

Jeopardy

Choose a category.

You will be given the answer.

You must give the correct question.

[Click to begin.](#)

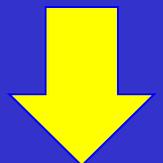
Choose a point value.

Choose a point value.

[Click here for
Final Jeopardy](#)

Classify This	For Cell	Gene Gene the Dancin' Machine	Cycles & Changes	Feed Me!
<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>	<u>10 Point</u>
<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>	<u>20 Points</u>
<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>	<u>30 Points</u>
<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>	<u>40 Points</u>
<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>	<u>50 Points</u>

The binomial nomenclature system of classification of living things uses these two terms to uniquely identify living organisms.

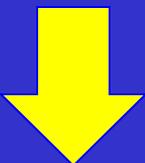
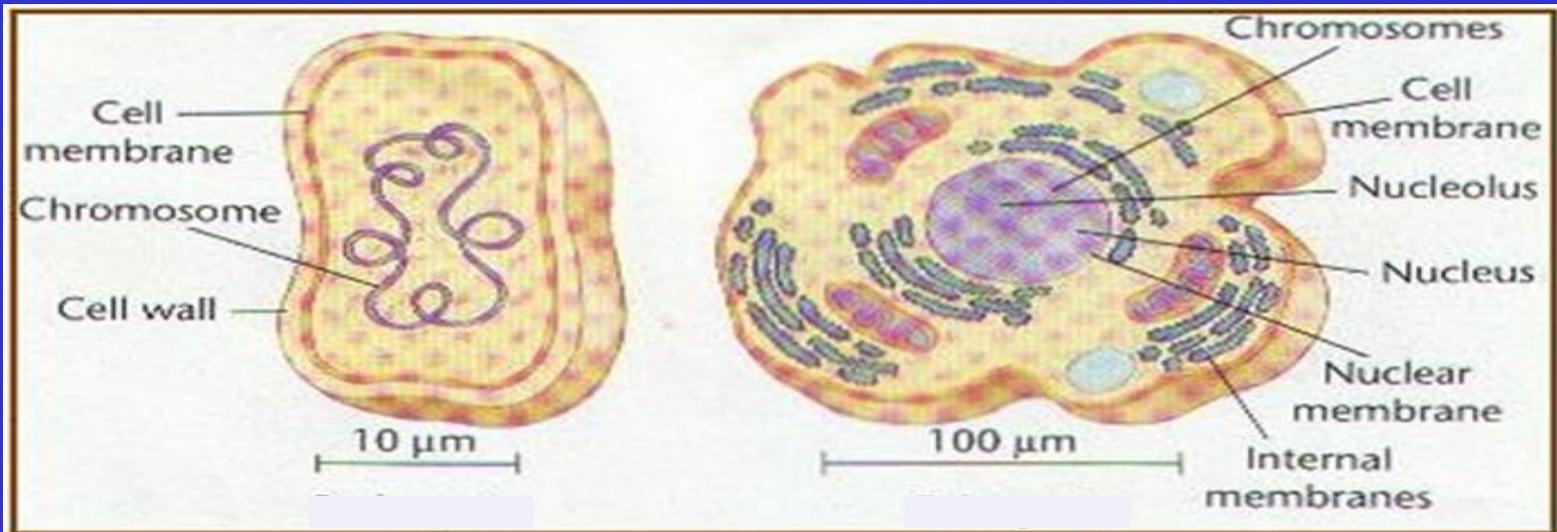


What are Genus & Species?



1. Organisms with cells that *contain* a membrane-bound nucleus.

2. Organisms with cells that *do not* contain a membrane-bound nucleus.



What are Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes?

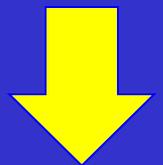
**I'M not gonna carry it...
YOU carry it!**

**Yessir! We're PROs
at this!**



1. Organisms that
make or

2. *Do not make their*
own food.

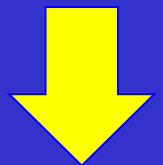


What are

1. Autotrophs
(Producers) and
2. Heterotrophs
(Consumers)?



**The highest
taxonomic rank, or
the most general
taxon used in
classifying
organisms?**



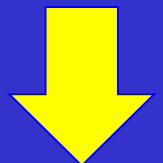
**What is a
Kingdom?**



Organisms

1. *with* or

2. *without* a backbone
(spinal column).



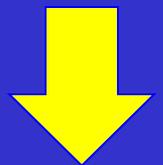
What are

1. Vertebrates and

2. Invertebrates?



**Type of cell division
that results in two
daughter cells with *the
same* number of
chromosomes as the
parent cell.**



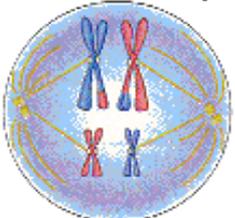
What is Mitosis?

MEIOSIS

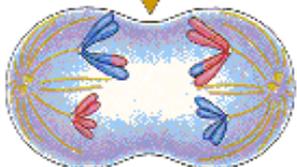
Synapsis and crossing over occur



Homologues align independently



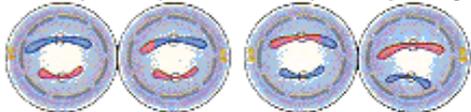
Homologues separate



Daughter cells form



Daughter chromosomes separate

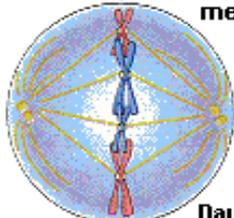


Daughter nuclei are not genetically identical to parent cell

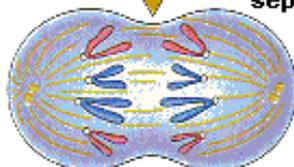
MITOSIS



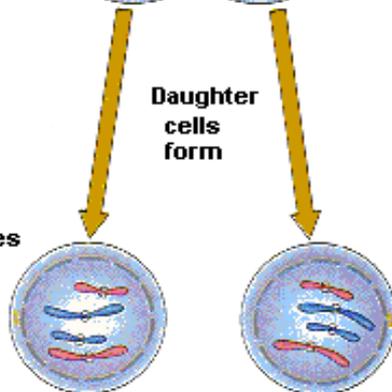
Chromosomes align at the metaphase plate



Daughter chromosomes separate



Daughter cells form



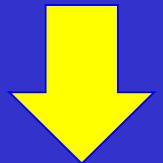
Daughter nuclei are genetically identical to parent cell

Ouch, you stepped on MY TOE, SIS!

