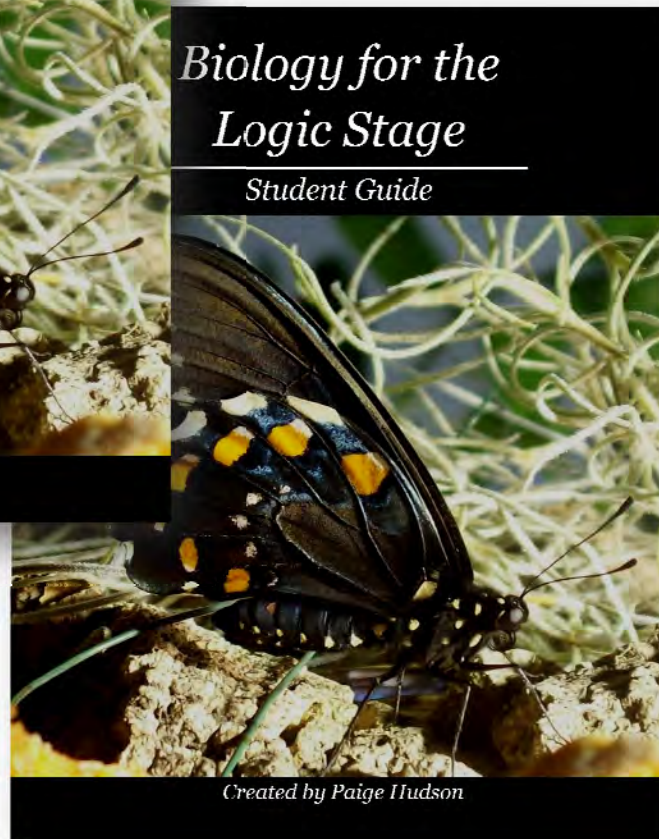
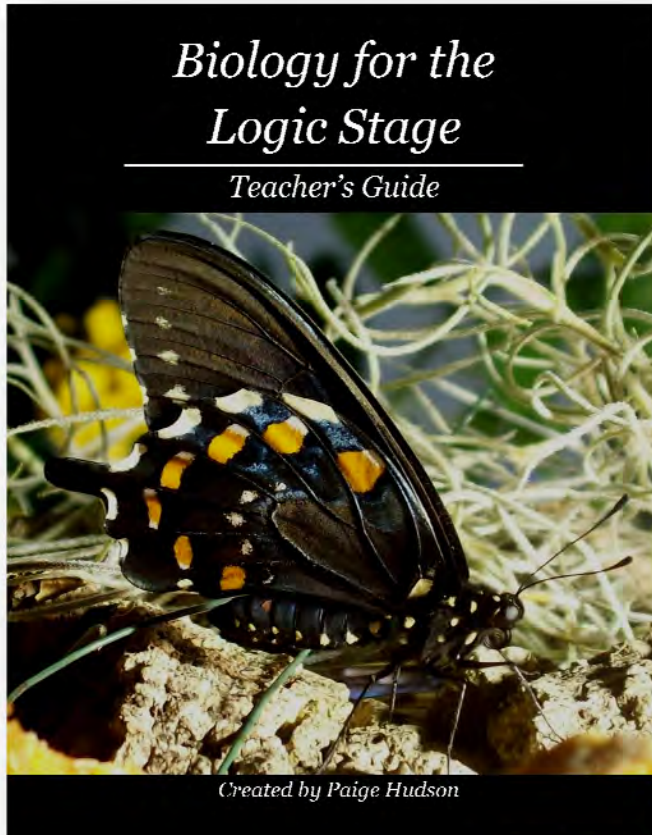


Biology for the Logic Stage

Free Resource File



This file includes pictures for the echinoderm lab and a glossary for you student to use.



*Pictures are from www.wikipedia.org

5



6



7



8



A

- Algae-simple, plantlike organism that makes its food by photosynthesis
- Amphibian: a cold-blooded vertebrate that lives partly in water and partly on land
- Angiosperm-a plant that reproduces by bearing flowers, fruit and seeds
- Antennae: long sensory organs on an arthropod's head
- Anther-the part of the flower that produces pollen
- Appendicular skeleton-the part of the skeleton made up of the bones in the shoulders, arms, pelvis and legs
- Arteries-strong vessels that carry blood away from the heart to the body Cell-a tiny unit of living matter, basic building block of all life
- Autotroph: a living thing that makes its own food
- Axial skeleton-the part of the skeleton made up of the skull, backbone and ribcage

B

- Bacteria-a group of microscopic organisms without cell nuclei, many of which cause disease
- Bivalve: a mollusk with a shell made of two parts or valves, such as an oyster or mussel

C

- Camouflage: the way animals hide by blending in with their surroundings
- Carnivore: an animal with specially shaped teeth that feeds mainly on meat
- Cartilage-a tough flexible tissue that cushions joints and makes body parts such as the ears and trachea
- Cell-a tiny unit of living matter, basic building block of all life
- Chlorophyll-the green chemical that gives most plants their color, it traps the sun's energy so that the plant can use it to make food
- Classification-way of identifying or grouping living things
- Clutch: set of eggs
- Conifer-a plant that reproduces by making cones
- Cotyledon-a small leaf inside a seed
- Coral: a small sea animal that catches food with stinging tentacles, many live in large colonies on coral reefs
- Crop: a pouch in a bird's digestive system where swallowed food is stored
- Crustacean: an invertebrate with jointed legs and two pairs of antennae, such as a crab
- Cuticle-the protective waterproof outer layer of epidermis of an animal

