RADIOACTIVE	Some isotopes are unstable and -?-, so they can harm living cells.
BACTERIA	Some types of -?- can eat sulfur that come out of smoker at the bottom of the ocean.
COMPUTERS	Super -?- are know for their ability to MODEL and solve complex problems while predicting the future.
SUBSTRATES	The -?- are the reactants of an enzyme caused reaction.
ACTIVESITE	The -?- is what we call the area of an enzyme where the substrates bind to it.
CONE	The age-structure demographic diagram of a population with high birt rate and high death rate will look like a -?-
CARBON DIOXIDE	The amount of -?- in the air affects the climate of the earth.
TESTED	The answers given by scientists are not accepted until they are -?- by experiments over and over again.
ADHESION	The attraction of different types of molecules to each other is called -?-
COHESION	The attraction of similar molecules to each other is called -?-
ELECTRONS	The behavior of an atom depends on the number of -?- it has.
LIMITING	The biological productions of an ecosystem often depends on the availability of one nutrient known as the -?- factor.
PYRAMID	The biomass in a -?- goes down by 90% for every level you go up.
AVERAGE	The climate is a description of the -?- condition over many years.
HEAT	The climate of an area is affected by how the -?- on the earth is transported by winds and water currents.
PURIFICATION	The ecosystem provides us the service of -?- of water. figure 6-22
ACTIVATION	The energy required to start a chemical reaction is called the -?- energy.
CHEMISTRY	The first job of a scientist is to understand the -?- of life of a GREAT EGRET.
DESCRIBE	The first step in dealing with global climate change is to accurately -?- what is happening.
DNA	The information to direct all life processes is carried by a molecule called -?-
ISOTOPES	The mass numbers on the chart are often not whole numbers because they represent the average of the different -?-
FOSSIL FUELS	The maximum sustainable population of the Earth (at least for now) has been greatly increased by the use of -?-.
LIGHT	The meter is defined by the distance -?-travels in 1/299,729,458 sec.
NUCLEOTIDES	The monomers used to make a DNA molecule are called -?-
NOT	The most common element in the human body is Water. (NOT OR YES)
MOLECULES	The number of -?- on the product side and the reactant side of a chemical equation may be different.
ATOMS	The number of -?- on the product side and the reactant side of a chemical equation must be the same.
DENSITY	The population -?- tells us how close together the individuals are.
AIR	The problem with Spallanzani's experiment is that the sealed flask not only kept germs out, but it also kept -?- out.
LATITUDE	The relative closeness of a location to the equator is known as the -?-, and has a great influence on the climate of that area.
PREDATORS	The removal of elk -?- from Yellowstone eventually resulted in a crash in the elk population.
TWISTED	The second level of protein structure has to do with the way the chain is -?-
ECOLOGY	The study of how organisms interact with their environments.
REACTANTS	The substances consumed by chemical reaction are called the -?-
EVOLUTION	The theory of -?- describes all life a being related by common ancestry.
PREDICT	The third step in dealing with global climate change is to accurately -?- how things will be changing.
MATTER	The water, carbon, and nitrogen cycles show us how -?- changes from a used state to a usable state.
CURRENT	The weather is a description of the -?- conditions in an area.
TWENTY	There are more than -?- different amino acids used to make a proteins.
FALSE	There are thousands of different Atoms. (TRUTH or FALSE)
TRUTH	There are thousands of different Molecules. (TRUTH or FALSE)
CONFLICT OF INTEREST	There is a -?- when a scientist is motivated to find a particular answer in order to get more money or fame.
NEEDS	To lose weight you must eat fewer calories than your body -?-
PROTON	Today experiments continue using tools like the Large Hadron Collider, in order to learn what a -?- is really made of.
MUTUALISM	Type of symbiosis where both organisms are benefitted?

RESPONDENT	Usually the results of an experiment are measured and that thing being measured is called the -?- variable.
CARBONIC ACID	Water and carbon dioxide react together to form -?-
SOLVENT	Water is the greatest -?- on Earth.
LIQUID	Water is unusual because it is a -?- at room temperature.
GECKO	What animal uses van der Waals forces to climb a wall.
PATTERNS	What are scientists looking for while making observations?
VANDERWAALS	What are the forces called that attract molecules to each other?
PHYTOPLANKTON	What are the primary producers of COM in aquatic ecosystems?
BOREAL FOREST	What biome has the greatest variation of temperature in a year?
TROPICAL SAVANNA	What biome is always warm and has the most rainfall in May?
