

**PETERSON MEANING
PHRASES
BIOLOGY ALPHA
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by Carl H. Peterson**

a promoter
a host cell
A resemblance
A. africanus
A. afarensis
A. robustus
abdomen
abdominal
ability to work
ability to learn
abiotic factors

abiotic factors
aboral surface
abscisic acid
abscission saprophyte
absorb monohybrid cross
absorb light energy
absorb water
absorb soil
absorb nutrients
absorb water
absorbs flagella
according to species
acid rain
acid-base balance
acids and bases
acoelomate
acquired immunity
acquired characteristic

Acrasiomycota
act by
Act of 1973
actin filaments
Actinomycota
action potential
activation of gene
activation energy
active transport
adapt rapidly
adaptation
adapted invertebrate
adapted for wind
adaptive radiation
adaptive advantages
addiction
additional cushion
adenine

adenosine
adhesion attracts
adjust density
adrenal glands
advantageous
aerobic
afterbirth
age determined
aggregate fruit
aggressive defense
agricultural sources
agroforestry
air chambers
air and water
air sacs
albumen
alcohol syndrome
alcoholic

alcoholism
 algae
 algal blooms
 alimentary canal
 all members
 allele frequency
 allele
 alleles differ
 alleles the same
 alleles
 allergens
 allergies
 alligators
 allow plants
 allows phylogenetic tree
 altering plasticity
 alternation of generations
 alternation

altricial
 alveoli
 amebas
 amebocytes
 ameboid movement
 Ames test
 amino acids
 amino acids
 ammonia gas
 ammonification
 amniocentesis
 amniote egg
 amotivational
 amplexus
 ampulla
 amyloplasts
 an operator
 an ulcer

anacondas
 anaerobic
 anaerobic
 anal fin
 analyzing data
 anaphase
 ancestry
 Ancylostoma
 androgens
 angiosperms
 angiosperms grow
 animal proteins
 animal remains
 animal traps
 Annelida
 annual rhythm
 annual ring
 Anopheles carries

antennae
 anterior
 anterior segment
 anther produces
 anther contains
 antheridia and archegonia
 antheridium
 antheridium
 anthers to stigma
 Anthozoa
 anthropoids
 anthropoids
 antibiotics
 antibiotics
 antibodies
 anticodon
 antigen
 antigens

ants, bees, termites
 aortic arches
 Apatosaurus
 apes and humans
 aphotic zone
 apical meristem
 apical meristem
 apical meristem
 apical dominance
 apical meristems
 appears banded
 appendicular
 appendicular
 applied genetics
 aquatic environments
 aquatic tadpole
 aquatic algae
 aqueous solution

Arachnida
 arboreal
 Archaeobacteria
 Archaeopteryx
 archegonium
 archosaurs
 are ventricles
 are flatworms
 are catalysts
 are sarodines
 arisen by descent
 Aristotle's lantern
 armadillos and sloths
 arms, legs, pelvis
 arteries
 arterioles
 Arthropoda
 artificial propagation

Artiodactyla
 Ascaris
 ascocarp
 ascogonium
 Ascomycota
 ascospores
 asexual
 asexual reproduction
 association neurons
 Asteroidea
 athlete's foot
 atmosphere and blood
 atolls
 atomic number
 atoms determine
 atrioventricular
 atrium
 atrium

attach to rocks
 attack the blood
 attract animals
 attracting insects
 auditory nerve
 auditory canal
 Australia
 Australopithecus
 autoimmune disease
 autonomic
 autosomes
 autotomy
 auxins regulate
 availability
 available food
 available resources
 average form
 avian life

avoidance
 away from heart
 axial skeleton
 axon terminals
 bacilli
 bacteria
 bacteriophages
 balance
 baleen
 ball-and-socket
 bananas and ivy
 barnacles
 barren bedrock
 barren environment
 barrier reefs
 metabolic rate
 base sequence
 basic ingredients

basic units
 basidiocarp
 Basidiomycota
 basidiospores
 basidium
 Batesian mimicry
 bats are true flyers
 beans emerge
 bear cones
 become isolated
 become clogged
 becomes a gel
 becomes larger
 becomes an ion
 began to compete
 behavior
 bell curve
 bend and twist

benign tumor
 benthic zone
 blood and cells
 bicuspid
 binary fission
 binding
 binomial
 biochemical
 biochemical evidence
 biodegradable pollutants
 biogenesis
 biogeochemical
 biological clock
 biological balance
 Biologists infer
 bioluminescence
 biomass increases
 biosystematics

biotic relationships
 biotic factors
 biotic potential
 bipedalism
 bipinnaria
 birds migrate
 birth defects
 Bivalvia
 black-footed ferret
 blastopore
 blastula
 blastula
 blood test
 blood clot
 blood remains
 blood alcohol
 blood fluke
 blue-green

boas and pythons
 bodies flattened
 bodies rounded
 boiled broth
 bolting
 bond readily
 bone replaces
 bone marrow
 bones are fused
 bones or cartilage
 bony fishes
 book lungs
 both heterozygous
 both benefit
 botanists isolated
 bottom layers older
 bottom dwellers
 bouton

