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| Skepticism | a habit of mind in which a person questions the validity of accepted ideas |
| Observation | the process of obtaining information by using the senses; the information obtained by using the senses |
| Hypothesis | a testable idea or explanation that leads to scientific investigation |
| Experiment | a procedure that is carried out under controlled conditions to discover, demonstrate, or test a fact, theory, or general truth |
| control group | in an experiment, a group that serves as a standard of comparison with another group to which control group is identical except for one factor |
| theory | a system of ideas that explains many related observations and is supported by a large body of evidence acquired through scientific investigation |
| SI | Le Système International d'Unités, or the International System of Units, which is the measurement system that is accepted worldwide |
| Biology | the scientific study of living organisms and their interactions with the environment |
| cell | in biology, the smallest unit that can perform all life processes |
| homeostasis | the maintenance of a constant internal state in a changing environment |
| universal laws | truths that are valid everywhere in the universe |
| correlation data | statistics gathered from subjects that show a relationship |

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| bias | A point of view |
| Homeostasis | maintaining a stable internal environment |
| Metabolism | all the chemical reactions carried out in an organism |
| Responsiveness | reacting to the external environment |
| Heredity | When an organism reproduces, it passes on its own traits to its offspring |
| Atom | the smallest unit of an element that maintains the chemical properties of that element |
| Compound | a substance made up of atoms of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds |
| Element | a substance that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means; all atoms of an element have the same atomic number |
| Ion | an atom, radical, or molecule that has gained or lost one or more electrons and has a negative or positive charge |
| Molecule | a group of atoms that are held together by chemical forces; a molecule is the smallest unit of matter that can exist by itself and retain all of a substance's chemical properties |
| valence electron | an electron that is found in the outermost shell of an atom and that determines the atom's chemical properties |
| acid | any compound that increases the number of hydronium ions when dissolved in water; acids turn blue litmus paper red and react with bases and some metals to form salts |

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| adhesion | the attractive force between two bodies of different substances that are in contact with each other |
| base | any compound that increases the number of hydroxide ions when dissolved in water; bases turn red litmus paper blue and react with acids to form salts |
| buffer | a solution made from a weak acid and its conjugate base that neutralizes small amounts of acids or bases added to it |
| cohesion | the force that holds molecules of a single material together |
| pH | a value that is used to express the acidity or alkalinity (basicity) of a system, each whole number on the scale indicates a tenfold change in acidity; a pH of 7 is neutral, a pH of less than 7 is acidic, and a pH of greater than 7 is basic |
| solution | a homogeneous mixture throughout which two or more substances are uniformly dispersed |
| amino acid | a compound of a class of simple organic compounds that contain a carboxyl group and an amino group and that combine to form proteins |
| ATP | adenosine triphosphate, an organic molecule that acts as the main energy source for cell processes; composed of a nitrogenous base, a sugar, and three phosphate groups |
| Carbohydrate | a class of molecules that includes sugars, starches, and fiber; contains carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen |
| DNA | deoxyribonucleic acid, the material that contains the information that determines inherited characteristics |
| Lipid | a fat molecule or a molecule that has similar properties; examples include oils, waxes, and steroids |
| nucleic acid | an organic compound, either RNA or DNA, whose molecules are made up of one or two chains of nucleotides and carry genetic information |

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| nucleotide | an organic compound that consists of a sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base; the basic building block of a nucleic |
| protein | an organic compound that is made of one or more chains of amino acids and that is a principal component of all cells |
| RNA | ribonucleic acid, a natural polymer that is present in all living cells and that plays a role in protein synthesis |
| activation energy | the minimum amount of energy required to start a chemical reaction |
| active site | on an enzyme, the site that attaches to a substrate |
| energy | the capacity to do work |
| enzyme | a molecule, either protein or RNA, that acts as a catalyst in biochemical reactions |
| product | a substance that forms in a chemical reaction |
| reactant | a substance or molecule that participates in a chemical reaction |
| substrate | a part, substance, or element that lies beneath and supports another part, substance, or element; the reactant in reactions catalyzed by enzymes |
| Covalent | the sharing of valence electrons by two atoms forms a covalent bond. |
| Dehydration | removing a water molecule from a substance. Occurs in protein synthesis |

