BIO 2323 Microbiology (Chapter 1 and 2)

(A) Theory
(B) Hydrogen Bond
(C) Reactant
(D) Cells
(E) Atom
(F) Experiment
(G) Element
(H) Gram Stain
(I) Infection
(J) DNA
(K) Protein
(L) Speciation
(M) Water
(N) Acids
(O) Organismal Level
(P) Molecular Shape
(Q) Population Level
(R) High Specific Heat
(S) Buffers
(T) Atomic Mass
(U) Ring Ruler
(V) Atomic Number
(W) Isotope
(X) pH
(Y) Bacillus Cell
(Z) Cellular
(AA) Evolution
(AB) Cellular
(AC) Genetic Variation
(AD) Evolution
(AE) Energy
(AF) Cellular Level
(AG) Biodiversity Organization
(AH) Cytosol Acid
(AI) Digestion
(AJ) Gram Blood
(AK) Natural Selection
(AL) pH
(AM) Circulatory Blood
(AN) Cellular
(AO) Electronegativity
(AP) Hydrophobic Molecule
(AQ) Ice
(AR) Homeostasis
(AS) Acetate Medium
(AT) Energy Level (shell)
(AU) Hydrogen
(AV) Species

1. _____ Level of biodiversity which includes tissues, organs, organ systems, and organisms.
2. _____ The hypothesis of how life is what happens to water when it produces life and life.
3. _____ A process used to test a hypothesis.
4. _____ The number of protons and neutrons.
5. _____ The component which makes a cellulose cell.
6. _____ Organization of the biological world which shows how each level builds on the level before.
7. _____ A substance that contains more OH- than H+, a substance with a high pH.
8. _____ An atomic particle with no charge.
9. _____ A region an infinite an electron is most likely to be found.
10. _____ The way an infinite can be written.
11. _____ The scientist who proposed evolution.
12. _____ A scientific explanation.
13. _____ A structure that forms around an iron when a cytoplasm is water. Forms around dissolved substances.
14. _____ A bond which forms between hydrogen atoms with a partial charge due to the differences in electronegativity.
15. _____ A basic substance commonly used in buffering.
16. _____ The affinity for electrons by an atom nucleus.
17. _____ Level of biodiversity which includes population, species, community, ecosystem, and biosphere.
18. _____The component that makes a cellulose cell Gram.
19. _____ Reason why offspring look different from their parents.
20. _____ A specialized part of the cell.
21. _____ The attraction of one water molecule to another water molecule.
22. _____ The amount of energy an electron has in relation to the nucleus of an atom.
23. _____ The appearance of a new species due to a split in population causing 2 subpopulations to evolve.
24. _____ Required for organisms to grow, reproduce, avoid predators, fight disease, and maintain homeostasis.