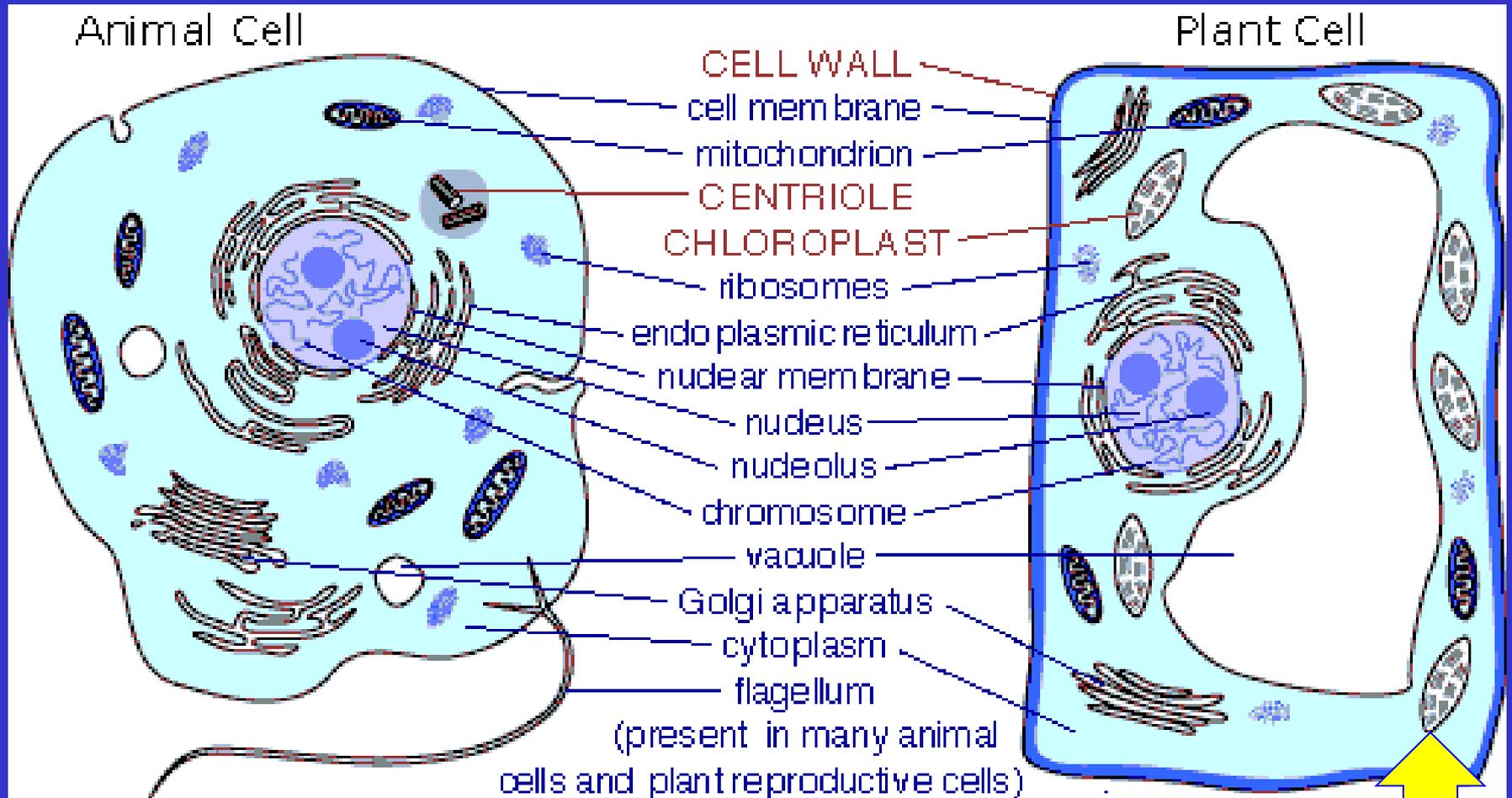


ANIKI

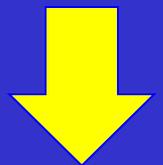
**Structures that
carry out specific
functions within a
cell.**



What are Organelles?



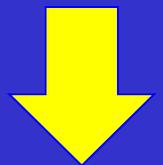
**The largest
organelle that acts
as a cell's control
center.**



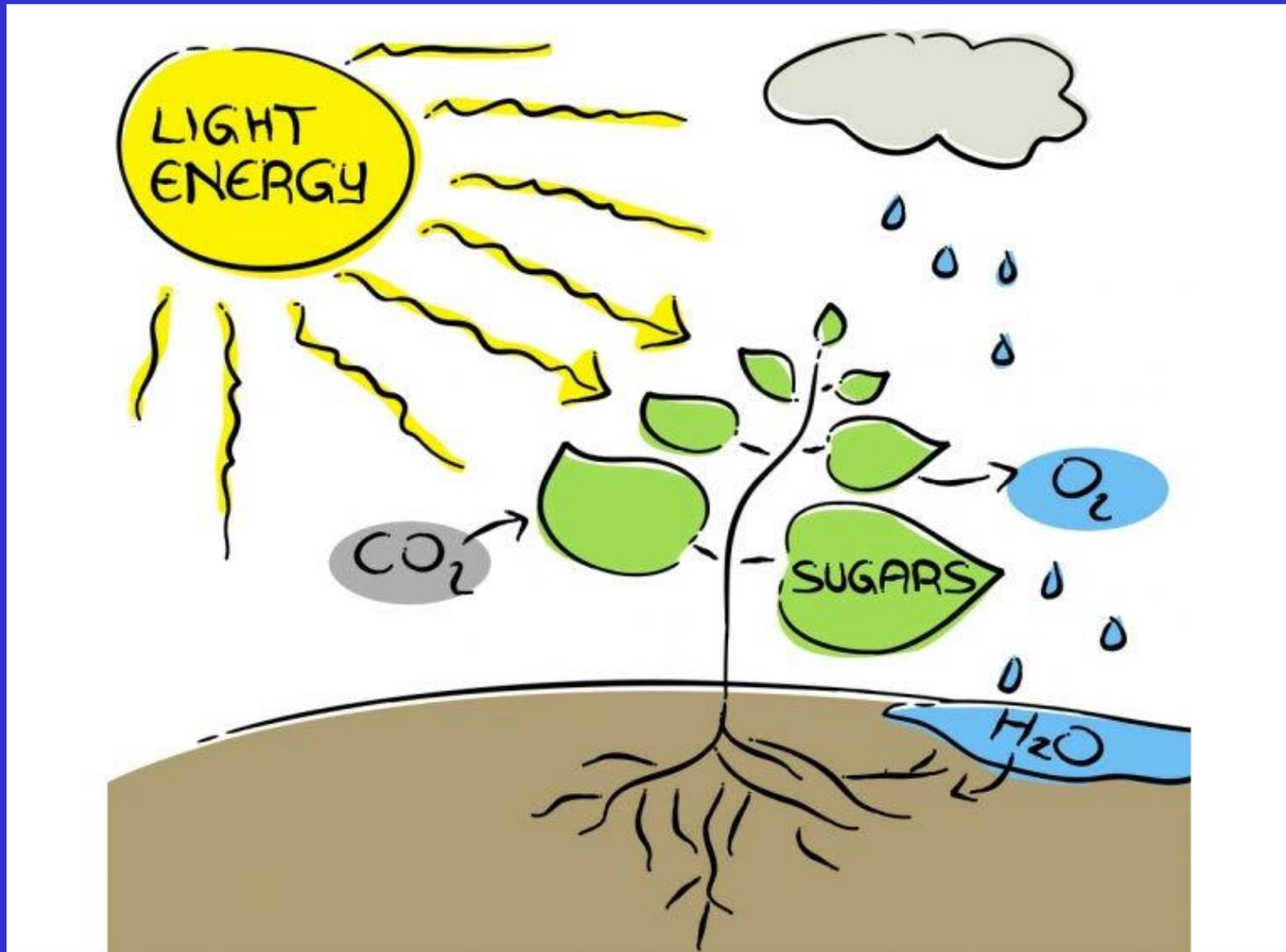
**What is the
Nucleus?**



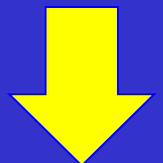
**The process by which
plants and other
autotrophs capture and
use light energy to
make food from
carbon dioxide and
water.**