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| Ionic Bond | bond where one electron is COMPLETELY donated or accepted from another atom. Gives a FULL charge to ion |
| Cell membrane | a phospholipid layer that covers a cell's surface and acts as a barrier between the inside of a cell and the cell's environment |
| Cytoplasm | the region of the cell within the membrane |
| Ribosome | a cell organelle where protein synthesis occurs |
| Prokaryote | a singlecelled organism that does not have a nucleus or membrane organelles |
| Eukaryote | an organism made up of cells that have a nucleus and membrane |
| Nucleus | in a eukaryotic cell, a membrane |
| Organelle | one of the small bodies that are found in the cytoplasm of a cell and that are specialized to perform a specific function |
| Vesicle | a small cavity or sac that contains materials in a eukaryotic cell |
| endoplasmic reticulum | a system of membranes that is found in a cell's cytoplasm and that assists in the production, processing, and transport of proteins and in the production of lipids |
| Golgi apparatus | a cell organelle that helps make and package materials to be transported out of the cell |
| Vacuole | a fluid |

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| Chloroplast | an organelle found in plants and algae cells where photosynthesis occurs |
| Mitochondrion | in eukaryotic cells, the cell organelle that is surrounded by two membranes and that is the site of cellular respiration |
| Flagellum | a long, hairlike structure that grows out of a cell and enables the cell to move |
| Tissue | a group of similar cells that perform a common function |
| Organ | a collection of tissues that carry out a specialized function of the body |
| organ system | a group of organs that work together to perform body functions |
| colonial organism | a collection of genetically identical cells that are permanently associated but in which little or no integration of cell activities occurs |
| Phospholipid | a lipid that contains phosphorus and that is a structural component in cell membranes |
| lipid bilayer | the basic structure of a biological membrane, composed of two layers of phospholipids |
| equilibrium | a state that exists when the concentration of a substance is the same throughout a space |
| concentration gradient | a difference in the concentration of a substance across a distance |
| diffusion | the movement of particles from regions of higher density to regions of lower density |

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| carrier protein | a protein that transports substances across a cell membrane |
| osmosis | the diffusion of water or another solvent from a more dilute solution (of a solute) to a more concentrated solution (of the solute) through a membrane that is permeable to the solvent |
| sodium | potassium pump |
| signal | anything that serves to direct, guide, or warn |
| receptor protein | a protein that binds specific signal molecules, which causes the cell to respond |
| second messenger | a molecule that is generated when a specific substance attaches to a receptor on the outside of a cell membrane, which produces a change in cellular function |
| Hypertonic solution | a solution that has a greater solute (salt/glucose) concentration than inside the cell. Causes cell to shrivel |
| Hypotonic solution | a solution that has less solute concentration than inside the cell. Causes water to enter the cell to dilute solute and will burst the cell. |
| Isotonic solution | a solution that has the same concentration of solute as the inside of the cell |
| Concentration gradient | a difference in concentration of solute in different areas of a system. Water will move to the area of more solute in an attempt to make the system homogeneous (similar in all areas) |
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| anaerobic | |

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| chlorophyll | |
| photosynthesis | |
| ATP | |
| electron transport chain | |
| pigment | |
| ATP synthase | |
| fermentation | |
| thylakoid | |
| Calvin cycle | |
| glycolysis | |
| mitochondria | |
| cytoplasm | |

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| Channel Protein | a protein that spans the cell membrane and lets things in and out |
| Gene | |
| Chromosome | a condensed piece of DNA with many genes on it |
| Chromatin | the uncondensed "spaghetti" DNA that makes up chromosomes |
| Histone | protein that DNA coils around to become more compact |
| Nucleosome | unit of chromatin made of DNA wound around a histone |
| Chromatid | one of the two strands of a chromosome that become visible during meiosis or mitosis |
| Centromere | the region of the chromosome that holds the two sister chromatids together during mitosis |
| cell cycle | the life cycle of a cell |
| interphase | the part of the cell cycle when the cell is just living, not replicating |
| mitosis | division of cell into two genetically identical daughter cells |
| cytokinesis | the division of the cytoplasm of a cell |

