

Unit 1 Vocab

	Term	Definition
	1. Atom	A. Nonliving
	2. Macromolecule	B. One living thing
	3. Organelle	C. Highly organized, tiny structure enclosed in a membrane
	4. Cell	D. All living and nonliving things
	5. Biosphere	E. Living
	6. Ecosystem	F. Large molecules built from smaller repeating units
	7. Community	G. Thin volume of Earth and the air above that supports life
	8. Population	H. Smallest unit of matter that cannot be broken down by chemical means
	9. Organism	I. All living things in an area
	10. Biotic	J. Structure that carries out the specific activities of the cell
	11. Abiotic	K. Group of the same species living in the same place at the same time
	12. Taxonomy	A. Science of grouping species using relationships based on species similarities
	13. Binomial nomenclature	B. Science of using shared derived characters to group organisms and show relationships
	14. Phylogeny	C. Practice of naming and classifying organisms
	15. Phylogenetic tree	D. Character that evolved in one group but not in the other group
	16. Cladistics	E. Branching diagram showing evolutionary relationships and derived characters
	17. Cladogram	F. Branching diagram showing possible evolutionary relationships
	18. Derived character	G. Two word naming system developed by Linnaeus
	19. Dichotomous key	H. Series of paired statements to determine the identity of an organism

	20. Homeostasis	A. Organism that consumes its food
	21. Prokaryotic	B. Single-celled organisms that do not have a nucleus and are examples of prokaryotic cells
	22. Eukaryotic	C. Viral reproduction that causes the destruction of the host cell and releases of new viruses
	23. Heterotroph	D. Cell that contains a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles
	24. Autotroph	E. Viral reproduction in which the viral genetic information is dormant in the cell
	25. Lytic cycle	F. Maintaining a stable, internal environment
	26. Lysogenic cycle	G. Organisms that produce its food
	27. Virus	H. Small, nonliving things that can cause diseases in living things
	28. Bacteria	I. Type of cell that does not have a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles