

Diffusion & Osmosis	Cells & Organelles	Taxonomy & Classifying	Macromolec ules	Photosyn. & Cell Respir.
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
200	200	200	200	200
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	300	300
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

The movement of solute from high concentration to low concentration.

Diffusion & Osmosis for \$100 What is diffusion?



The movement of water across a membrane.

Diffusion & Osmosis for \$200 What is Osmosis?



A difference in concentration of solute.

What is a concentration gradient?



A type of solution that will cause a cell to expand or swell up.

What is hypotonic?



Describes the membrane of cells in your body.

What is semi or selectively permeable?



The main component of the cell membrane.

What are phospholipids?



The control center of the cell.

Cells & Organelles for \$200 The control center of the cell.



The place where proteins are made.

Cells & Organelles for \$300 What is a ribosome?



The organelle responsible for packaging things to leave the cell.

What is the golgi body / complex / apparatus?



The two parts / organelles found only in plant cells.

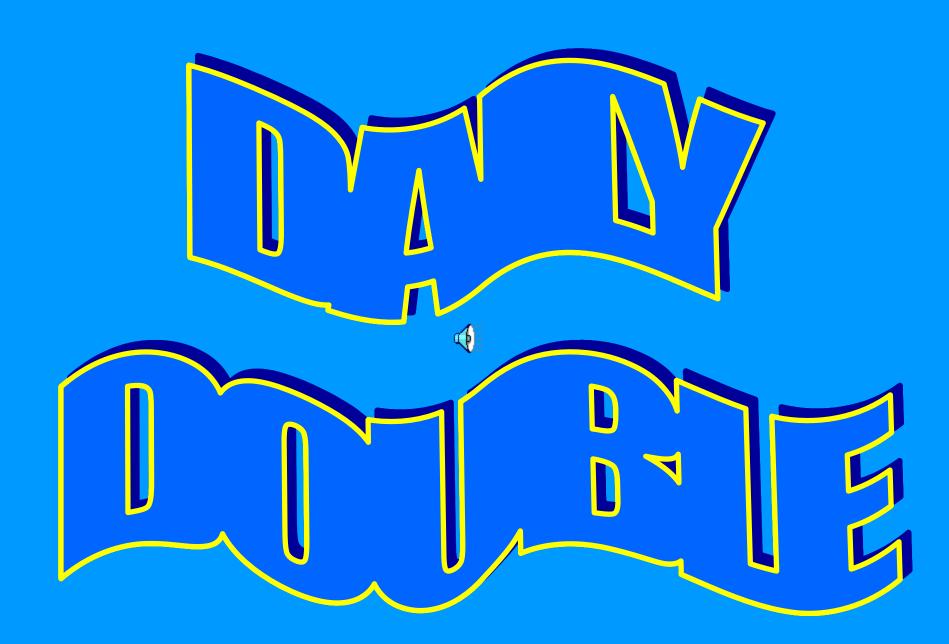
What are chloroplast and cell wall?



The type of cell that bacteria are because they have no nucleus

What are prokaryotes?





Taxonomy & Classifying for \$200 The scientific name for humans.

What is Homo sapiens or Homo sapiens?



Cell organization from simplest to most complex.

What is cells, tissue, organs, organ systems, organism?



When an organism has more than one cell.

What is multicellular?



The six kingdoms of living things.

Taxonomy & Classifying for \$500 What are Eubacteria, Fungi Archebacteria, Protista, Plantae, & Anamalia?

Back to

Macromolecules for \$100

The monomer of carbohydrates.

Macromolecules for \$100

What are simple sugars or monosaccharides?



Macromolecules for \$200 The monomer of proteins.

What are amino acids?



The chemical difference in the makeup of saturated and unsaturated fats.

Macromolecules for \$300 What are double bonds or number of hydrogens?



Two examples of nucleic acids.

What are DNA & RNA &/or ATP



The Macromolecule that Enzymes are made of.

What is Protein?



The organelle where photosynthesis takes place.

What is the chloroplast?



The place where oxidative respiration occurs.

What is the mitochondria?



The full balanced reaction for cell respiration.

What is C₆H₁₂O₆ + 60₂ -> 6CO₂ + 6H₂O + 36ish ATP?



The location where glycolysis and fermentation occur.

What is the cytoplasm?



The reason why photosynthesis and cell respiration form a cycle.

What is the products of one are the reactants of the other?





Teenage Science **Details Mutant Ninja Details** Nerds Genes 400 600 **800 800 800**

The name of the structure of the cell membrane.

Science Nerds for \$200 What is a lipid bilayer?



Describes the "head" of a phospholipid.

What is polar?



A form of active transport that takes in liquids of small particles.

What is pinocytosis?



The cell structure found only in animals.

What is the centriole



This organelle tends to be larger in plants than animals.

What is a vacuole?



What you should transfuse yourself with on a deserted island.

What is coconut milk?



The largest type of cell we know of today.

Details Details for \$400 What is an ostrich egg?



The smallest type of cell.

Details Details for \$600 What is a bacteria?



The branching molecule on the end of a marker protein is this macromolecule.

Details Details for \$800 What is a carbohydrate?



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The two types of membrane proteins that can change shape.

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What are receptor and pump?



A change in the sequence of bases in DNA.

What is a mutation?



A mutation that adds 1 or more bases to the DNA sequence.

What is addition?



A mutation that removes 1 or more bases from the DNA sequence

What is deletion?



A mutation that flips 2 or more bases in the DNA sequence.

What is inversion?



A mutation that moves 2 or more bases to a different spot on the chromosome.

What is translocation?