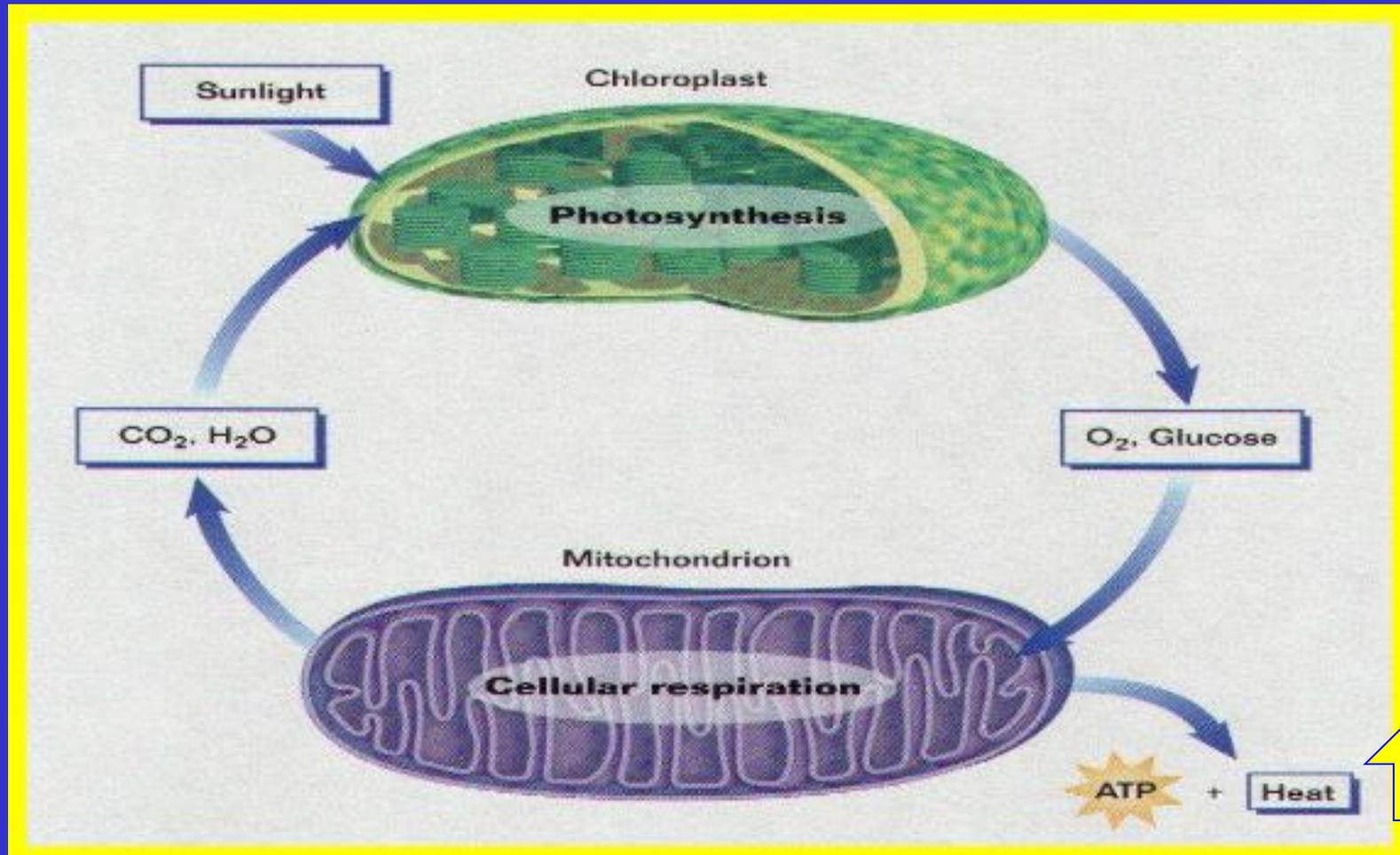
What is Photosynthesis?



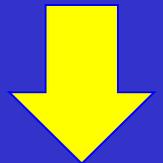
**The process in which
oxygen and glucose
undergo chemical
reactions inside cells
to release energy.**



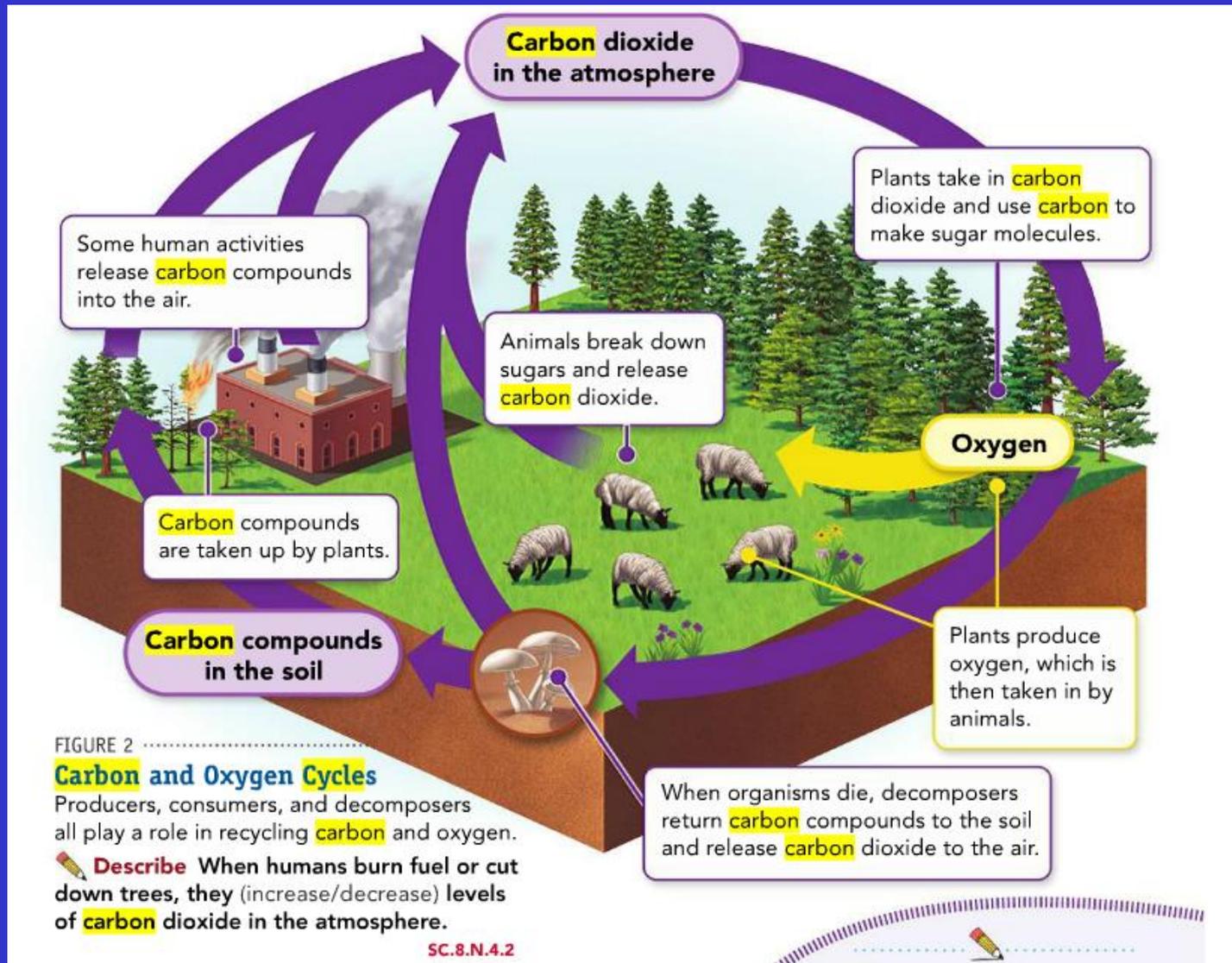
What is Cellular Respiration?