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| spindle | a network of microtubules that forms during mitosis and moves chromatids to the poles |
| centrosome | an organelle that contains the centrioles and does the work of moving the DNA around |
| cancer | a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells |
| tumor | a growth that comes from normal tissue but starts to grow abnormally |
| Gamete | a haploid reproductive cell- sperm or egg |
| Zygote | the cell that results from fertilization |
| Diploid | a cell that has a haploid set of DNA from each parent- body cells have this |
| Haploid | only one set of chromosomes |
| homologous chromosomes | chromosomes that have the same sequence of genes and that pair during meiosis |
| meiosis | cell division that halves the number of chromosomes- only used to make sex cells |
| crossing over | the exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes during meiosis |
| independent assortment | the random distribution of genes when making gametes(egg and sperm) |

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| life cycle | all of the events in the growth and development of an organism until the organism reaches sexual maturity |
| sperm | the male gamete (sex cell) - HAPLOID |
| ovum | a mature egg cell (gamete)-HAPLOID |
| somatic cell | a body cell- DIPLOID |
| Character | a recognizable inherited feature or characteristic of an organism |
| Trait | a genetically determined characteristic |
| Hybrid | the offspring of parents that have contrasting traits |
| Generation | the entire group of offspring produced by a given group of parents |
| Allele | a form of a gene that has a unique trait |
| Dominant | an allele that is expressed whenever the allele is present |
| Recessive | an allele that is expressed only when there is no dominant allele |

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| Genotype | the genes of the individual- shown as letters- the GENETIC combination of an individual |
| Phenotype | the way genes are shown- the PHYSICAL appearance of the individual |
| Homozygous | two identical alleles of a gene-homo= same |
| Heterozygous | two different alleles of a gene -hetero=different |
| Punnett square | a 4 or 16 square tool used to predict the results of a genetic cross |
| Probability | the likelihood that a specific event will occur |
| Pedigree | a diagram that shows genetic traits in several generations of a family |
| genetic disorder | an inherited disease or disorder caused by a mutation in a gene or by a chromosomal defect |
| polygenic character | a trait that is influenced by more than one gene |
| codominance | when 2 alleles are both fully expressed when present |
| Gene | a segment of DNA located on a chromosome that codes for a single trait |
| DNA | deoxyribonucleic acid, the blueprint for all proteins, double helix shape |

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| nucleotide | a subunit that has a sugar, a phosphate, and a nitrogenous base |
| purine | a nitrogenous base that has a double ring structure; adenine or guanine |
| pyrimidine | a nitrogenous base that has a single ring structure; in DNA, either thymine or cytosine |
| DNA replication | the process of making a copy of DNA |
| DNA helicase | an enzyme that unwinds the DNA double helix during DNA replication |
| DNA polymerase | an enzyme that causes the formation of the DNA molecule |
| RNA | ribonucleic acid, sneaks out of nucleus and makes proteins |
| Gene expression | the presentation of characteristics found in DNA |
| Transcription | making RNA from DNA in nucleolus |
| Translation | using RNA to make proteins on the ribosome |
| Codon | in DNA and RNA, a 3 nucleotide sequence that codes for an amino acid or start/stop |
| RNA polymerase | makes single stranded RNA from DNA |

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| Mutation | a change in the genetic material of an organism |
| Nondisjunction | a failure of homologous chromosomes to separate during meiosis I or the failure of sister chromatids to separate during mitosis or meiosis II |
| Polyploidy | an abnormal condition where there are more than 2 sets of chromosomes |
| Operon | a gene and its regulator (also a gene) |
| transcription factor | an enzyme that is needed to begin and/or continue genetic transcription |
| intron | a part of a gene that DOES NOT get put into the product protein- garbage |
| exon | the part of a gene that is EXPRESSED- made into a protein |
| domain | in proteins- the way it is folded |
| genome | the complete genetic material contained in an individual or species |
| plasmid | a small loop of DNA that can be transferred between prokaryotes |
| transposon | part of a gene that can be moved around randomly |
| cell differentiation | how a cell becomes specialized for its adult function |

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| apoptosis | cell suicide |
| Genomics | the study of entire genomes |
| Microarray | contains a microscale-usually used to test for DNA sequences |
| DNA fingerprint | a pattern of DNA that is unique to an individual organism |
| Genetic engineering | when DNA is modified for human use |
| recombinant DNA | DNA molecules that are artificially created by combining DNA from different species |
| clone | a cell or organism that is genetically identical to another (ex- identical twins) |
| stem cell | a cell that can divide repeatedly and can differentiate into specialized cell types |
| restriction enzyme | an enzyme that DNA at specific sites |
| DNA polymorphisms | variations in DNA sequences; used for comparing genomes |
| Electrophoresis | using electricity to separate different length pieces of DNA |
| PCR | polymerase chain reaction- a way of multiplying a small amount of DNA |

