

LIVING BEINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

LIFE

_____ is everything made of cells.

_____ is the area of biological Sciences that study the mechanism of inheritance.

_____ is the father of genetics.

_____ is the basic heredity unit in a living organism.

_____ is the process which living beings generate descendants.

Two types of reproduction:

1. _____
2. Sexual

_____ is the smallest unit.

_____ is the union of two or more atoms.

Are four biomolecules:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Examples of carbohydrates are:

1. Black beans
2. _____

Examples of lipids are:

1. Cheese
2. _____

Examples of proteins:

1. Fish
2. _____

Two groups of vitamins:

1. Fat Soluble

2. _____

The living being organization
are:

Domain, _____,

Phylum, _____, order,

_____, genus, _____

The classification of vertebrates
are:

_____, reptiles, _____

amphibians and _____

Holozoic animals are classified:

Herbivores, carnivores and

_____.

_____ is the science that
names and classifies organisms.

The five kingdoms of life are:

_____, protists, fungi, plant
and _____.

The classification of invertebrates
are:

Porifera, _____, arthropod

_____, cnidarians, _____
helminths.

Life	atom	eggs	carbohydrates
avocado	taxonomy	Nucleic acid	species
proteins	genetic	monera	potatoes
family	animal	Gregor Mendel	annelids
molecule	birds	mollusks	gene
echinoderms	class	asexual	omnivores
water soluble	reproduction	kingdom	fish
mammals	lipids		