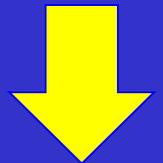
**The process by which
carbon is exchanged
among the biosphere,
geosphere, hydrosphere,
cryosphere and
atmosphere of Earth.**



What is the Carbon Cycle?



**The condition in which
an organism's internal
environment is kept
stable in spite of
changes in the external
environment.**

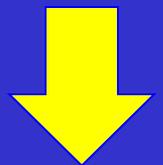


What is Homeostasis?

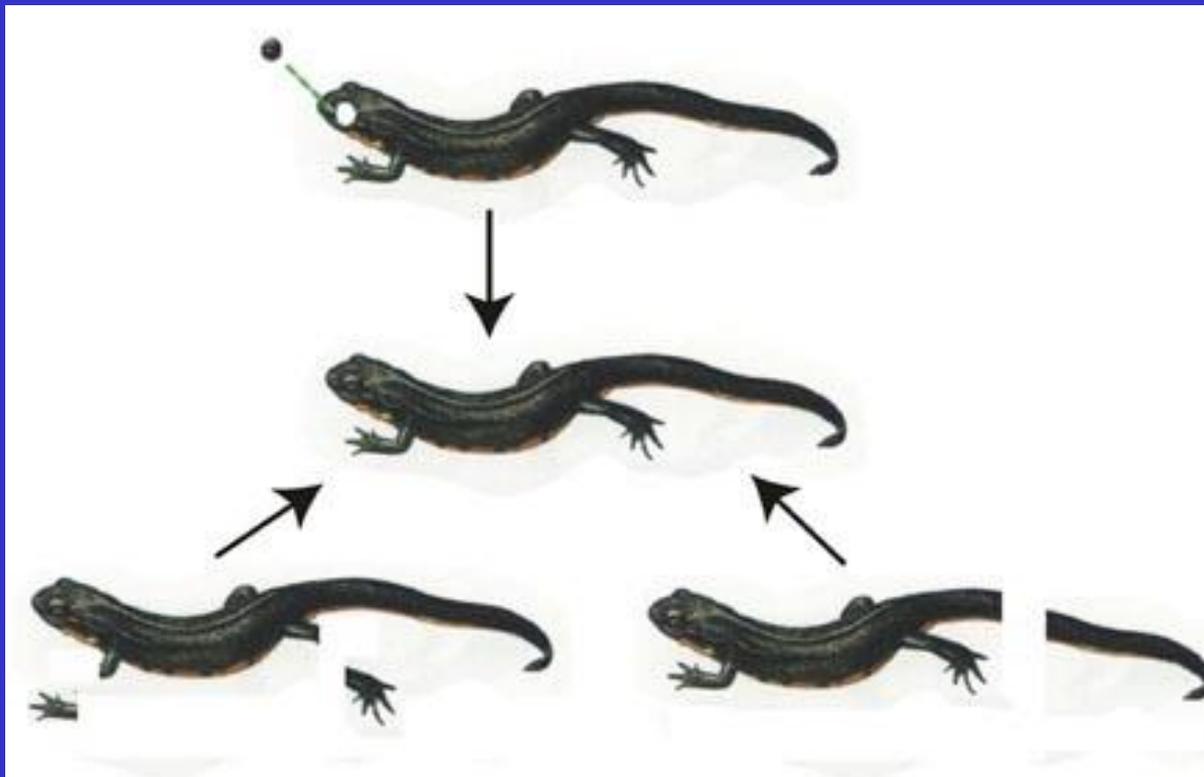
HOMEOSTASIS



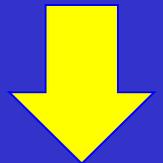
**The natural
renewal of a
structure, as of a
lost tissue or part.**



What is Regeneration?



**The sexual or asexual
process by which
organisms generate
new individuals of the
same kind;
procreation.**

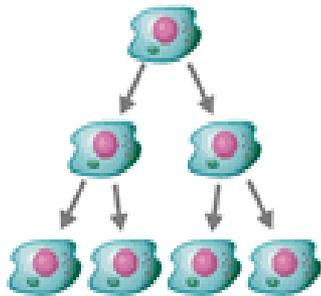


What is Reproduction?