D

- Deciduous-a plant that sheds its leaves during some part of the year
- Dermis-the thick lower layer of skin beneath the epidermis
- Dicot-a flowering plant that has two cotyledons
- Digestive enzyme-fluids produced by digestive glands which contain enzymes that break down food into simpler substances
- DNA-the acid found in cell nuclei that forms the genes and chromosomes of all living things

E

- Echinoderm: a sea animal with an internal skeleton and a body divided into five equal parts, such as a starfish
- Ecology-the study of relationships between living things and their environment
- Ecosystem-a collection of living things and their environment
- Ecotherm: an animal whose temperature varies with its surroundings, ecothermic animals are also called cold-blooded
- Endocrine gland-hormone-making gland
- Endotherm: an animal with a constant temperature, endothermic animals are also called warm-blooded
- Epidermis-the outer layer of skin
- Evergreen-a plant that keeps its leaves throughout the year
- Excretion-the removal of waste substances from the body
- Exhalation-breathing out
- Exoskeleton: a hard, outer skeleton that surrounds an animal's body

F

- Fledgling: a young bird at the time it leaves the nest
- Food chain-a process whereby energy passes along a chain of living things
- Food web-a collection of interconnected food chains
- Frond-the leaf of a fern or palm
- Fungi-living things that absorb food from living or dead matter around them

G

- Gills: an organ used to breathe underwater
- Gizzard: a chamber in a animal's stomach that grinds up food

H

- Habitat-the natural home of a species
- Hemisphere: one of the halves of the Earth created by an imaginary division along the equator
- Hemoglobin-a purple-red chemical in red blood cells that is responsible for carrying oxygen
- Herbivore: an animal that eats only plant food
- Heterotroph: a living thing that eats other living things
- Hormone-chemical which helps to control the level of substances in the body

I

- Immunization-a medical procedure that primes the body's immune system to fight specific infections
- Inhalation-breathing in
- Invertebrate: an animal without a backbone, such as an insect
- Involuntary muscle-muscles that act automatically, like the heart

J

K

- Kingdom-highest category into which living things are classified

L

- Larva: a young animal that develops into an adult by a complete change in body shape
- Lichen-a plantlike partnership between a fungus and an alga
- Life cycle: the pattern of changes that occurs in each generation of a species
- Lymphocyte-a white blood cell that destroys germs by releasing antibodies

M

- Mammals: a warm-blooded animal with hair that feeds its young on milk
- Mammary gland: the milk-producing organ of a female mammal
- Medusa: the umbrella-shaped, swimming stage in the life cycle of jellyfish and other cnidarians
- Metamorphosis: a major change in the animal's body shape during its life cycle

Biology for the Logic Stage Student Glossary

- Migration: a journey by an animal to a new habitat
- Mitosis-division of a cell nucleus to produce two identical cells
- Mollusk: a soft bodied invertebrate that is often protected by a hard shell
- Monocot-a flowering plant that has one cotyledon
- Monotreme: a mammal that lays eggs, such as a duck-billed platypus
- Motor neuron-neurons which pass instructions from the central nervous system to the body
- Myofibrils-long, rod-shaped cells which make up muscle tissue

N

- Neuron-nerve cell
- Nutrient-any material that is taken in by a living thing to sustain life
- Nymph: an immature insect that resembles an adult but has no wings

O

- Omnivore: an animal that eats both plant and animal food

P

- Photosynthesis-a process that uses light energy to make food from simple chemicals
- Pollination- the transfer of pollen from the male part of a plant's flower to the female part
- Polyp: a small sea animal with a hollow cylindrical body and a ring of tentacles around its mouth, one of the two stages in the life cycle of cnidarians
- Predator: an animal that kills and eats other animals
- Prey: an animal that is killed and eaten by another animals

R

- Reptile: a cold-blooded vertebrate with scaly skin

S

- Scales: small, overlapping plates that protect the skin
- Sensory neuron-neurons ending in sensitive receptors, they carry information to the central nervous system
- Species-a group of living things than can breed together in the wild

Biology for the Logic Stage Student Glossary

- Spore-a microscopic package of cells produced by fungus or plant that can grow into a new individual
- Stigma-the pollen-collecting tip of a female reproductive organ in a flower
- Swim bladder: a gas-filled bag that helps a fish to float in water
- Symbiosis: a close ecological relationship between two different species

T

- Tadpole: the immature form of a frog or toad
- Thorax: the central body part of an arthropod (between the abdomen and the head)
- Tundra-cold treeless area of the world found around polar regions

U

V

- Veins-vessels carrying blood to the heart
- Vertebrate: an animal with a backbone
- Villi-tiny, finger-like projections on the lining of the small intestine which absorb digested food
- Virus-strands of DNA in a protective coat, they invade living cells and cause disease
- Voluntary muscle-muscles which can be consciously controlled, like the arm

W

X

Y

- Yeast-a microscopic, single-celled fungus

Z