

Terms for Condensed Content Statement 1: Reproduction is necessary for the continuation of the species.

1. Adaptation: a characteristic that helps an organism survive in its habitat.
2. Asexual reproduction: reproduction that involves only one parent, producing offspring that are genetically identical to the parent.
3. Biome: a large geographic region with its own characteristic group of plants and animals. Also, a distinct type of environment, such as oceans, deserts, tropical rain forests, and the frozen Arctic tundra.
4. Camouflage: an adaptation that causes an organism to blend in with its environment.
5. Chromosome: tiny threadlike structures found in the nucleus of a cell that carry genetic information.
6. Cleavage: rapid cell division that results in smaller, identical cells that allows a zygote to develop into an embryo.
7. Cloning: the process of creating an exact copy of a biological unit (a DNA sequence, cell, or organism) from which it was derived, especially by way of biotechnical methods.
8. Egg cell: the female sex cell.
9. Embryo: an organism in its early stages of development, especially before it has reached a distinctively recognizable form.
10. Fertilization: the joining of an egg cell and a sperm cell during sexual reproduction to begin the development of a new individual.
11. Gamete: a cell – sperm or egg – used in sexual reproduction.
12. Gene: a piece of genetic information that influences a trait.
13. Genetic information: information that determines traits and is stored in chromosomes.
14. Germination: the beginning of growth, as of a seed, spore, or bud when conditions are favorable.
15. Hibernate: an adaptation where it is to enter a sleeplike state of reduced body activity; how some animals survive the winter.
16. Meiosis: a type of cell division that produces the sex cells – sperm and egg.
17. Migrate: an adaptation in which a community moves from one environment to another, where conditions are more favorable.
18. Mitosis: cell division in which a parent cell splits into two identical daughter cells, each with a full set of chromosomes. Asexual reproduction is carried out by mitosis. Also, cell maintenance in a multicellular organism is carried out by mitosis.
19. Modern Cell Theory: 1) All living organisms are composed of cells. They may be unicellular or multicellular. 2) The cell is the basic unit of life. 3) Cells arise from pre-existing cells.
20. Reproduction: the life process by which organisms produce new individuals, or offspring.
21. Sex cells: cells that combine during sexual reproduction, sperm and egg.
22. Sexual reproduction: reproduction that involves two parents, producing offspring that are not identical to either parent.
23. Sperm cell: the male sex cell.
24. Traits: inherited characteristics, either physical or behavioral.
25. Vegetative propagation: a method of plant propagation not through pollination or by seeds or spores but by way of separating new plant individuals that emerge from vegetative parts, such as specialized stems, leaves and roots and allow them to take root and grow.
26. Zygote: a fertilized egg cell that will undergo cleavage to become an embryo