Asexual reproduction

(A)

Unicellular organisms



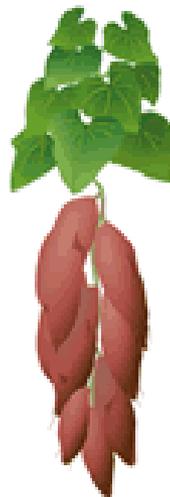
(B)

Hydras



(C)

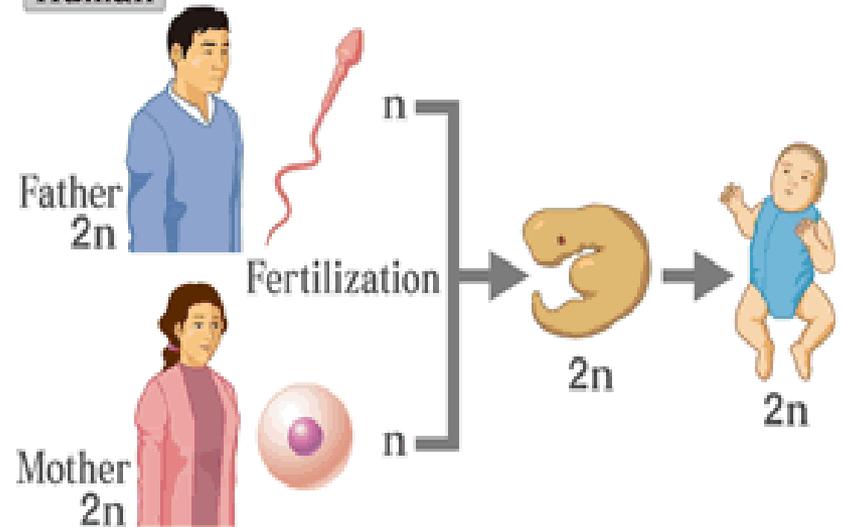
Sweet potatoes



Sexual reproduction

(D)

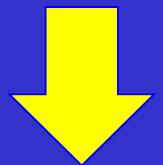
Human



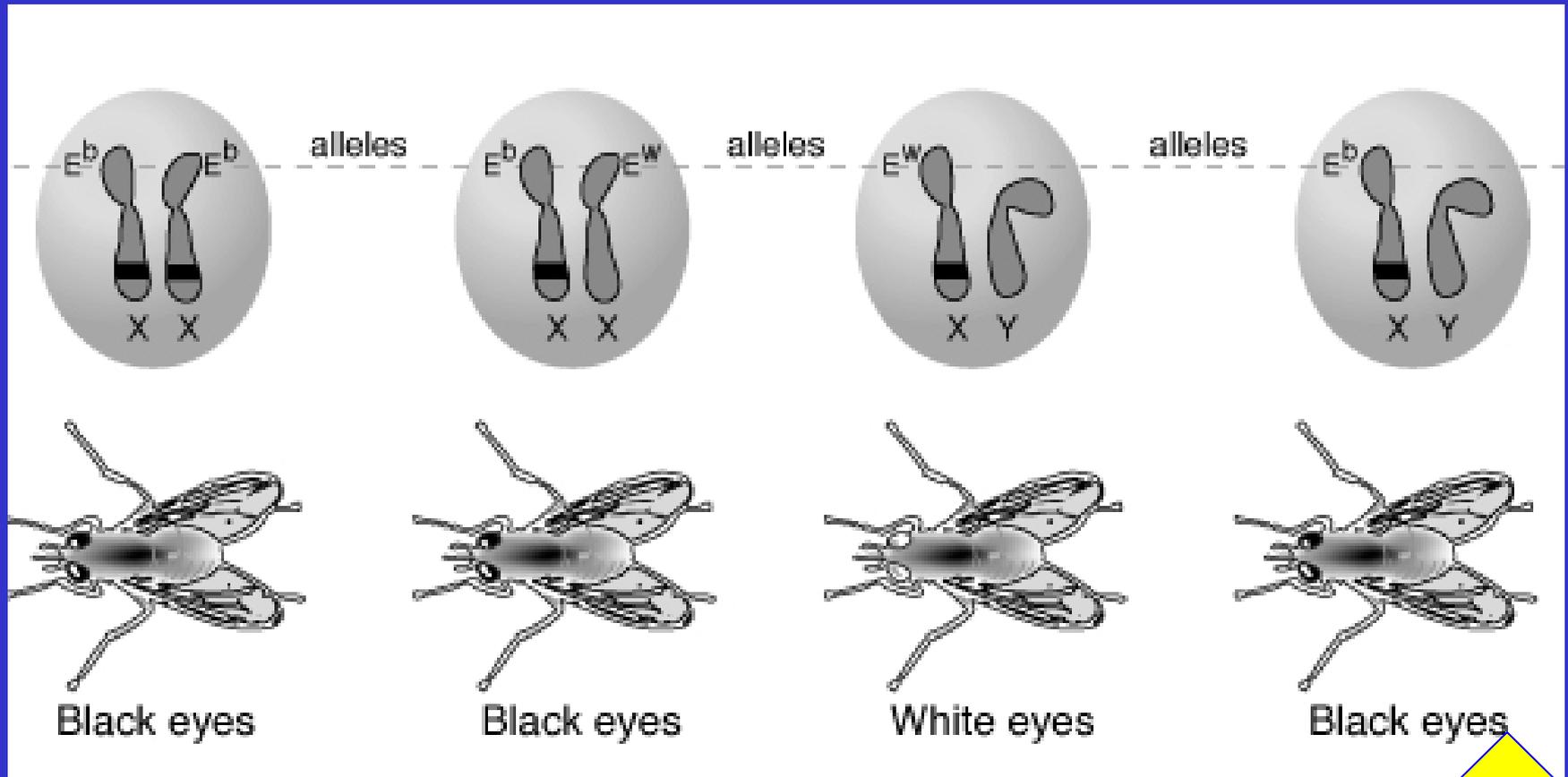
+ ZOOM



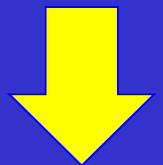
One member of a pair of genes on a chromosome that controls the same trait or characteristic.



What is an Allele?

