

Ch 1

- 1 What does an ecosystem provide for organisms?
- 2 What is Natural selection?
- 3 What is Artificial Selection?
- 4 Explain The Scientific Method.
- 5 What is a controlled experiment?

- 1 An ecosystem provides an environment for all organisms to live in.
- 2 Natural selection is differential success in reproduction by different phenotypes resulting from interactions with the environment.
- 3 Artificial selection is selective breeding of domesticated plants and animals to promote the occurrence of desirable inherited traits in offspring.
- 4 The scientific method is made up of steps to solve an ~~exp~~ experiment.
- 5 A controlled experiment is an experiment that is designed to compare an experimental group with a control group.

Vincent Calamia

Ch 10

- 1 How ~~do~~ the bases stay together?
- 2 How does the DNA ^{get} separated to be replicated?
- 3 What are bacteriophages?
- 4 What is transcription?
- 5 What are RNA in a bacteria ~~are~~ protected by?

1 Covalent Bonds

2 RNA Polymerase

3 Viruses that attack bacteria

4 The transfer of genetic info. from DNA to RNA

5 Protein Coat

Ch 2

- 1 What are isotopes?
- 2 What is a hydrogen bond?
- 3 Why is water the Universal Solvent?
- 4 What do buffers do?
- 5 What does polarity in water mean?

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- 3 The tendency for molecules to spread out into the available space.
- 4 The passive transport of water across a selectively permeable membrane
- 5 It pushes off the third phosphate

Ch 7

- 1 What is the equation for photosynthesis
- 2 What do H^+ ions get pumped outside the membrane through?
- 3 What does the Calvin Cycle make Sugar from?
- 4 What different types of plants are there?
- 5 What are electrons carried in?

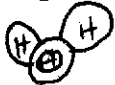
- 1 $6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
- 2 ATP synthase
- 3 CO_2
- 4 CAM plants, C_3 plants, C_4 plants
- 5 NADPH

Liam Finley Ch 10

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Vincent Labunia

- 1 An element that has the same numbers of protons and electrons but different numbers of neutrons
- 2 Because it is a polar molecule it has weak attractions between the electrons
- 3 It is a polar molecule and the hydrogen is like 
- 4 Substances that prevent changes
- 5 The Oxygen, having more mass than the hydrogen, attracts the electrons more, so the electrons are around the oxygen more, ^{making} ~~giving~~ the molecule like a magnet

Ch 5

- 1 What are enzymes?
- 2 What are enzyme inhibitors?
- 3 What is diffusion?
- 4 What is osmosis?
- 5 How does ATP give off energy?

- 1 specialized proteins that speed up chemical reactions
- 2 imposters that plug in the active site

Liam Fink

Ch 3

- 1 ~~Why~~ does the Parent cell duplicate it's chromosomes?
- 2 ~~Why~~ does asexual reproduction occur?
- 3 ~~What's the difference between chromosomes and sister chromatids?~~
- 4 What occurs in the cell cycle?
- 5 What are ^{some} ~~see~~ effects of chemotherapy on cancer?

1 To give the daughter cell identical chromosomes.

2 It occurs because the organism does not involve fertilization of an egg by a sperm.

3

4 What occurs is that it extends from the time it drives ~~on~~ until it divides.

5 Chemotherapy freezes the spindle after it forms, keeping it from functioning.

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