

Community Interactions

<i>Ecological Niche</i>	role and position a species has in its environment
Commensalism	One is member of the association benefits, the other is neither helped or harmed.
Competition	Occurs when organisms of the same or different species attempt to use an ecological resource at the same place and time
Mutualism	Both species benefit 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: systematic, logical interpretation of information. Interpretation and production of symbolic information: language, mathematics, abstraction and reasoning. Memory stored in a language format.
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 coordinated by the right hemisphere. Memory is stored in auditory, visual and spatial modalities.

Brain (cont)

Amygdala	Neural centers in the limbic system linked to emotion
Cerebellum	Coordinates voluntary movement and balance
Corpus Collosum	communication between the two hemispheres
Hippocampus	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 different organisms, classifying them into categories and naming them
<i>Animalia</i>	A kingdom which includes heterotrophic consumers such as herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, and detritivores
<i>Binomial Nomenclature</i>	A standard way to refer to the scientific name of an organism by using the genus and species
<i>Phylogeny</i>	the process of classifying and organizing organisms based on evolutionary relationships

Biological Classification (cont)

Kingdom	The highest level of classification (Plantae, Animalia, Fungi, Protista and Monera)
Phylum	The next level of classification where along a number of Classes are clubbed up to form one Phylum
Class	A group of Orders which share a few similarities
Order	A group of families showing somewhat few similarities (The classification starting from order has less similarities as a result, they are categories based on aggregates of characteristics)
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



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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

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 System (skin) 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

Murders linc

Scientific Names

Banana *Musa Squamosa*

Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga Jefferyi*

Rice *Oryza Sativa*

Sampaguita *Jasminum Sambac*

Bangus *Chanos Chanos*

Mango *Mangifera Indica*

Philippine Macaque *Macaca Fascicularis*

Carabao *Bubalus Bubalis*

Maya *Passer Montanus*

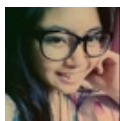
Abaca *Musa Textilis*

Tamaraw *Bubalus MIndorensis*

Chicken *Gallus Gallus Domesticus*

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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