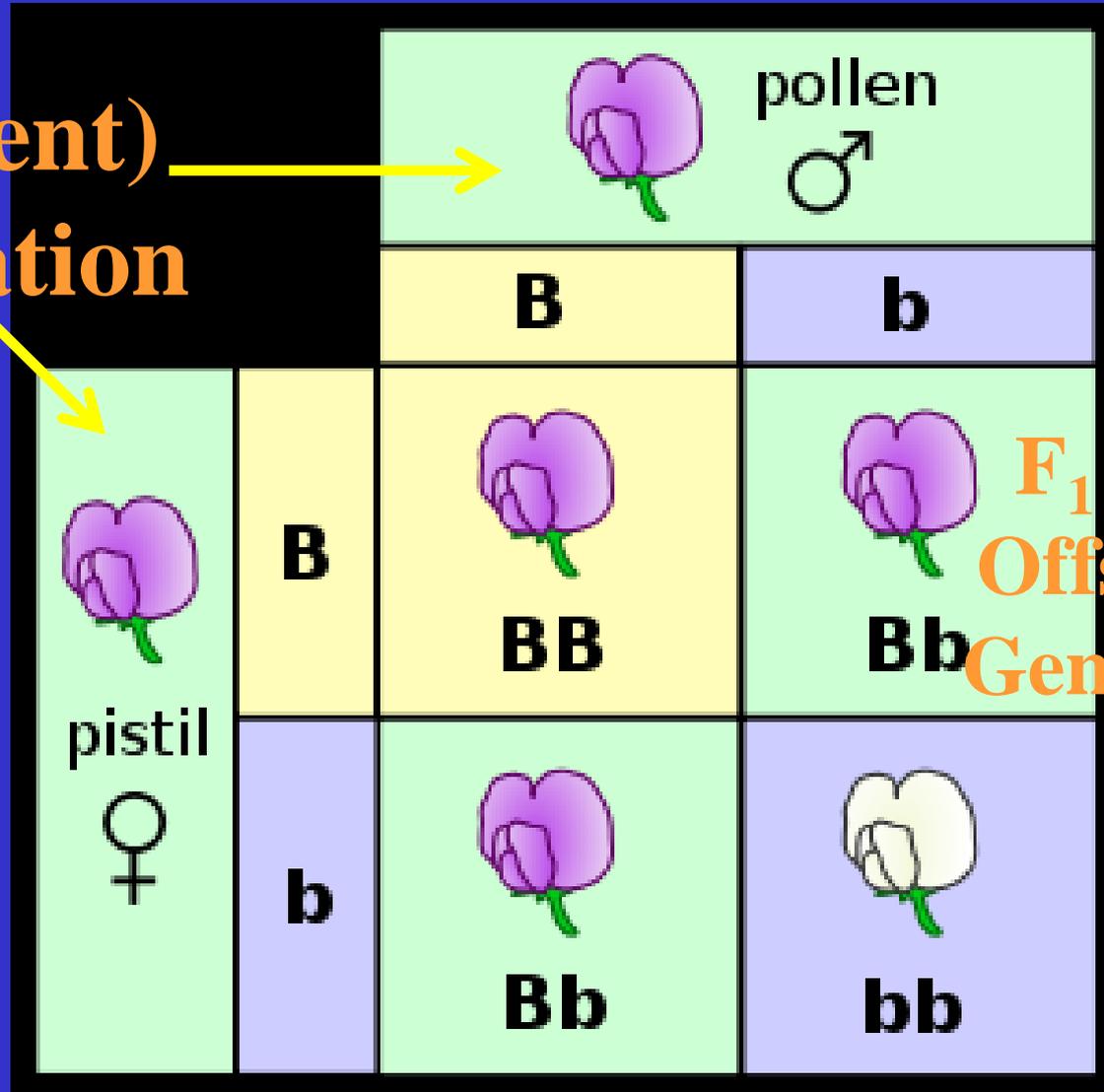


An allele on a gene that is expressed in an organism's phenotype, masking the effect of the recessive allele or gene when present.



What is a Dominant Allele?

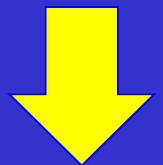
P (parent)
Generation



F₁ (First
Offspring)
Generation

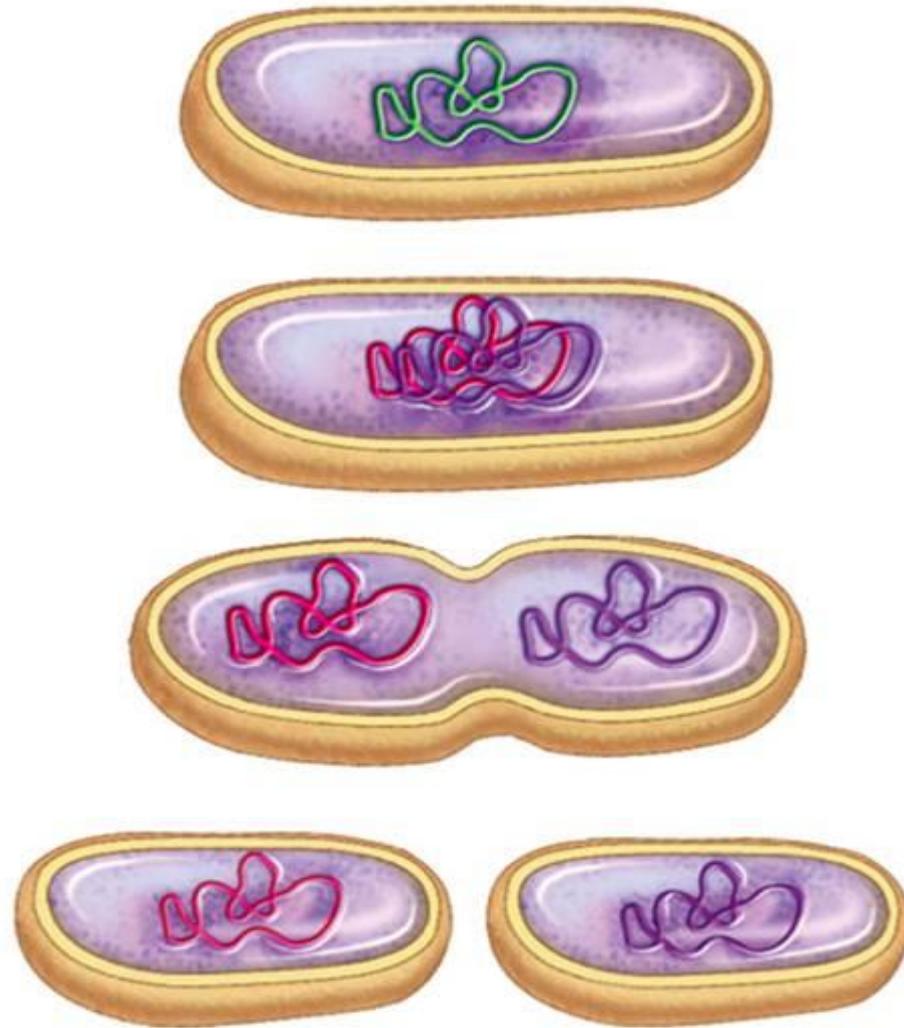


**A form of asexual
reproduction where
prokaryotic cells
divide into two
separate cells.**

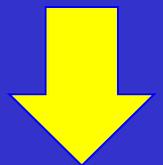


What is Binary Fission?

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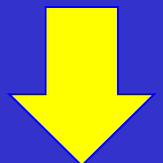
**A form of asexual
reproduction in which
a new organism
develops from an
outgrowth or bud on
another one.**



What is Budding?



1. An organism with two *different* alleles;
2. or two *identical* alleles on a gene for a certain trait.



What is Heterozygous or Homozygous?