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| DNA sequencing | determining the order of every nucleotide in a gene |
| Bioinformatics | the application of information technologies in genetics |
| genome mapping | the process of determining the relative position of genes in a genome |
| genetic library | a collection of genetic sequences that make up each species |
| MGE | mobile genetic element- a piece of DNA that can move around |
| GMO | Genetically modified organism- something we have changed to make it "better" |
| plasmid | a circular DNA molecule in bacteria |
| peptidoglycan | a protein carbohydrate compound that makes the cell walls of bacteria rigid |
| Gram positive | a prokaryote that has a large amount of peptidoglycan in its cell wall and is stained violet during Gram staining |
| Gram negative | a prokaryote that has a small amount of peptidoglycan in its cell wall, has an outer membrane, and is stained pink during Gram staining |
| conjugation | a type of sexual reproduction in which two cells join to exchange DNA |
| transformation | the transfer of genetic material in the form of DNA fragments |

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| transduction | the transfer of DNA from one bacterium to another through a virus |
| endospore | a thick |
| capsid | a protein sheath that surrounds the nucleic acid core in a virus |
| envelope | a membranelike layer that covers the capsids of some viruses |
| bacteriophage | a virus that infects bacteria |
| lytic | viral replication that results in the destruction of a host cell and the release of many new virus particles |
| lysogenic | viral replication in which a viral genome is replicated as a provirus without destroying the host cell |
| Kochs postulates | a four |
| pathogen | an organism or virus that causes disease; an infectious agent |
| toxin | a substance that is produced by one organism that is poisonous to other organisms |
| antibiotic | a substance that can inhibit the growth of or kill some microorganisms |
| resistance | the ability of an organism to tolerate a chemical or disease |

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| gamete | a haploid reproductive cell that unites with another gamete to form a zygote |
| zygote | the cell that results from the fusion of gametes |
| zygospore | a thick |
| alternation of generations | within the life cycle of an organism, the occurrence of two or more distinct forms that differ from each other in method of reproduction |
| pseudopodium | a cytoplasmic extension that functions in food ingestion and movement |
| plasmodium | the multinucleate cytoplasm of a slime mold that is surrounded by a membrane and that moves as a mass |
| algal bloom | a rapid increase in the population of algae in an aquatic ecosystem |
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| chitin | a carbohydrate found in the cell walls of fungi and other organisms |
| hypha | a filament of a fungus |
| mycelium | the mass of fungal filaments that forms the fungal body |
| rhizoid | a rootlike structure that holds fungi in place and absorbs nutrients |

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| saprobe | an organism that absorbs nutrients from dead or decaying organisms |
| zygosporangium | a sexual structure that contains zygotes |
| ascus | the microscopic structure that produces spores in sac fungi |
| basidium | the microscopic structure that produces spores in club fungi |
| lichen | a fungus in a symbiotic association with a photosynthetic partner |
| mycorrhiza | a symbiotic association between fungi and plant roots |
| dermatophyte | a fungus that infects the skin, hair, or nails |
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| cuticle | a waxy or fatty and watertight layer on the external wall of epidermal cells |
| spore | a reproductive cell or multicellular structure that is resistant to environmental conditions |
| sporophyte | in plants and algae that have alternation of generations, the diploid individual or generation that produces haploid spores |
| gametophyte | in alternation of generations, the phase in which gametes are formed; a haploid individual that produces gametes |

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| archegonium | a female reproductive structure that produces a single egg and in which fertilization and development take place |
| antheridium | a reproductive structure that produces male sex cells in seedless plants |
| sporangium | a specialized sac, case, capsule, or other structure that produces spores |
| rhizome | a horizontal, underground stem that provides a mechanism for asexual reproduction |
| frond | the leaf of a fern or palm |
| sorus | a cluster of sporangia |
| gymnosperm | a vascular seed plant whose seeds are not enclosed by a fruit |
| angiosperm | a flowering plant that produces seeds within a fruit |
| ovule | a structure of a seed plant that contains a female gametophyte and that develops into a seed after fertilization |
| seed | a plant embryo that is enclosed in a protective coat |
| pollen grain | the structure that contains the male gametophyte of seed plants |
| pollination | the transfer of pollen from the male reproductive structures (anthers) to the tip of a female reproductive structure (pistil) of a flower in angiosperms or to the ovule in gymnosperms |

