

Genetic material of all living organisms.

This antibiotic is made from a fungus that was first discovered growing on an orange and it became the first antibiotic to treat infection.

A unicellular microorganism that may cause sickness in humans. An infected human can be treated with an antibiotic.

**Humans share 99% of the genetic material
with this animal.**

Plants convert sunlight, carbon dioxide and water into energy, producing glucose and oxygen.

The basic structural unit for an organism.

Genetic information is found in the chromosomes that are located in this cellular structure.

**Cell walls are almost always found in this
type of cell.**

This organelle is found in the cytoplasm and is responsible for energy production.

The process in cell division by which the nucleus divides, typically consisting of four stages (prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase) and normally resulting in two new nuclei, each of which contains a complete copy of the parental chromosomes.

A progressive brain disorder that gradually destroys a person's memory and ability to learn, make decisions, communicate, and carry out daily activities.

One out of four deaths in the U.S. is due to this disease, making it the second leading cause of death in Americans. Abnormal cells divide without control and have the ability to invade other tissues.

This is a chronic disease of the respiratory system where airways (bronchi) constrict, become inflamed, and are lined with excessive amounts of mucus.

This disease is the #1 killer in America.

A chronic disease that afflicts 15 to 20 million Americans and is influenced by a person's genes, and a person's lifestyle habits involving this drug.

An activity that is done to increase fundamental scientific knowledge and to expand our understanding on different aspects of the world.

The area of science that involves the investigation of the biological process and the cause of disease.

Investigation & Experiment - 200

**Predictions based on observed patterns and
not random guessing.**

During this step of the scientific method, scientists gather empirical evidence or data.

Though the research process may vary depending on the subject matter and researcher, identify four steps of the scientific method.

Laboratory equipment is generally used during this phase of the scientific method to take measurements or gather data.

An instrument used to see objects that are too small to see with the naked eye.

A shallow glass or plastic cylindrical dish that biologists use to culture cells, which may be bacteria, animal, plant, or fungus.

A piece of laboratory glassware composed of a finger-like length of glass tubing, open at the top, with a rounded U-shaped bottom.

**A piece of equipment used for heating,
sterilization or combustion.**

This organ removes cellular waste from the blood and converts it into urine.

These are rigid connective organs that make up the skeleton and they are primarily comprised of osseous tissue.

This is the largest organ in the body and is responsible for protecting the body against infection.

As the heart pumps blood, force is exerted against the walls of the blood vessels.

Electrically excitable cells in the nervous system that process and transmit information.

Multiple organs and tissues that are concerned with the same function.

Blood circulates through the heart chambers, lungs and the body in order to exchange carbon dioxide and oxygen, deliver nutrients and remove waste products.

The organs in this system create eggs in women and sperm in men; sexual activity may lead to fertilization and pregnancy.

Mouth, tongue, esophagus, stomach, large and small intestine, gallbladder, pancreas, liver, rectum and anus are all part of this system.

T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes and phagocytes are critical in fighting infection.

What is DNA?

Biology - 100

What is penicillin?

What is bacteria?

Biology - 300

What are mice?

Biology - 400

What is photosynthesis?

Biology - 500

What is a cell?

Cells - 100

What is the nucleus?

Cells - 200

What is a plant cell?

Cells - 300

What is mitochondria?

Cells - 400

What is mitosis?

Cells - 500

What is Alzheimer's disease?

Disease - 100

What is cancer?

Disease - 200

What is asthma?

Disease - 300

What is heart disease?

Disease - 400

What is alcoholism?

Disease - 500

What is research?

Investigation & Experiment - 100

What is biomedical research?

Investigation & Experiment - 200

What is a hypothesis?

Investigation & Experiment - 300

What is observation?

Investigation & Experiment - 400

What is observation, hypothesis, experimentation, and conclusion?

Investigation & Experiment - 500

What is an experiment?

Laboratory equipment - 100

What is a microscope?

Laboratory Equipment - 200

What is a Petri dish?

Laboratory Equipment - 300

What is a test tube?

Laboratory Equipment - 400

What is a Bunsen burner?

Laboratory Equipment - 500

What is a kidney?

The Body - 100

What are bones?

The Body - 200

What is skin?

The Body - 300

What is blood pressure?

The Body - 400

What are neurons?

The Body - 500

What is a system?

The Systems - 100

What is the cardiovascular system?

The Systems - 200

What is the reproductive system?

The Systems - 300

What is the digestive system?

The Systems - 400

What is the immune system?

The Systems - 500