Genetics



G **g**



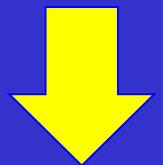
G	GG	Gg
g	Gg	gg

Genotype = Gg
Phenotype = Green skin
**Offspring = 75% green
25% yellow**
Homozygous: GG and gg
Heterozygous: Gg

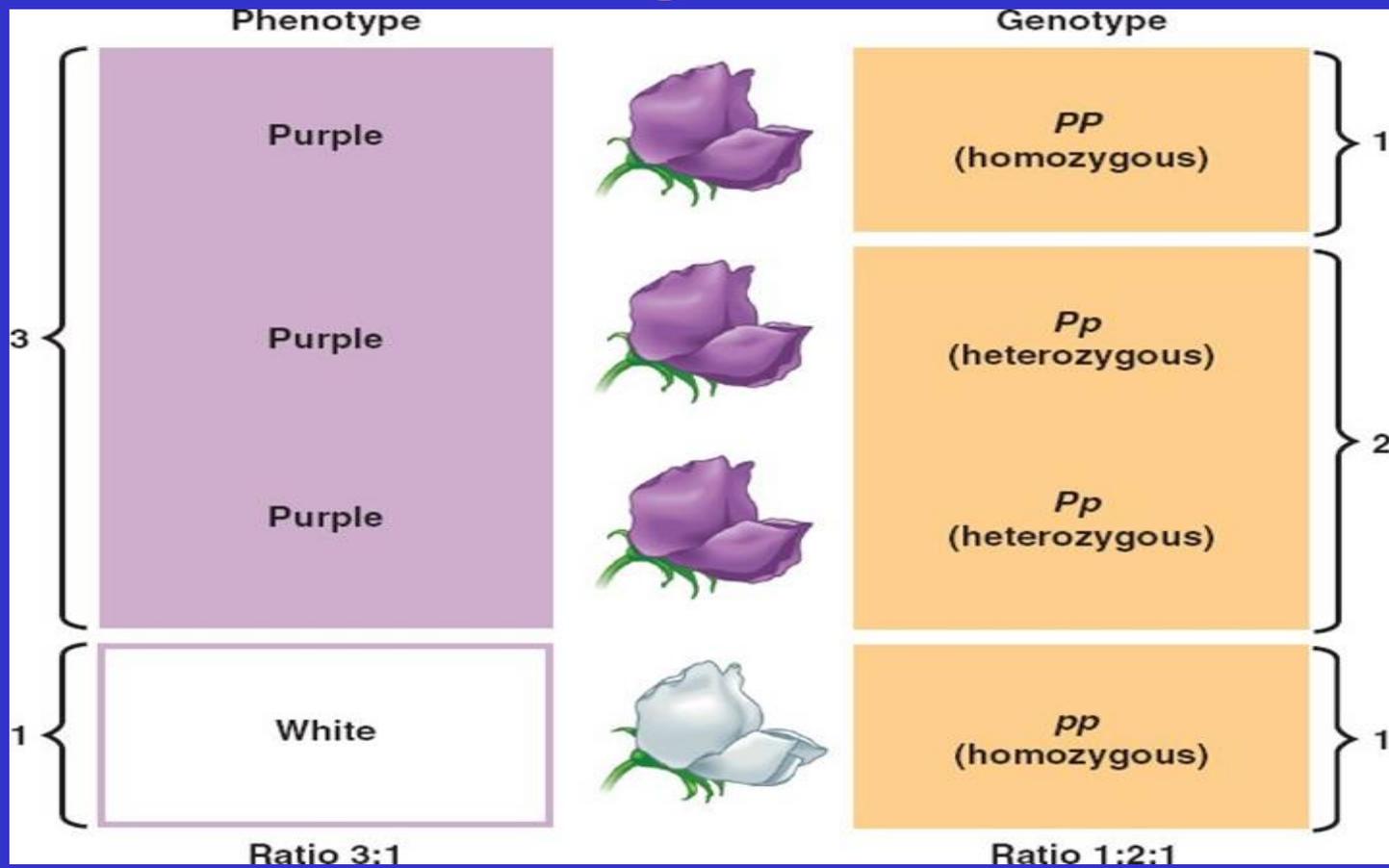


1. The set of genes that an organism carries.

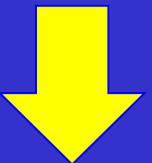
2. The physical expression of those genes.



What are: 1. Genotype: the set of genes that an organism carries;
2. Phenotype: the physical expression of those genes?

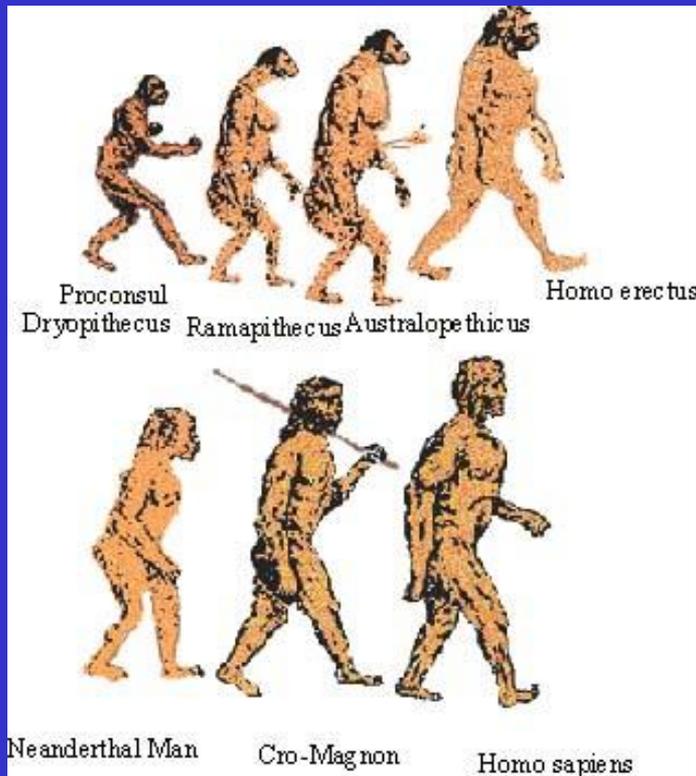


1. The process by which *groups or individuals* change behavior in order to be better suited to their environment during their lifetime;
2. The process in which the genetic structure and physical anatomy change over long periods of time in response to the changes in the environment.



What is

1. Adaptation



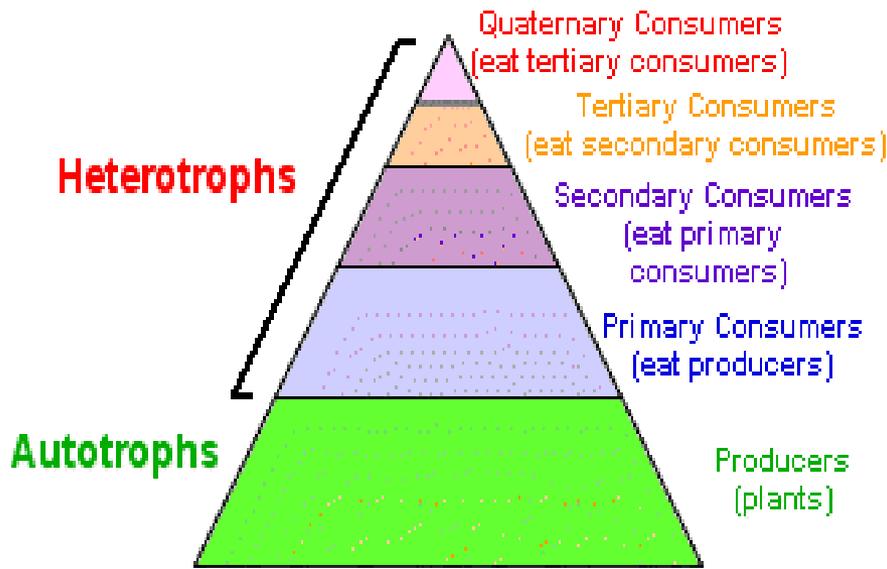
I'm a Sea Cow!

