

Community Interactions

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| <i>Ecological Niche</i> | role and position a species has in its environment |
| Commen-salism | One is member of the associ-ation benefeits, the other is neither helped or harmed. |
| Compet-ition | Occurs when organisms of the same or different species attempt to use an ecological resource at the same place and time |
| Mutualism | Both species benefeit from the relationship. |
| Parasitism | One organism lives on or inside another organism and harms it. |
| Predation | An interaction in which one organism captures and feeds on another organism. |
| Symbiosis | Any relationship in which two species live close together. |

Brain

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Left Hemisphere | Sequential Analysis: system-atic, logical interpretation of information. Interpretation and production of symbolic information:language, mathematics, abstraction and reasoning. Memory stored in a language format. |
|-----------------|--|

Brain (cont)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Right Hemisphere | Holistic Functioning: processing multi-sensory input simultaneously to provide "holistic" picture of one's environment. Visual spatial skills. Holistic functions such as dancing and gymnastics are coordi-nated by the right hemisp- here. Memory is stored in auditory, visual and spatial modalities. |
| Amygdala | Neural centers in the limbic system linked to emotion |
| Cerebellum | Coordinates voluntary movement and balance |
| Corpus Collosum | communication between the two hemispheres |
| Hippoc-ampus | A structure in the limbic system linked to memory |
| Medulla | Controls heartbeat and breathing |
| Pons | relays information between the cerebrum and the cerebellum, controls arousal and regulates respiration |

Ocean Life Forms

| | |
|----------|--|
| Plankton | Organisms that float or drift on the water surface |
| Nekton | Organisms that swim |
| Benthos | Organisms on the seabed |

Biological Classification

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>Taxonomy</i> | the practise of identifying differer |
| <i>Animalia</i> | A kingdom which includes hetero |
| <i>Binomial Nomenc- lature</i> | A standard way to refer to the sci |
| <i>Phylogeny</i> | the process of classifying and org |
| Kingdom | The highest level of classification |
| Phylum | The next level of classification wt |
| Class | A group of Orders which share a |
| Order | A group of families showing some es based on aggregates o |



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Biological Classification (cont)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Family | It comprises of a number of genus which share some similarity among themselves |
| Genus/ Genera | It composes of multiple species which have similar characteristics but different from that of species from other genus |
| Species | It is the lowest level of classification and shows the high level of similarities among the organisms |

Tropism

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tropism | slow and permanent reaction by plants |
| Phototropism | Reaction to light |
| Geotropism | Reaction to gravity |
| Thigmotropism | Reaction to light |
| <i>Positive tropism</i> | towards the stimulus |
| <i>Negative tropism</i> | away from the stimulus |

Cell Theory

| |
|--|
| Cell is the basic structural and functional unit of life |
| All living things are made up of cells |
| All cells come from pre existing cells |

Organ Systems of Human Body

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Muscular System | locomotion, support, heat production |
| Urinary System | elimination of excess water, salts, and waste productions, control of PH |

Organ Systems of Human Body (cont)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Respiratory System | delivery of air to sites where gas exchange can occur between the air and circulating blood |
| Digestive System | processing of food and absorption of organic nutrients, minerals, vitamins, and water |
| Endocrine System | directing long-term changes in the activities of other organs |
| Reproductive System | production of sex cells and hormones |
| Skeletal System | Support, protection of soft tissue, mineral storage, blood formation |
| Lymphatic (immune) System | defense against infection and disease |
| Integumentary (skin) System | Protection from environmental hazards, temperature control |
| Nervous System | directing immediate responses to stimuli, usually by coordinating the activities of other organ systems |
| Circulatory System | internal transport of cells and dissolved materials, including nutrients, wastes, and gases |

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Scientific Names

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Banana | <i>Musa Squamosa</i> |
| Philippine Eagle | <i>Pithecophaga Jefferyi</i> |
| Rice | <i>Oryza Sativa</i> |
| Sampaguita | <i>Jasminum Sambac</i> |
| Bangus | <i>Chanos Chanos</i> |
| Mango | <i>Mangifera Indica</i> |
| Philippine Macaque | <i>Macaca Fascicularis</i> |
| Carabao | <i>Bubalus Bubalis</i> |
| Maya | <i>Passer Montanus</i> |
| Abaca | <i>Musa Textilis</i> |
| Tamaraw | <i>Bubalus MIndorensis</i> |
| Chicken | <i>Gallus Gallus Domesticus</i> |

Cell Division

| Meiosis | Mitosis |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Reductional division | Equational division |
| For reproduction | For repair and growth |
| sex cells | somatic cells |
| produces haploid cells (n) | produces diploid cells (2n) |



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