Community Interactions

Ecological Niche	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

Taxonomy	the practise of identifying differer
Animalia	A kingdom which includes hetero
Binomial Nomenc-lature	A standard way to refer to the sci
Phylogeny	the process of classifying and or
Kingdom	The highest level of classification
Phylum	The next level of classification wh
Class	A group of Orders which share a
Order	A group of families showing som

es based on aggregates o



By **Abby** (MsAbbyInfinity)

cheatography.com/msabbyinfinity/

Published 12th January, 2018.
Last updated 12th January, 2018.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**
Measure your website readability!
https://readable.com

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
Positive tropism	towards the stimulus
Negative tropism	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

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*
Tamarraw	*Bubalus MIndorensis*
Chicken	*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*

Cell Division

Meiosis	**Mitois**
Reductional division	Equational division
For reproduction	For repair and growth
sex cells	somatic cells
produces haploid cells (n)	produces diploid cells (2n)



By **Abby** (MsAbbyInfinity)

cheatography.com/msabbyinfinity/

Published 12th January, 2018.
Last updated 12th January, 2018.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**
Measure your website readability!
https://readable.com