Brachiosaurus
 brain stem
 branched components
 branches shorter
 branches
 Branchiostoma
 break bonds
 breakdown glucose
 breed once a year
 bridges of protein
 brightly colored
 bronchi
 brood patch
 Bryophytes lack
 bud formation
 bud scales
 buds produce
 buds on roots

build nests
 built fires
 bulblike sac
 bundle sheath
 buoyancy
 burrowing
 bursa
 caimans
 calcium ions
 call-mediated
 called gills
 called a sol
 called a gene
 called a law
 called behavior
 called a crop
 calories
 Calvin cycle

camouflage
 canines
 cannot co-exist
 capillaries
 capillaries
 capillaries and veins
 capillarity
 capillary walls
 capital or lowercase
 capsid
 capsule
 capsule matures
 capsules
 capturing sunlight
 carageenan
 carapace
 carbohydrates
 carbohydrates

carbon dioxide
 carbon dioxide
 carbon fixation
 carbon compounds
 carbon-14
 carcinogen
 carcinomas
 cardiac sphincter
 cardiac muscle
 caring for young
 Carnivora
 carnivores
 carnivores
 carpels
 carpels form pistil
 carrier molecules
 carries nutrients
 carrying capacity

cartilage not bone
 cartilage is tough
 Casparian strip
 catalog specimens
 catalyzes
 caterpillar
 caudal fin at tail
 cause a disease
 causes auxins
 cell wall
 cell growth
 cell enlargement
 cell division
 cell cycle
 cell size triggers
 cell plate
 cell forms
 cell membrane

cell culture
 cell walls
 cells
 cells specialized
 cells divide
 cellulose
 centipedes
 central carbon atom
 central nervous system
 centric diatoms
 centrifugation
 centrioles
 centromere
 cephalization
 cephalization
 cephalochordates
 Cephalopoda
 cephalothorax

cereals are grass
 cerebellum
 cerebellum
 cerebral hemispheres
 cerebral cortex
 cerebrospinal
 cerebrum
 specializations
 chalaza
 change over time
 change in DNA
 characteristics
 Charles Darwin
 chelicerae
 Chelicerata
 chemical formula
 chemical hormones
 chemical bonds

chemical equation
 chemical symbol
 chemical barrier
 chemiosmosis
 chemists synthesize
 chemoautotrophs
 chemoreceptors
 chewing mouthparts
 Chiroptera
 chirping sounds
 chitin
 chitons
 chlorophyll
 Chlorophyta
 chloroplasts
 cholesterol
 Chondrichthyes
 chordates

chorion
 chorion
 chromatid
 chromatin
 chromatography
 chromatophores
 chromatophores
 chromosome map
 chromosome pair
 chromosome
 chronic bronchitis
 chrysalis
 Chrysophyta
 chyme
 chytridiomycota
 cilia
 ciliated larva
 circadian rhythm

circular sori
 circulatory
 circulatory
 circumference growth
 cirrhosis
 citric acid cycle
 clams and oysters
 Class Agnatha
 Class Musci
 Class Aves
 classify
 classify blood
 classifying
 clawed talons
 climax community
 climax
 clitellum
 cloaca

clones
 closed system
 cloven hooves
 club fungi
 mosses and ferns
 club mosses
 Club-shaped plants
 Cnidaria
 cnidocytes
 CO₂ through skin
 coacervates
 coal-forming forests
 rattlesnakes
 cocaine and heroin
 cocci
 cochlea
 cocoon
 blood type

codominance
codon
coelacanth
coelenterates
coelum forms
coelum
coenocytic
coevolution
cohesion
coiled structure
coiled fiddleheads
colchicine
cold-blooded
cold-blooded
coleoptile sheath
coleoptile pushes
coleorhiza sheath
collar cells

collect organisms
collecting duct
collecting data
collenchyma
colloids
colonial organism
colonies
color patterns
color blindness
colorful flowers
columella
column of water
combinations
come from eggs
commensalism
common cold
common traits
common opposum

common names
common ancestor
communicating
community
compact bone
companion cell
comparative studies
compare chromosomes
compatibility
competitive advantages
complementary
complete
complete sets
complex crosses
complex societies
compound eyes
compound leaf
compounds

concentration
condensation
conditions
conditions
conductors
conducts
cones
conidiophores
conidium
conifer life cycle
are gymnosperms
conjugation tube
connective tissue
conserve water
consider composition
constriction
construct models
consumers

consumption leads
 contain carbon
 contain seeds
 contain chemicals
 contain fossils
 contains embryo
Continuity
 continuous process
 contour feathers
 contour plowing
 contract in waves
 contractile organ
 contractile vacuoles
 contrasting traits
 contribute genes
 control movement
 controlled breeding
 controlled conditions

conus arteriosus
 convergent
 convert solar
 convoluted cecum
 corals build
 cores of silt
 cork cells
 cork cells
 corn grain remains
 corn grain
 coronary
 corpus luteum
 corpus callosum
 cortex inside
 cortex of kidney
 cortex and pith
 cotyledons
 cotylosaurs

courtship
 covalent bond
 covered with scales
 cows and pigs
 coxal glands
 coyotes
 cranial nerves
 cranial capacity
 crawl to a pouch
 crayfish and sow bugs
 creating suction
 Cretaceous period
Crinoidia
Flowering Plants
 critical period
 Cro-Magnon
 crocodiles
Crocodylia

crop stores
 cross walls
 cross-pollination
 cross-pollination
 crossing-over
 crossing-over
 crossopterygians
Crustacea
 crystalline lens
 cultivation
 cup animals
 cutaneous
 cuticle
 cuticles biome
Cyanophyta
 chemical elements
 cystic fibrosis
 cytochrome

cytokinesis
 cytokinin hormones
 cytolysis
 cytoplasm
 cytoplasm splits
 cytoplasm
 cytoplasmic
 cytosine
 dark sunlight
 daughter cells
 day length
 day-neutral
 dead tissues
 Death Valley
 deciduous
 deciduous
 decompose
 decomposers

decomposers
 decomposition
 deer and elk
 define kingdoms
 define energy
 define life
 deforestation
 deforestation
 dehydration
 deletion
 dendrites
 denitrification
 density falls off
 density of water
 density independent
 deoxygenated
 deoxyribose
 dependent

dependent
 depressant
 dermal tissue
 dermal tissue system
 dermal system
 dermis is inner
 describes organism
 deserts
 desirable traits
 desmids
 destroy other queens
 destroying cells
 destruction of habitat
 detects vibrations
 determinate
 detoxifies
 Deuteromycota
 deuterosomes

deuterostomes
 developed cerebrum
 development of form
 Devonian period
 diabetes mellitus
 diagram of positions
 diaphragm
 diaphragm
 diastole
 diatomaceous
 diatoms
 dichotomous key
 deciduous tree
 dicot bean seed
 dicot chemotropism
 dicot single ring
 different species
 differentiation

differently
 diffusion
 diffusion
 digest soft parts
 digestive system
 digitalis
 dihybrid cross
 dimensions
 dinoflagellates
 dinosaurs
 dipeptide
 diploid sporophyte
 diploid megaspore
 diploid is 2N
 direct development
 direct development
 directional
 disaccharide

disease-carrying
 dissimilar organisms
 disrupted habitats
 disruptive
 dissimilar
 distinctive bill
 distinguishes
 divergent
 diverse group
 diverse group
 diversity
 Division Sphenophyta
 division of labor
 division of nucleus
 division
 Division Anthophyta
 Division Pterophyta
 Division Lycophyta

