

Vocabulary	Definition
Biology	Study of life
Molecule	2+ atoms bonded together
Macromolecule	Really big molecule
Amino Acid (aa)	Monomer unit (building block) of protein
Carbohydrates (carbs)	Sugars and starch
Nucleic acids	DNA, RNA (mRNA, tRNA, rRNA)
Lipids	Fats & Oil
Monosaccharide	Monomer unit (building block) of carbs
CHON	Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen: the atoms that make up macromolecules
Protein	Big macromolecule made of strings of aa
Cell	Little. Makes up all living things
Prokaryotic	Very basic, unorganized living thing Bacteria, Archea
Eukaryotic	“Advanced”, organized living things
Organelle	Membrane-bound part of a cell
Plasma membrane	Cell membrane
Polar/ non-polar	Charged particle/ uncharged particle
Semi-permeable	Small molecules can diffuse, large molecules cannot.
Diffusion	The movement of stuff from high concentration to low concentration
Osmosis	The diffusion of water
Genetics	The study of DNA and inheritance
Ploid	½ set of chromosomes; “n”
Chromosome	Packaged DNA (also has proteins)
Autosomal	Not X & Y chromosomes, all the others
Homozygous	“same-seed” BB, bb, AA, aa
Heterozygous	“different seed” Bb, Aa, Rr
Dominant	BB, AA, RR the trait seen in a heterozygote
Recessive	bb, aa, rr. The “hidden” trait in a heteroz.
Mutation	A random change in genetic code (DNA)
Nucleic Base	Parts of DNA/ RNA: A-T, G-C, U
Codon	3 nucleic bases (AUG)
“Stop”	Codon that ends the aa-chain
Wet-mount-slide	A slide and sample adhered together w/ water
Specimen	The thing you test/ observe