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| monocot | an angiosperm that produces seeds that have only one cotyledon |
| cotyledon | the embryonic leaf of a seed |
| dicot | an angiosperm that produces seeds that have two cotyledons |
| stamen | the male reproductive structure of a flower that produces pollen and consists of an anther at the tip of a filament |
| anther | the tip of a stamen, which contains the pollen sacs where pollen grains form |
| pistil | the female reproductive part of a flower that produces seeds and consists of an ovary, style, and stigma |
| fruit | a mature plant ovary; the plant organ in which the seeds are enclosed |
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| photosynthesis | the process by which plants, algae, and some bacteria use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to produce carbohydrates and oxygen |
| cellular respiration | the process by which cells produce energy from carbohydrates |
| ATP | adenosine triphosphate, an organic molecule that acts as the main energy source for cell processes; composed of a nitrogenous base, a sugar, and three phosphate groups |
| ATPsynthase | an enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of ATP |

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| electron transport chain | a series of molecules, found in the inner membranes of mitochondria and chloroplasts, through which electrons pass in a process that causes protons to build up on one side of the membrane |
| thylakoid | a membrane system found within chloroplasts that contains the components for photosynthesis |
| pigment | a substance that gives another substance or a mixture its color |
| chlorophyll | a green pigment that is present in most plant and algae cells and some bacteria, that gives plants their characteristic green color, and that absorbs light to provide energy for photosynthesis |
| Calvin cycle | a biochemical pathway of photosynthesis in which carbon dioxide is converted into glucose using ATP and NADPH |
| glycolysis | the anaerobic breakdown of glucose to pyruvate, which makes a small amount of energy available to cells in the form of ATP |
| anaerobic | describes a process that does not require oxygen |
| aerobic | describes a process that requires oxygen , the most efficient respiration |
| Krebs cycle | a series of biochemical reactions that convert pyruvate into carbon dioxide and water |
| fermentation | the breakdown of carbohydrates by enzymes, bacteria, yeasts, or mold in the absence of oxygen |
| evolution | the process of change by which new species develop from preexisting species over time |

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| artificial selection | the human practice of breeding animals or plants that have certain desired traits |
| natural selection | the process by which individuals that are better adapted to their environment survive and reproduce more successfully than less well adapted individuals do |
| adaptation | a trait that improves an organism's ability to survive and reproduce; the process of becoming adapted |
| fossil | the trace or remains of an organism that lived long ago; most commonly preserved in sedimentary rock |
| homologous | describes a character that is shared by a group of species because it is inherited from a common ancestor |
| speciation | the formation of new species as a result of evolution |
| population genetics | the study of the frequency and interaction of alleles and genes in populations |
| normal distribution | a line graph showing the general trends in a set of data of which most values are near the mean |
| genetic equilibrium | a state in which the allele frequencies of a population remain in the same ratios from one generation to the next |
| reproductive isolation | a state in which a population can no longer interbreed with other populations to produce future generations |
| subspecies | a taxonomic classification below the level of species; refers to populations that differ from, but can interbreed with, other populations of the same species |

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| taxonomy | the science of describing, naming, and classifying organisms |
| genus | the level of classification that comes after family and that contains similar species |
| binomial nomenclature | a system for giving each organism a two |
| phylogeny | the evolutionary history of a species or taxonomic group |
| cladistics | a phylogenetic classification system that uses shared derived characters and ancestry as the sole criterion for grouping taxa |
| bacteria | extremely small, single |
| archaea | prokaryotes that are distinguished from other prokaryotes by differences in their genetics and in the makeup of their cell wall; members of the domain Archaea |
| eukaryote | an organism made up of cells that have a nucleus enclosed by a membrane, multiple chromosomes, and a mitotic cycle; members of the domain Eukarya |
| Kingdom | the five categories: Bacteria, Fungi, Protists, Plants and Animals |
| microsphere | a hollow microscopic spherical structure that is usually composed of proteins or a synthetic polymer |
| ribozyme | a type of RNA that can act as an enzyme |