Division Psilophyta
 Division Anthophyta
 DNA coils
 do not dissolve
 dogs, cats, bears
 domestication
 dominance
 dominant allele masks
 dominant form
 dominated
 dormancy or torpor
 dormant stage
 dorsal nerve cord
 dorsal fins
 double life
 double circulation
 double helix
 down feathers

Down syndrome
 drastic absorption
 draw conclusions
 drones are male
 Drosophila
 drought barbules
 duck-billed platypus
 dura matter
 duration of light
 duration
 E. coli
 early land plants
 early humans
 earthworms
 eat insects and worms
 echidna
 Echinoderms
 Echinoidea

economically important
 ecosystem
 ectoderm
 ectothermic
 Edentata
 effectors
 egg larva pupa adult
 egg or ovum
 egg tooth
 egg and sperm
 eggs incubated
 eight haploid nuclei
 either/or
 elaborate system
 electrical signals
 electron transport
 electron microscope
 electrons

electrophoresis
 electrophoresis
 elements
 elephants
 embryo and fetus
 embryo sac
 embryo protected
 embryological
 embryology
 embryonic leaves
 emits radiation
 emphysema
 end
 end to Trachystoma
 endangered indirect
 endocrine system
 endocytosis
 endoderm

endoplasmic
 endoskeleton
 endosperm tissue
 endospore
 endosymbiosis
 endosymbiosis
 endothermic
 endothermic reaction
 endotoxin
 energy use
 energy of motion
 energy pyramids
 energy flow
 energy requirements
 energy level
 energy as starch
 energy stored
 energy yield

enhancer
 enlarged image
 enlarges
 enter and exit
 enterocoely
 entire population
 entomologists
 environment
 Environment
 environmental function
 environmental damage
 environmental factor
 enzymes are catalysts
 enzymes
 Ephedra
 epicotyl region
 epidermis
 epiglottis

Epiphites grow
epiphyseal plate
epithelial
equilibrium
erosion carries
erosion follows
erythrocytes
esophagus
essential parts
essential amino acids
estivation
estrogen
estuary
ethanol
ethologists
ethylene gas
Eubacteria
euchromatin

Euglenophyta
eukaryotes
Eustachian tube
eutrophic lakes
eutrophication
even temperature
evergreen trees
evolution
evolve in years
evolve behavior
evolved from reptiles
evolved with insects
evolved rapidly
exact copy
exchange of genes
exchange of alleles
excretory
exocrine glands

exocytosis
exons
exoskeleton
exothermic reaction
exotoxin
expected ratios
experiment
expiration
explains why
exponential growth
exposed to cold
exposure to air
external appearance
extreme halophiles
eyes detect movement
eyes bulge
eyespot
eyespots

face and fingertips
facilitated
factors that limit
factors
factors not connected
facultative
failure to separate
Fallopian tubes
far-red light form
fatal infections
fats and minerals
fatty compound
fatty acids
fatty liver
feature autotrophs
fecal matter
feed on nectar
feedback mechanism

fermentation
 fern gametophytes
 fern allies and ferns
 ferns and crabgrass
 fertile offspring
 fertilization
 fertilization
 fertilize externally
 fertilize each other
 fertilized internally
 fibers
 fibrinogen
 field study
 field succession
 filamentous
 filial generation
 filoplumes
 filter feeding

filters down
 filtration
 fingers and toes
 fireflies
 first visible change
 first appear
 fishes most numerous
 fishlike bodies
 five phases
 five divisions
 five classes
 fix nitrogen
 fixation
 fixed joints
 fixed amount of water
 flagella
 flagella
 flame cells

flat shape
 fleshy lower
 flexible behavior
 flexible arms
 flight displays
 flow
 flower animals
 flowering plants
 Flowering Plants
 fluid mosaic
 fluid called semen
 fluid-filled cavity
 flying reptiles
 follicles
 follicular
 following a trail
 food chain
 food storage

food supply
 food storage
 food and space
 food web
 food webs
 food vacuole
 food groups
 foot is tarsus
 for fertilization
 foresight and judgement
 forests and wildlife
 forked tongue
 form chemical bonds
 form a sequence
 form asters
 form new hive
 form ozone
 form new species

form an organ
 form lichens
 formed chains
 formed
 formed integuments
 fossil cast
 fossil fuels
 fossil record
 fossils
 four body types
 four phases
 four chromatids
 four phyla
 four divisions
 four phenotypes
 four-chambered heart
 fractionation
 frame-shift

