

## The Living Environment Core Curriculum – General Vocabulary

Abide	Feedback	Resemble
Abrupt	Finite	Residue
Accumulate	Fossil fuel	Resolves
Aging	Function	Resources
Alter	Generally	Role
Ancestor	Gradual	Segment
Appropriate	Identical	Sequence
Aquatic	Impact	Severe
Assess	Inadvertently	Significant
Assumption	Independent	Scientific
Beneficial	Influence	Sophistication
Benefits	Interaction	Specialized
Categorize	Intensity	Specific
Characteristics	Interdependent	Stability
Coexist	Interrelationship	State
Complex	Irreversible	Sterile
Components	Justify	Subsequent
Consequences	Limitation	Substantial
Consumption	Maintain	Suitable
Continuity	Maintenance	Suited
Cooperative	Massive	Terrestrial
Coordinate	Mechanism	Trade-off
Corresponding	Monitor	Transform
Death	Multiple Systems	Transcend
Degrade	Optimistic	Transmit
Deliberately	Outcome	Unique
Dependent	Potential	Valid
Deplete	Preserve	Variable
Descended from	Primary method	Variety
Descendents	Principle	Via
Desirable	Process	Views
Detrimental	Profound	- economic
Deviation	Proposal	- political
Diagnosing	Quality	- ethical
Disease	Random	- cultural
Dissipate	Range	
Diverse	Recognition	
Economist	Regulatory	
Enhance	Relates	
Ensure	Relative	
Essential	Representative	

# Living Environment Vocabulary

## Unit 1 – Unity and Diversity

<p>Active transport</p> <p>Amino Acids</p> <p>Bacteria</p> <p>Biochemical Processes</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Biosphere</p> <p>Biotechnology</p> <p>Bonds</p> <p>Building blocks</p> <p>Capacity of technology</p> <p>Carbon dioxide</p> <p>Cell function</p> <p>Cell growth</p> <p>Cell membranes</p> <p>Cell organelles</p> <p>Cells</p> <p>Cellular organization</p> <p>Chemical composition</p> <p>Chemical reactions</p> <p>Chemicals</p> <p>Chloroplasts</p> <p>Chromosomes</p> <p>Classification</p> <p>Compounds</p> <p>Diffusion</p> <p>Digestion</p> <p>Dissolve</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Dynamic equilibrium</p> <p>Ecosystem</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Energy capture</p> <p>Energy release</p> <p>Energy source</p> <p>Energy stored chemically</p> <p>Energy-rich organic compounds</p> <p>Function of protein</p> <p>Fungi</p> <p>Glucose</p> <p>Growth</p> <p>Heterotrophic Nutrition</p> <p>Hierarchy (Classification)</p> <p>Homeostasis</p> <p>Host</p> <p>Inorganic molecule</p>	<p>Kingdoms</p> <p>Levels of organization</p> <p>Life functions</p> <p>Life processes</p> <p>Mammals</p> <p>Metabolic processes</p> <p>Microbes</p> <p>Mitochondria</p> <p>Movement</p> <p>Normal range</p> <p>Nucleus</p> <p>Nutrients</p> <p>Organ systems</p> <p>Organelles</p> <p>Organic compounds</p> <p>Organic food molecules</p> <p>Organic molecules</p> <p>Organisms</p> <p>Organizational level</p> <p>Organs</p> <p>Oxygen</p> <p>pH</p> <p>Physiology</p> <p>Protein</p> <p>Protein molecules (as folded chains of amino acids)</p> <p>Proteins</p> <p>Receptor Molecules (in cell membranes)</p> <p>Regulation</p> <p>Relative acidity (pH)</p> <p>Reproduction</p> <p>Respiration</p> <p>Simple sugars</p> <p>Single-celled organisms</p> <p>Starch</p> <p>Starches</p> <p>Steady state (homeostasis)</p> <p>Synthesis</p> <p>Systems</p> <p>Technological fix</p> <p>Tissues</p> <p>Viruses</p> <p>Water</p>
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## Unit 2 – Human Physiology

AIDS  
Allergic reactions  
Alter the equilibrium  
Antibiotics  
Antibodies  
Antigens  
ATP  
Behaviors  
Breakdown  
Carrying capacity (hemoglobin)  
Catalyst  
Cellular respiration  
Circulation  
Control mechanism  
Coordination  
Diagnosing disease  
Disease  
Dissipated as heat  
Elaborate learned behavior  
Enzyme  
Enzyme controlled  
Ethical views  
Excretion  
Fats  
Feedback mechanisms  
Health care  
Homeostatic control mechanism  
Homeostatic feedback  
Hormones  
Immune responses  
Immune system  
Immunity  
Inadequate diet  
Infection  
Infectious agents

Insulin  
Internal environment  
Nerve cells  
Organ malfunction  
Pancreas  
Pathogens  
Political views  
Protein catalyst  
Receptor molecules (in hemoglobin)  
Regulatory mechanism  
Respond  
Response  
Shape of protein (lock and Key)  
Side effects  
Simple activation (enzymes)  
Stimuli  
Structural similarities (surface area)  
Technology  
Temperature range  
Toxic substances  
Toxins  
Transplanted organ  
Vaccinations  
Viral diseases  
White Blood Cells (WBC's)

