

Name: _____

Date: _____

Honors bio part 1

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| 1. is the smallest particle of an element that retains the properties of that | A. organism |
| 2. smallest unit of life cell | B. control |
| 3. two or more populations of different species living and interacting in the same area | C. deductivereasoning |
| 4. makes up all matter of Earth and is unique, it is also a substance which cannot be broken down | D. molecules |
| 5. atoms combined in specific ways to form assemblies | E. element |
| 6. a structure usually composed of several tissue types that form a functional unit | F. experiment |
| 7. complex molecules that contain both carbon and hydrogen which makes up living things | G. organmolecules |
| 8. an individual living thing | H. reasoning |
| 9. two or more organs working together in the execution of a specific bodily function | I. observation |
| 10. a group of organisms of the same species within an area | J. scientifictheory |
| 11. organisms of the same type that are capable of breeding with one another | K. organsystem |
| 12. a group of similar cells that perform a specific function | L. variable |
| 13. the decision about the validity of a hypothesis on the basis of experimental evidence | M. conclusion |
| 14. the portion of an experiment in which all possible variables are held constant; in contrast to the "experimental" portion, in which a particular variable is altered | N. hypothesis |
| 15. the testing of a hypothesis by carefully controlled observations | O. adaptations |
| 16. a supposition based on previous observation that is offered as an explanation for observed phenomena and is used as the basis for further observation or experiment | P. causality |
| 17. all events can be traced to natural causes that are potentially within our ability to comprehend natural | Q. community |

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| 18. the nothing of scientific phenomena | R. atom |
| 19. a guess based on facts or evidence (expressed with "If.....then") | S. question |
| 20. define the problem or issue you wish to resolve | T. population |
| 21. consists of six interrelated operations. Observation, question, hypothesis, prediction, experiment, conclusion scientific | U. species |
| 22. a factor in a scientific experiment that is deliberately altered in order to test a hypothesis | V. organs |
| 23. the process of generating hypotheses about how specific experiments or observations will turn out | W. element |
| 24. the process of creating a generalization based on many specific observation that support generalization, coupled with an absence of contradicting evidence inductive | X. prediction |
| 25. a general explanation of natural phenomenon developed through extensive and reproducible observations, more general and reliable than hypothesis | Y. tissues |
| 26. structures, physiological processes, or behaviors that aid in survival and reproduction in a particular environment | Z. method |