Francesco Redi
 freezing and thawing
 frequent change
 freshwater biome
 fringing reefs
 frogs and toads
 frond
 fruit fly
 fruit
 function as wings
 functional unit
 Fungi Imperfecti
 furculum
 fused collarbones
 fuses with egg
 fuses
 fusion of gametes
 Galapagos Islands

gallbladder
 gametangia
 gamete holders
 gametes
 gametophyte
 gametophyte
 ganglia
 ganglion
 gas exchange
 gas bladder
 gastric ceca
 gastric fluid
 gastritis
 Gastropoda
 gastrovascular
 gastrula
 gastrula
 gated channel

gather water
 gene sequencing
 gene pool
 gene splicing
 gene is DNA segment
 gene cloning
 gene flow
 gene expression
 general statement
 generate heat
 Generations
 Generations
 Generations
 Generations
 generative cell
 genetic engineering
 genetic screening
 genetic makeup

genetic crosses
 genetic marker
 genetic drift
 genetic code
 genotype
 genotype
 genus Isoetes
 genus and family
 genus Cooksonia
 geologic time scale
 geothermal energy
 germ layer
 germ cell mutation
 germinate and produce
 germination
 gestation period
 giant kelp
 Giardia

Gibberellin
 gill filaments
 gill valves
 gill slits
 gills to lungs
 ginkgos flourished
 give advantage
 gizzard
 gizzard
 glomerulus
 glottis
 glucose and fructose
 glycocalyx
 glycogen
 glycolysis
 gnetophytes
 Gnetum
 Golgi apparatus

gonads
 good color vision
 gradient
 gradient
 grafting technique
 grain
 Gram stain
 granular glands
 grassland
 gravitropism
 great variety
 green glands
 Green Revolution
 greenhouse effect
 Gregor Mendel
 gross and net
 ground system
 grouping organisms

grow in length
 growing regions
 growing regions
 growing unchecked
 growth curves
 growth
 guanine
 guard cells
 gullet
 gut-body cavity
 guttation occurs
 gymnosperms and dicots
 gymnosperms
 habitat
 habitat destruction
 habitat divided
 hair follicles
 hairlike

half is a valve
 half the number
 half of total
 generative cell
 haploid gametophyte
 haploid egg cell
 haploid gametophyte
 hard and soft palate
 hard plates
 Hardy-Weinberg
 has mass
 Haversian canal
 hazardous waste
 HD is dominant
 head and brain
 hearing important
 heart is muscular
 heartbeat

heartwood
 helical virus
 helper cells
 hemocoel
 hemoglobin
 hemophilia
 hemotoxins
 hepatic portal
 herbivores
 herbivores
 heredity
 hermaphrodite
 hermaphroditism
 heterochromatin
 heterocysts
 heterokaryotic
 heterotrophic
 heterotrophs

heterozygous
 hetrosporous coniferous
 hibernation
 hibernation
 hierarchies
 high in calories
 highest concentration
 hilum scar
 hindgut
 hinged jaws
 Hirudinea
 histamine
 histones
 HIV
 HMS Beagle
 holdfast anchors
 hollow bones
 hollow cylinder

hollow sphere
 Holothuroidea
 homeostasis
 homeotic genes
 hominids
 Homo sapiens
 Homo erectus
 Homo habilis
 homokaryotic
 homologous structure
 homologues
 homosporous alternation
 homosporous
 homozygous
 honeybees
 honeycreeper
 hoofed mammals
 hookworms

hormones
 hornworts resemble
 horny scales
 horses and zebras
 Horsetails
 Human Genome Org.
 humans use plants
 humans and arthropods
 humans are diurnal
 humus helps
 hunt by stealth
 Huntington disease
 hybrid vigor
 hybrid flickers
 hydra
 hydrochloric acid
 hydrogen bond
 hydrolysis

hydrolysis
 hydrophilic
 hydrophobic
 hydrotropism
 Hydrozoa
 hyperthyroidism
 hypertonic
 hypha filament
 hypocotyl area
 hypoglycemia
 hypothalamus
 hypothalamus
 hypothesis
 hypothyroidism
 hypotonic
 ice caps
 ichthyosaurs
 icosahedron

ideal environment
 identical twins
 imaginal disks
 immune response
 immunity
 impairment
 imprint
 imprinting
 impulses
 in the uterus
 in body cells
 in humans
 in a mixture
 in the female
 in sex cells
 in pea plants
 inbreeding
 incisors

incisors are sharp
 incompatible
 incomplete
 incomplete
 increase
 increase chances
 increasingly complex
 incubate or warm
 incurrent siphon
 independent assortment
 independent
 indeterminate
 indigenous wildlife
 indoleacetic acid
 induce mutation
 inducer initiates
 industries create waste
 infect bacteria

inferences
inferior vena cava
inferring
inflammatory
influence aspects
ingest food
inheritance
inhibits a gene
innermost endodermis
inorganic mineral
inorganic
Insectivora
insectivorous
insects and spiders
insertion
inside their bodies
insight learning
inspiration

instinct
insulate
insulin
integument
integumentary
intense observation
interaction
interbreeding
intercellular
interdependence
interferon
interferon
intermediary
intermediate
internal
internal factors
interphase
interrelated

interspecific
intertidal
into zoospores
into hiding
intraspecific
intravenous injection
introns
inversion
involuntary actions
involuntary
ionic bond
islets of Langerhans
isotonic
isotopes
Jacobson's organ
Japanese scientists
jaw and teeth
jawless fishes

Jean Lamarck
jejunum
jellyfish
join to DNA
jointed appendages
juvenile hormone
karyotype
keel-shaped
keratin
keratin
Kingdom Animalia
kinetic energy
kinetichore fibers
Kingdom Monera
Kingdom Fungi
Kingdom Plantae
Kingdom Protista
Koch's postulates