ALL SCIENTISTS AGREE	What causes a theory to turn into a law?
DISTURBANCES	What causes ecosystems to be constantly changing? figure 4-9
SULFURDIOXIDE	What chemical comes from industry smoke stacks (burning coal) and contributes to the problem of acid rain? ch-6
DISEASE	What density dependent factor apparently was limiting human population growth between 1000-1500 A.D. figure 5-10
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MEASURE	What do scientists do (while making observations) that produces all that data?
GRAPHS	What do scientists use to display and organize data?
MONOMERS	What do we call molecules that can be chained together?
ION	What do we call a charged atom?
SOLUTION	What do we call a mixture that completely dissolves?
POLYMERIZATION	What do we call the process of putting together monomers?
MIXTURE	What do we call two or more chemicals together, but not bonded?
COMPOUND	What do we call two or more elements bonded together into a molecule?
ALGAE	What does a GIANT SNAIL eat?
ORGANIC	What does of "O" in COM stand for?
GOLD	What element has 118 neutrons?
THERMOMETER	What instrument (tool) can a scientist use to measure temperature?
GRADUATED CYLINDER	What instrument (tool) can a scientist use to measure volume?
SPRING SCALE	What instrument (tool) can a scientist use to measure weight?
CHEMISTRY KIT	What instrument could a scientist use to improve/replace his sense of taste?
CELL CULTURE	What is it called when a scientist grows cells in the laboratory?
DIFFUSION	What is it called when substances spread out moving from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration?
SACCHARUM	What is the Latin word for sugar?
OBSERVATION	What is the first step of the scientific method?
ABYSSAL PLAIN	What is the flat bottom of the deep ocean called?
EXPERIMENT	What is the fourth step of the scientific method?
ANSWER QUESTIONS	What is the job of a scientist?
METER	What is the metric unit of length?
GRAM	What is the metric unit of mass?
LITER	What is the metric unit of volume for liquids?
BIOSPHERE	What is the next level (bigger and more complex) of organization above biome?
COMMUNITY	What is the next level (bigger and more complex) of organization above population?
MOLECULES	What is the next level (bigger) of organization above atoms?
TEN	What is the pH of soap?
ESPA	What law was passed in 1966, that made it illegal to do harm species of animals that had a low and decreasing population.
VOLUME	What measurement is the amount of space an object takes up?
GIGA	What metric prefix means 1,000,000,000 (billion)
MILLI	What metric prefix means 1/1,000 (thousandth)?
PERIWINKLE	What pink flower helps to treat cancer? figure 6-14
ALASKA	What state was most affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill?
TEMPERATE FOREST	What type of biome does Germany have?
COVALENT	What type of bond would usually form between two non-metals.?
ATOMIC	What type of clock has a vibrating Cesium atom inside?
RENEWABLE	What type of energy sources will never run out?
PIE	What type of graph is use to compare the parts of something?
LINE	What type of graph is used to display trends (changes over time)?
SEM	What type of microscope bounces electrons off the surface of a specimen.
TEM	What type of microscope shines electrons through a thin specimen?
SUSPENSION	What type of mixture would cloudy substances like blood, and milk be?
BIOLOGICAL	What type of pest control is sustainable? figure 6-8
SEXUAL	What type of reproduction requires two parent organisms?
FORENSIC	What type of scientist is often called upon to testify as an expert witness.
TEMPERATURE	What was the manipulated variable in the experiment on page 27?
ARISTOTLE	What was the name of the Greek philosopher who answered questions (but did not test them) over 2000 years ago?
NUMBER OF FLIES	What was the resultant variable in the experiment results shown in the graph on page 33?
HYPOTHESIS	What word would best fill in the oval marked 1, in the diagram on page 30?
TWO	What would the density be of this object? mass is 20 grams volume is 10 cc length is 20 cm temperature is 30° C
LARGE	When a controlled experiment cannot be done, scientist can still answer questions by studying -?- groups.
NEUTRALIZATION	When an acid mixes with a base a -?- reaction occurs.
UNIVERSITIES	Where do most scientists work?
FOUR	Which graph on page 32 shows a population of flies that is not constantly changing?
ELECTRON	Which sub-atomic particle has a negative charge?
NEUTRON	Which sub-atomic particle has no charge?
DEMOCRITUS	Who first believed that matter was made of Atoms?
TEST HYPOTHESIS	Why do scientist do experiments?
CONSERVATION	Zoos, national parks/wilderness, government regulations are all parts of man's attempt at the -?- of species.