### Unit 3 – Reproduction and Diversity

<p>Asexual Asexual Reproduction Birth Cancer Cancerous Cells Cell Division Clone Cloning Cultivated Plants Development Differentiation Egg Embryo Embryonic Development Estrogen Females Fertilization Fetus Gametes</p>	<p>Internal Development Internal Fertilization Male Meiosis Mitosis Offspring Ovaries Pregnancy Progesterone Reproductive Success Reproductive Technology Sexual Sexual Reproduction Sperm Testes Testosterone Uterus Zygote</p>
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### Unit 4 - Plants

<p>Auototrophic Nutrition Guard Cells Light Intensity Photosynthesis</p>	<p>Photosynthetic Raw Materials Sex Cells Solar Energy</p>
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## Unit 5 - Genetics

<p><b>Alter Genes</b></p> <p><b>Alterations sometimes abrupt</b></p> <p><b>Altered in substantial ways</b></p> <p><b>Base sequence</b></p> <p><b>Code</b></p> <p><b>Combination of traits</b></p> <p><b>Deleting</b></p> <p><b>Detecting and correcting (defective genes)</b></p> <p><b>Detection</b></p> <p><b>DNA</b></p> <p><b>DNA subunits</b></p> <p><b>Encoded in genes</b></p> <p><b>Engineered</b></p> <p><b>Expression</b></p> <p><b>Gene expression</b></p> <p><b>Gene modifications</b></p> <p><b>Gene mutations</b></p> <p><b>Genes</b></p> <p><b>Genetic engineering</b></p> <p><b>Genetically engineered organisms</b></p> <p><b>Hereditary information</b></p> <p><b>Heredity</b></p> <p><b>Inheritable characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Inheritance</b></p>	<p><b>Inherited</b></p> <p><b>Inherited traits</b></p> <p><b>Inserting</b></p> <p><b>Manipulating genetic instructions</b></p> <p><b>Manipulation of genes</b></p> <p><b>Mapping of genetic instructions</b></p> <p><b>Molecular bases</b></p> <p><b>Molecular basis of heredity</b></p> <p><b>Mutation</b></p> <p><b>New combinations</b></p> <p><b>Phosphate bonds</b></p> <p><b>Physical traits</b></p> <p><b>Protein building</b></p> <p><b>Radiation</b></p> <p><b>Random alteration</b></p> <p><b>Recombination</b></p> <p><b>Recombining</b></p> <p><b>Replicated</b></p> <p><b>Sorting</b></p> <p><b>Substituting</b></p> <p><b>Subunits (A, G, C, T)</b></p> <p><b>Template</b></p> <p><b>Trait expression</b></p> <p><b>Variations</b></p>
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## Unit 6 - Evolution

<p><b>Adaptive characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Adaptive value</b></p> <p><b>Advantageous characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Anatomical similarities</b></p> <p><b>Biological adaptations</b></p> <p><b>Biological evolution</b></p> <p><b>Diverse species</b></p> <p><b>Evolution</b></p> <p><b>Evolutionary relationships</b></p> <p><b>Extinction</b></p>	<p><b>Geologic time</b></p> <p><b>Gradualism</b></p> <p><b>Long-term/gradual changes</b></p> <p><b>Loss of Diversity</b></p> <p><b>Mechanism of evolution</b></p> <p><b>Natural selection</b></p> <p><b>Overproduction</b></p> <p><b>Punctuated equilibrium</b></p> <p><b>Selection</b></p> <p><b>Struggle for survival/existence</b></p> <p><b>Survival</b></p>
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## Unit 7 – Ecology

Abiotic  
Atmospheric changes  
Biosphere  
Biotic  
Carnivores  
Compete  
Competition  
Conditions  
Consumer  
Consumers  
Consumption  
Cycling of materials  
Decompose  
Decomposers  
Deforestation  
Degrade ecosystem  
Deplete resources  
Depletion  
Direct harvesting  
Domestic animals  
Ecological succession  
Ecology  
Economic views  
Ecosystem  
Energy pyramid  
Environment  
Environmental factor  
Environmental impact  
Environmental quality  
Environmentally literate  
External environment  
Finite resources  
Folded chains  
Food web  
Fossil fuels  
Fossil record  
Global awareness

Global stability  
Global warming  
Habitat  
Herbivore  
Industrialization  
Insects adapted  
Interactions  
Interdependence  
Kinship  
Land use  
Massive population  
Mineral availability  
Narrow limits  
Niche  
Nuclear fuels  
Ozone shield  
Parasite  
Pesticides  
Pollution  
Population  
Population distribution  
Population growth  
Predator  
Prey  
Producer  
Recycle  
Recycling of nutrients  
Resources  
Scavenger  
Soil/rock type  
Species  
Stability of ecosystem  
Stable ecosystem  
Survival  
Variations  
Waste disposal