Konrad Lorenz
Krebs cycle
labium and labrum
lac operon
lack nuclei
lacked oxygen
lacteals
lactic acid
lactose
lag phases
Lagomorpha
lake succession
laminarin
lampreys and hagfish
lancelet
land and water
land is hostile
landmarks

large brains
large intestine
large ganglia
larger
largest division
largest is aorta
largest epidermis layer
largest land dwellers
larval stage
larynx
lateral meristem
lateral undulation
lateral line system
lateral branches
Latin name
layer of mucus
leading to lungs
leaf mesophyll

leaf modification
leeches
legs grow
legumes are peas
length
less complex
leucoplasts
leukocytes
lie dormant
life exists
life spans vary
life cycle of fern
life cycle of moss
lifeless particle
ligaments
light plays a role
light absorbing stems
light receptors

light-dependent
light-independent
lightweight body
like a spade
lily-like
limbic system
limblike fins
limit competition
linkage group
lipids
little boxes
live in colonies
lived in caves
liver secretes bile
liverworts are bryophytes
living bone
living organisms
lizards and snakes

lobe-finned fishes
 lobsters and crabs
 long day plants
 long term
 look alike
 loop of Henle
 lose their leaves
 loss of water
 lost forever
 Louis Pasteur
 low pressure
 low in nutrients
 low-frequency sound
 lungfishes
 luteal phase
 Lycopodium
 lymphatic system
 lymphocytes

lymphomas
 lysis
 lysogenic cycle
 lysosomes
 lytic cycle
 macromolecules
 macronucleus
 macronutrients
 macrophages
 made of chitin
 maggots and flies
 magnetic cues
 magnification
 magnification
 maintain balance
 make own food
 make predictions
 make up proteins

make new RNA
 makes blood cells
 malaria
 male stamens
 male gametophyte
 male and female
 male XY
 male gametes sperm
 male strobili
 malignant
 Malpighian tubules
 Mammalia
 mammals have hair
 mammary glands
 man-of-war
 manatees and dugongs
 mandibles
 mangrove root speciation

manipulate
 mantle cavity
 many functions
 many segments
 many layers
 map unit
 marijuana
 marine biome
 marsupials
 mask other factor
 mass number
 mass extinction
 mass selection
 mastax
 Mastigophora
 mathematical model
 mature fronds
 mature ovule

mature ovary
 maxillae
 maxillary teeth
 may be refuted
 measuring
 meat eaters
 mechanical process
 mechanoreceptors
 medicine plants
 medicine
 medulla
 medulla oblongata
 medulla oblongata
 medusa
 megasporangia
 meiosis II
 Meiosis
 melanin

membrane of gills
 memory cells
 meninges
 menstrual cycle
 menstruation
 meristem region
 mesentery
 mesothorax
 messenger RNA
 metabolism
 metameric unit
 metamerism
 metamorphosis
 metamorphosis
 metaphase
 metastasis
 metathorax
 metazoans

methanogens
 metric system
 microfilaments
 Microfossils
 micronucleus
 micronutrients
 micropyle opening
 micropyle dicots flower
 microscope
 microscope
 microspheres
 microspore wall
 microspores
 microtubules
 midbrain
 middle lamella
 midgut
 migration

migration
 migration
 milk-secreting
 million nephrons
 millions of years
 millipedes
 milt has sperm
 minerals are inorganic
 miscarriages
 mites and ticks
 mitochondria
 mitosis
 mixed cropping
 modeling
 modified branch
 modified bone
 modified for
 modified leaves

moist membrane
 molars
 molds and mildew
 molecule
 mollusk
 monerans
 monocot
 monocot scattered
 monocots and dicots
 monomer
 monosaccharides
 monosaccharides
 monosomy
 monotremes
 more complex brain
 more effective
 more oxygen
 more than a million

morphogenesis
 morphology
 morula
 moss gametophytes
 most have shells
 most parasitic
 most successful
 most familiar
 most offspring sterile
 most numerous
 most variable
 mouth and tentacles
 mouth pore
 movable joints
 movable jaws
 move the cell
 mucus glands
 Mullerian mimicry

multicellular sporophyte
 multicellular gametangia
 multinucleate
 multiple three pairs of legs
 multiple alleles
 muscle fiber
 muscle and nervous tissue
 muscular foot
 mushrooms
 mushrooms and yeast
 mutagens
 mutualism
 mutation
 mutation
 mutualism
 mycelium
 mycoplasma
 mycorrhiza

myelin sheath
 myofibrils
 myosin
 myriapods
 myxameba
 NAA keeps fruit
 naked and helpless
 narcotics
 nastic movements
 natural populations
 natural immunity
 natural resources
 natural history
 natural resource
 natural selection
 natural blade portion
 natural ozone layer
 natural pH

naturally occurring
 Neanderthals
 near equator
 Necator
 necromass
 need water
 need oxygen
 nematocysts
 Nematoda
 nephridia
 neritic zone
 nerve ring
 nervous system
 net absorption
 net release
 neuromuscular
 neurons
 neurotoxins

neurotransmitters
 neutralizes acids
 neutrophils
 never proven
 new cells
 new habitats
 next generation
 next whorl
 niche: way of life
 nicotine
 nictitating membrane
 nine vertebrae
 nine genotypes
 nitrification
 nitrogen cycle
 nitrogenous waste
 no head or brain
 no light

no typical insect
 no longer exist
 no direct evidence
 no lungs or gills
 nodes of Ranvier
 nomenclature
 nonbiodegradable
 nondisjunction
 nondisjunction
 nonliving
 nonrandom mating
 nonspecific
 nonvascular plants
 not hook shaped
 not from seeds
 not abundant
 notochord
 nuclear envelope

nuclei fuse
 nucleic
 nucleic acids
 nucleolus
 nucleosomes
 nucleotides
 nucleotides
 nucleus
 nucleus divides
 number of chambers
 number increased
 number varies
 number of stomata
 numbers pyramids
 nutrients
 nymph emerges
 objective lens
 obligate anaerobes

occupies space
 oceanic zone
 octopus
 ocular lens
 of cambium
 offspring all tall
 often predictable
 olfactory nerve
 olfactory lobes
Oligochaeta
 oligosaccharins
 oligotrophic
 oligotrophic
 omnivores
 on hind legs
 oncogene
 one meiosis
 one parent

one chromosome
 one pair of traits
 one-way valves
 only one strand
 only one sperm
 only one cell
 only asexual
 only eight chromosomes
 onto dry land
 oogonium
Oomycota
 oospore
 ootid
 open system
 open circulatory
 opening
 operational definitions
 operculum