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| fossil record | the history of life in the geologic past as indicated by the traces or remains of living things |
| relative dating | a method of determining whether an event or object, such as a fossil, is older or younger than other events or objects |
| radiometric dating | a method of determining the absolute age of an object by comparing the relative percentages of a radioactive (parent) isotope and a stable (daughter) isotope |
| half life | the time required for half of a sample of a radioactive substance to decay |
| geologic time scale | the standard method used to divide Earth's long natural history into manageable parts |
| mass extinction | an episode during which large numbers of species become extinct |
| cyanobacteria | bacteria that carry out photosynthesis; blue |
| community | a group of various species that live in the same habitat and interact with each other |
| ecosystem | a community of organisms and their abiotic environment |
| habitat | a place where an organism usually lives |
| biodiversity | the variety of organisms in a given area, the genetic variation within a population, the variety of species in a community, or the variety of communities in an ecosystem |
| succession | the replacement of one type of community by another at a single location over a period of time |

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| climate | the average weather conditions in an area over a long period of time |
| biome | a large region characterized by a specific type of climate and certain types of plant and animal communities |
| producer | a photosynthetic or chemosynthetic autotroph that serves as the basic food source in an ecosystem |
| consumer | an organism that eats other organisms or organic matter instead of producing its own nutrients or obtaining nutrients from inorganic sources |
| decomposer | an organism that feeds by breaking down organic matter from dead organisms |
| trophic level | one of the steps in a food chain or food pyramid |
| energy pyramid | a triangular diagram that shows an ecosystem's loss of energy, which results as energy passes through the ecosystem's food chain |
| carbon cycle | the movement of carbon from the nonliving environment into living things and back |
| respiration | the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between living cells and their environment |
| nitrogen cycle | the cycling of nitrogen between organisms, soil, water, and the atmosphere |
| phosphorus cycle | the cyclic movement of phosphorus in different chemical forms from the environment to organisms and then back to the environment |
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| population | a group of organisms of the same species that live in a specific geographical area and interbreed |
| carrying capacity | the largest population that an environment can support at any given time |
| predation | an interaction between two organisms in which one organism, the predator, kills and feeds on the other organism, the prey |
| coevolution | the evolution of two or more species that is due to mutual influence |
| parasitism | a relationship between two species in which one species, the parasite, benefits from the other species, the host, which is harmed |
| symbiosis | a relationship in which two different organisms live in close association with each other |
| mutualism | a relationship between two species in which both species benefit |
| commensalism | a relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected |
| niche | the unique position occupied by a species, both in terms of its physical use of its habitat and its function within an ecological community |
| fundamental niche | the largest ecological niche where an organism or species can live without competition |
| realized niche | the range of resources that a species uses, the conditions that the species can tolerate, and the functional roles that the species plays as a result of competition in its fundamental niche |
| competitive exclusion | the exclusion of one species by another due to competition |

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| keystone species | a species that is critical to the functioning of the ecosystem in which it lives because it affects the survival and abundance of many other species in its community |
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| fossil fuel | a nonrenewable energy resource formed from the remains of organisms that lived long ago; examples include oil, coal, and natural gas |
| acid rain | precipitation that has a pH below normal and has an unusually high concentration of sulfuric or nitric acids, often as a result of chemical pollution of the air from sources such as automobile exhausts and the burning of fossil fuels |
| global warming | a gradual increase in the average global temperature |
| green house effect | the warming of the surface and lower atmosphere of Earth that occurs when carbon dioxide, water vapor, and other gases in the air absorb and reradiate infrared radiation |
| erosion | a process in which the materials of Earth's surface are loosened, dissolved, or worn away and transported from one place to another by a natural agent, such as wind, water, ice, or gravity |
| deforestation | the process of clearing forests |
| biodiversity | the variety of organisms in a given area, the genetic variation within a population, the variety of species in a community, or the variety of communities in an ecosystem |
| extinction | the death of every member of a species |
| recycling | the process of recovering valuable or useful materials from waste or scrap |
| ecotourism | a form of tourism that supports the conservation and sustainable development of ecologically unique areas |