

What Is Biology Terms/Concepts:

Subdivisions of Biology (including but not limited to):

Anatomy: the structure of organisms

Bacteriology: bacteria

Botany: plants

Cytology: cells and how they work

Ecology: the relationship between living things and their environment

Ophthalmology: eyes and diseases of the eye

Pathology: diseases

Physiology: functions of organisms, organs, tissues, cells, organelles, etc

Radiology: what x-rays reveal about living things

Virology: viruses

Branches of Biology specifically related to animals, include:

Apiarist: bees and bee-keeping

Entomology: insects

Herpetology: amphibians and reptiles

Ichthyology: fish

Ornithology: birds

Zoology: animals, in general

How Does a Species Survive?

adapt: adjust to environmental conditions

adaptation: a physical or behavioral change that enables an organism to better adapt to changes in its environment

extinction: the loss of an entire species

Unicellular Organisms

unicellular: an organism made up of only one cell

amoeboid movement: use of pseudopods to move

flagella: long, whip-like structure that some unicellular organisms use for locomotion

pseudopod: a "false foot" membrane surrounded by cytoplasm extended from amoeba and used for locomotion

How an Organism Changes as it Matures

growth: an increase in size due to producing new cells

development: changes in the form of an organism as it proceeds to maturity

metamorphosis: changes in form as an organism matures; may be complete or incomplete

Miscellaneous Words to Know

photosynthesis: process by which green plants use energy from the sun to make food

stimulus: anything that causes a reaction by a living thing

homeostasis: maintaining a stable internal environment such as constant temperature or rate of respiration

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http://cms.gavirtualschool.org/Shared/Science/BiologyI/Biology_The_Study_of_Life/index.html