Ophiuroidea
 opposable thumb
 opposite sides
 optic nerve
 optic lobes
 oral surface
 oral groove
 order and class
 order of mammals
Order Apoda
Order Sirenia
Order Chelonia
Order Cetacea
Order Anura
 organ system
 organ system
 organelle
 organic compounds

organic compounds
 organisms coevolve
 organisms interact
 organization
 organizing data
 origin
Origin of Species
 original properties
 ornithologist
 osmosis
 osmotic balance
 ossicles
 ossification
Osteichthyes
 osteocytes
 other adaptations
 others survive
 out of sequence

outer skull
 outer cells
 outermost pericycle
 ovaries and testes
 ovary chambers
 over 5 billion
 over-the-counter
 overlapping plates
 oviparous
 ovisacs
 ovoviviparous
 ovulation
 owls are nocturnal
 oxygen as waste
 oxygen-carbon
 pain receptors
 pair of factors
 paired pelvic fins

pairs of traits
 paleoanthropologist
 Paleozoic
 palisade parenchyma
 pancreas
 papillae
 paralyzing barbs
 paramecium
 paranchyma
 parapodia
 parasite and host
 parasite and host
 parasitic
 parasitic flukes
 parasitism
 parasympathetic
 parathyroid
 parenchyma

parietal eye
 Parkinson disease
 partially terrestrial
 particular function
 passing of traits
 passive transport
 pathogen
 pattern baldness
 patterns of change
 Patterns
 pectin
 pectoral fins
 pedicellariae
 pedigree
 pedipalps
 pelagic zone
 pellicle
 pelvic girdle

penetrate roots
 penicillin
 pennate diatoms
 pentaradial
 peptide bond
 percent
 perfect
 pericardium
 periosteum
 peripheral
 peristalsis
 permafrost
 permeable
 Perrisodactyla
 pesticides control
 petals moist periods
 pH scale
 Phaeophyta

phagocytes
 phagocytosis
 pharyngeal pouches
 pharynx
 phenotype
 phenotype
 phenotypic ratio
 pheromone
 phloem ground tissue
 phloem transports
 phosphorescent
 phosphorylation
 photic zone
 photochemical smog
 photoperiodism
 photoreceptors
 photosynthesis
 photosynthesis

photosynthesis
 photosynthesis occurs
 photosynthesize
 photosystem
 phototropism
 photovoltaic cells
 phylogeny
 phylum and kingdom
 Phylum Sarcodina
 Phylum Sporozoa
 Phylum Zoomastigina
 Phylum Ciliophora
 physical area
 physical separation
 physiological
 phytochrome pigment
 phytoplankton
 pia mater

pili
 pinfeathers
 Pinnipedia
 pinocytosis
 pioneer species
 pituitary gland
 pivot joint
 placenta
 placental
 places sperm inside
 planarians
 plant phylogeny
 plant ecologists
 plant ecology
 plant ovaries
 plant growth
 plant hybridization
 plant eaters

plants
 plants respond
 plants and animals
 planula
 plasma
 Plasmodium
 plasmolysis
 plastids
 plastron
 platelets
 Platyhelminthes
 plesiosaurs
 plumule
 point mutation
 polar nuclei
 polar biomes
 polar compound
 polar fibers

polarized
 polio virus
 pollen grain
 pollen formation
 pollen tube grows
 pollen produce toxins
 pollen tube grows
 pollinators
 pollutants
 polygenic trait
 polymerase
 polymers
 polyp
 polypeptide
 Polyplacophora
 polyploidy
 polysaccharide
 polysaccharides

population fluctuates
 population
 population growth rate
 population
 population density
 population altered
 population sampling
 populations
 pore-bearer
 Porifera
 porous shell
 positive/negative
 positive or negative
 possible explanation
 possible pathways
 posterior
 position of inclusions
 pot division of labor

potassium-40
 potato farm
 potential energy
 power of flight
 precocial young
 predation
 predation factor
 predator and prey
 predators
 predators and prey
 predictable patterns
 predicting
 preen gland
 pregnancy
 pregnant women
 prescription
 presence of moisture
 presence of feathers

presence of fruit
 pressure part
 pressure
 pressure changes
 pressure-flow hypothesis
 presynaptic
 primary mycelium
 primary functions
 primary succession
 primary xylem
 primary pollutants
 primary response
 primary germ layers
 primary functions
 primary growth
 primary and secondary
 primary root
 primary phloem

primary producers
 prion
 probability
 Proboscidea
 Prochlorophyta
 produce megaspores
 produce sporangia
 produced by humans
 producer and consumer
 produces auxin
 produces cones
 progesterone
 proglottids
 prokaryotes
 promote or inhibit
 prop roots
 prophase
 prosimians

prostaglandins
 protect
 protective fruits
 protective spines
 protective shield
 protective bark
 protects seed
 protects gills
 protein hormones
 protein coat
 protein
 proteins
 prothorax
 proton and neutron
 protonema
 protostomes
 protozoa
 protozoa

protruding spines
 proventriculus
 provide shelter
 pseudocoelum
 pseudoplasmodium
 pseudopodia
 psychoactive
 pterosaurs
 pulmonary
 pulmonary
 punctuated
 Punnett square
 pupil and iris
 pure for a trait
 purines
 pushed other water
 pyloric sphincter
 pyrenoids

pyrimidines
 pyrrophyta
 pyruvic acid
 queen fertile
 queen factor
 quick and efficient
 quinine
 rabbits and hares
 radial cleavage
 radial and bilateral
 radiation causes
 radicle
 radioisotope
 radula
 rain forests
 random events
 randomly selected
 rapid heartbeat

rapid change
 rats and mice
 ray-finned fishes
 rays form tissue
 rays or spines
 reabsorption
 reach a forest
 react with antigen
 reaction to stress
 reactions in water
 receptacle
 receptors receive
 receptors for touch
 receptors vary
 recessive
 recognizes
 recombinant DNA
 recombination

rectilinear
 recycle nutrients
 red and brown algae
 red tides
 red light form
 red corpuscles
 rediscovered
 reduces chromosomes
 refine and revise
 reflex arc
 reflex actions
 reforestation process
 refractory period
 regenerates
 regenerating
 region
 regulate
 regulate by behavior

regulate gas exchange
 regulated by
 related species
 Relationships.
 relative stability
 relative ages
 relays information
 release clouds
 released into wind
 released in water
 releasing factors
 reliable data
 renal tubule
 renal pelvis
 renal circulation
 renewable resources
 repeated replacement
 repeating units

replaced
 replaced
 replication
 repressor
 reproduce only
 reproduction
 reproductive cells
 reproductive rate
 reproductive
 reproductive cycles
 require
 requires time
 resemblance
 resembling fishes
 resistant roots
 resources
 respiratory
 respond to touch

response to stimuli
 resting state
 restriction enzyme
 reticular formation
 reticulum
 retina
 retrovirus
 retrovirus
 reveals a carrier
 rhinoceros
 rhizoids
 rhizome node
 Rhodophyta
 Rhynchocephalia
 rhythmic patterns
 ribose
 ribosomal
 ribosomes

rice crops
 rich omnivores
 richer in nutrients
 Rickettsiae
 rigid covering
 rivers and streams
 rod shaped
 rod-shaped
 Rodentia
 rods and cones
 root tip
 root cap shield
 root crops
 root hairs
 roots, stems, leaves
 Rotifera
 roundworms
 rows of gills

rows of teeth
 royal jelly
 sac fungi
 sacs called asci
 salamanders
 salicylic acid
 saliva softens
 salivary glands
 salty and bitter
 same place, same time
 same species
 same as atmosphere
 same limited resource
 sand dollars
 sarcomas
 sarcomere
 saturated
 scanning electron

scavenger
 scavengers
 schistosomiasis
 Schizophyta
 scientific sampling
 scientific method
 scientific name
 sclerenchyma
 scolex
 scorpions
 scrotum
 scrubbers
 scutes
 Scyphozoa
 sea lions and seals
 seasonal movement
 seasonal changes
 second sperm

secondary phloem
 secondary response
 secondary principle
 secondary growth
 secondary xylem
 secondary succession
 secondary growth
 sediment
 sedimentary rock
 seed plants
 seed is multicellular
 seed occupies
 seed coat
 seedless vascular
 seedless grape
 seeds are dispersed
 segregated
 Selaginella

selected against
 selection pressures
 selection
 selective pressures
 selectively destroy
 self-pollination
 semicircular canals
 seminal receptacle
 sense the amount
 sense of smell
 sensory organs
 sensory and motor
 sepals and petals
 sepals on bottom
 separate sexes
 septum
 septum divides
 sequence matches

seral community
 serology
 serotonin
 set of adaptations
 setae
 seven classes
 seven levels
 severe effects
 severe anemia
 sex determined
 sex-influenced
 sex-linked trait
 sexes are separate
 sexual selection
 sexual contact
 shaft and two vanes
 shaped like globes
 sharing information

sharks and skates
 shed by molting
 sheds its shell
 sheep & predators
 sheet of muscle
 shell gland
 shoot tips
 short-day plants
 sickle-cell
 side-winding
 sidestream smoke
 sieve plates
 sieve plate
 sieve tube member
 silica shells
 Silurian Period
 similar cells
 simipermeable

simple fruit
 simple leaf
 simple sugar
 simplifications
 single shell
 single chloroplast
 single layer
 single jawbone
 single-allele
 sink part
 sinoatrial node
 sister chromatid
 six divisions
 skeletal muscle
 skin and membranes
 skin gills
 skin, hair, nails
 skin and linings

skull, spine, ribs
 sleeping sickness
 slime molds
 slimy root adaptation
 slow increase
 slows epidermal cells
 slugs and snails
 small fibrous root
 small lizards
 small intestine
 small quillworts
 small buds form
 smaller and simpler
 smooth muscle
 smooth ER
 smuts and rusts
 social behavior
 social groups

sodium-potassium pump
 soil formed
 soil and secretion
 solute dissolved
 solutions
 solvent dissolves
 somatic
 somatic cells
 somatic mutation
 some predatory
 song box
 sori
 sounds and gestures
 sources of pollution
 space, mates
 space and light
 Spallanzani
 spawning

special protein
 specialization
 specialized functions
 specialized structures
 specialized teeth
 specialized stages
 species
 species concept
 species
 specific habitats
 speed up reaction
 speed changes
 sperm packets
 sperm enter sac
 Sphagnum moss
 spherical
 spicules
 spikemaosses

spin webs
 spinal nerves
 spinal cord
 spinal and cranial
 spindle fibers
 spindle-shaped
 spine, ribs, cranium
 spinnerets
 spiracles
 spiral structure
 spiral
 spiral cleavage
 spirilli
 Spirochaeta
 spirochetes
 spongin
 spongy bone
 spongy pampas

spontaneous generation
 spontaneous
 sporangium
 sporangia
 sporangiophores
 spores develop
 sporophyte
 sporophyte
 sporophyte is tree
 sporophyte life on land
 sporozoans parasitic
 Spyrogyra
 Squamata
 squids and cuttlefish
 squirrels and gophers
 stabilizing
 stable community
 stable environment

stacks called grana
 stalklike petiole
 stalklike filament
 starch and cellulose
 stating in advance
 statistics
 statocysts
 stem functions
 stems
 stems are adapted
 steroid
 steroids
 stimulant
 stimulation causes
 stimuli cause
 sting all drones
 stolons
 stomach is modified

stomach inside out
 stomach-foot
 stomata
 stomata regulate
 stone tools
 stone and ring canals
 storage sacs
 store enzymes
 store and transport
 stored fats
 stores minerals
 strain of plant
 strain
 strawberry stolons
 streamlined
 streams and ponds
 strepto is filaments
 striations

strip mining
 stroma
 strong stems
 strong contractions
 strongly suggest
 structural genes
 structure
 structures filter
 stuffed with virus
 style has stigma
 subphyla
 subspecies
 substance
 substance move
 substrate
 succession
 succulents
 sucker mouths

sudden success
 sugars are food
 summerwood formed
 sunlight contains
 supply of air
 support or refute
 support and mobility
 support a body
 suppressor cells
 surface area
 survive and reproduce
 survive
 survive harsh weather
 suspended in plasma
 suspension
 sustained flight
 swallow it whole
 sweat and oil glands

sweet and sour
 swim constantly
 swim bladder
 swimmerets
 symbiosis
 symbiosis
 symbiosis
 symmetry
 sympathetic
 synapse
 synapsis
 synthesis
 synthesize proteins
 syrinx
 systemic
 Systems
 systole
 T and B cells

tadpoles
 taiga
 tail disappears
 tall and stocky
 tangled string
 tapeworms
 taproot adapted to
 tarantula
 target tissues
 target cells
 taste buds
 taxonomists divide
 teechniques
 tegument
 telophase
 temperate
 tendon
 tendril

terrestrial
 terrible lizard
 territoriality
 testable statements
 testcross
 tetrad
 thalamus
 thalloid form
 thallus
 the heart itself
 the plants
 thecodonts
 theory
 therapsids
 thermoacidophiles
 Thermoreceptors
 they lay eggs
 thick skull

thick green carpets
 thigmotropism
 things interact
 thoracic
 thorax, abdomen
 thousands of species
 three kinds
 three degenerate
 three
 three tissue systems
 three segments
 three body parts
 three genera
 three genera
 three phases
 three plant organs
 three-chambered heart
 through the skin

through pits
 through
 thylakoids
 thymine
 thymus
 thyroid gland
 thyroxin
 tidal rhythms
 tiny creatures
 tiny particulates
 tissue
 tissue culture
 tissue
 to the kidneys
 to the liver
 to living cells
 to
 toes with claws

toothless beak
 toothy tongue
 topsoil layer
 torsion
 tortoises
 total lung capacity
 toxic materials
 toxin
 Toxoplasma
 trachea
 tracheae
 tracheid walls
 traits reappear
 transcription
 transduction
 transfer RNA
 transitional forms
 translation

translocation
 transmission
 transpiration
 transpiration-cohesion theory
 transport
 transport of auxins
 trap pollen grains
 tree not harmed
 trees had evolved
 Trematoda
 triangular lungs
 trichinosis
 tricuspid
 triglyceride
 triglycerides
 trilling song
 Trilobita
 trimesters

triphosphate
 triploid nucleus
 trisomy
 trochophore
 trophic level
 tropical
 tropism movement
 trout introduced
 true coelum
 truncus arteriosus
 trypanosomiasis
 tsetse fly
 tube cell
 tube feet
 tube fertilization initiates
 tundra
 tunicates
 Turbellaria

turgor pressure
 turgor leaves
 turtles and tortoises
 twice the DNA
 two names
 two life stages
 two groups
 two cells remain
 two or more genes
 two-chambered heart
 tympanic membrane
 tympanic membranes
 tympanum
 types of shoots
 types of spores
 types of Cestoda
 types mesoglea
 Tyrannosaurus

ultrasound
 umbilical cord
 umbrella-shaped
 undergo reactions
 undergo meiosis
 undergoes meiosis
 undergoes mitosis
 underground rhizome
 underground rhizome
 undesirable pollution
 uneven charge
 unfavorable for growth
 ungulates
 union of gametes
 Uniramia
 univalve
 universal proteins
 universal

unknowingly passed
 unstable star-like
 unstable nuclei
 unzips
 upper chambers
 upright human
 upright walking
 urea and uric acid
 ureter
 urethra
 urinary system
 urinary bladder
 urochordates
 Urodela
 uropods
 urostyle
 using oxygen
 usually abiotic

uterus
 uterus
 vaccination
 vacuoles
 valves split
 variability
 variable
 variations
 variety
 variety of habitats
 vas deferens
 vascular
 vascular cylinder
 vascular tissue
 vascular system
 vascular cambium
 vascular cambium forms
 vascular tissues

vascular bundles
 vascular bundles
 vascular tissue system
 vascular plants
 vegetation
 vegetative propagation
 venation
 ventral and dorsal
 ventral cavity
 ventricle
 venules form vein
 verbal language
 vernalization
 Vernalization
 Vernalization
 vertebrae
 vertebral column
 Vertebrata

vertebrates
 Vertebrates
 very complex
 vesicle
 vessel element
 vessels
 vestigial
 village 2
 village 3
 Village 1
 villi and microvilli
 viral DNA
 viral disruption
 viroid
 virulent
 virus
 viruses
 visceral mass

visual or verbal
 vital lung capacity
 vitamins
 vitamins
 viviparous
 voluntary muscles
 vomerine teeth
 walking legs
 warm-blooded
 warning coloration
 water cycle
 water
 water is polar
 water-vascular
 waterproof skin
 ways of moving
 weaker organisms
 webbed feet

weed plants
 Welwitschia
 whale sharks
 whales and dolphins
 whiplike tails
 whiplike
 whisk ferns
 white blood cells
 widespread famines
 wind pollination
 winter wheat
 winter resistant
 with backbones
 withdrawal
 without oxygen
 withstand dessication
 wombat and cuscus
 woody plants

woody tips
 workers sterile
 wormlike caecilians
 X and Y chromosomes
 xylem conducts
 xylem carries
 xylem and phloem
 xylem forms
 year
 year-round
 yellow perch
 yield more grain
 yolk sac
 zones
 zooplankton
 Zygomycota
 zygosporangium
 zygote into embryo

zygote