We gotta stop global warming...



2. Evolution



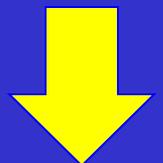


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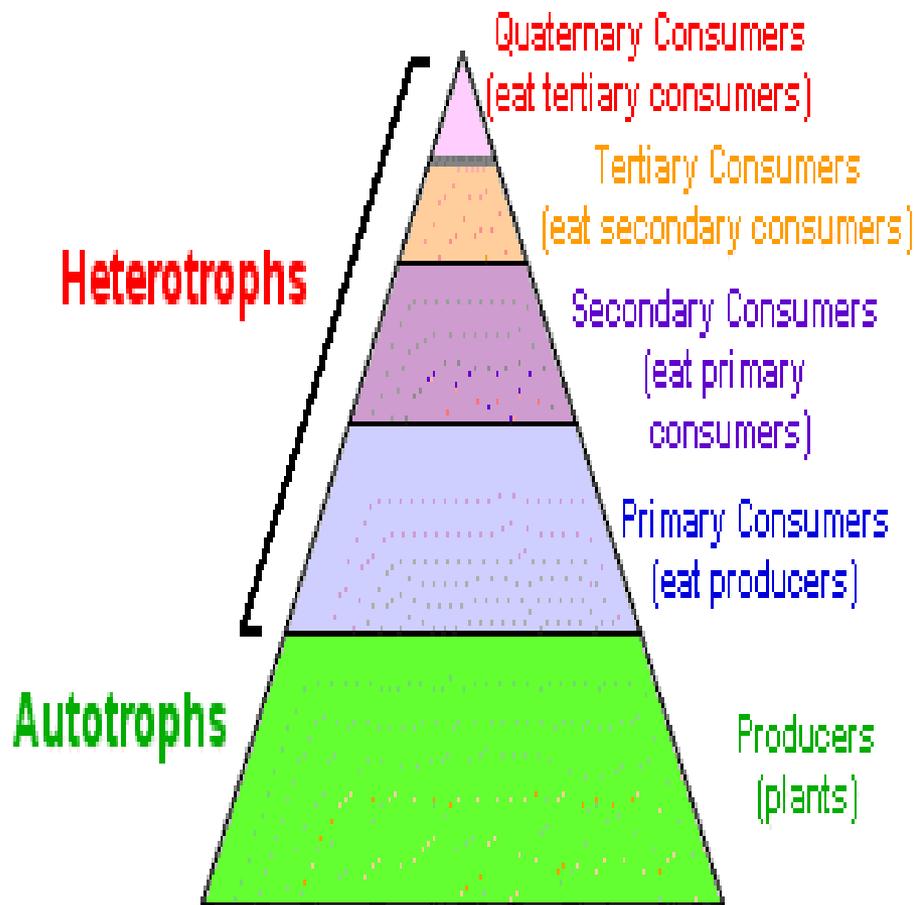
Grassland Biome	Pond Biome	Ocean Biome
grass	algae	phytoplankton
↓	↓	↓
grasshopper	mosquito larva	zooplankton
↓	↓	↓
rat	dragonfly larva	fish
↓	↓	↓
snake	fish	seal
↓	↓	↓
hawk	raccoon	white shark

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Which is a model of the Food Web? Food Chain??



The Food Web



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Sample Food Chains

Grassland Biome	Pond Biome	Ocean Biome
grass	algae	phytoplankton
grasshopper	mosquito larva	zooplankton
rat	dragonfly larva	fish
snake	fish	seal
hawk	raccoon	white shark

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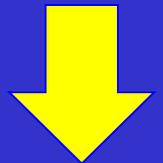


Eats

1. Plants

2. Animals

3. Everything



What is a/an

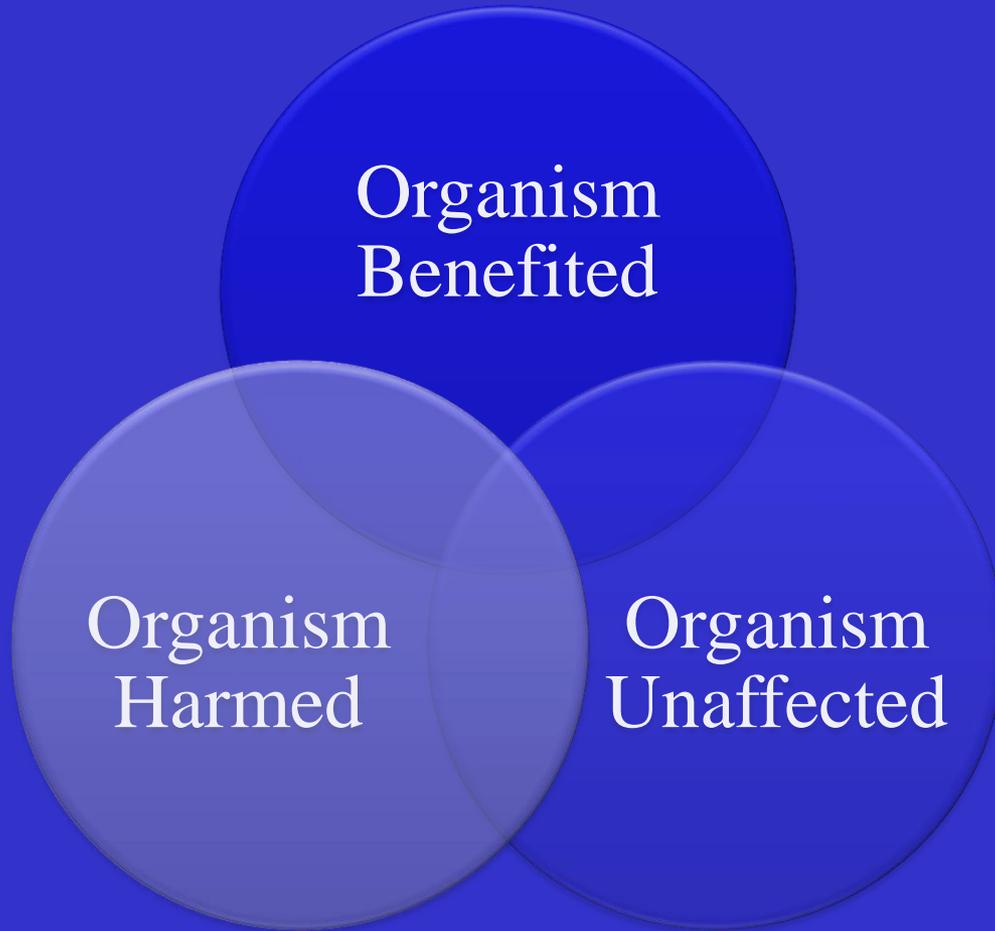
1. Herbivore

2. Carnivore

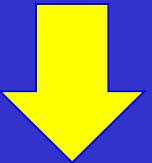
3. Omnivore



Relationships between Organisms



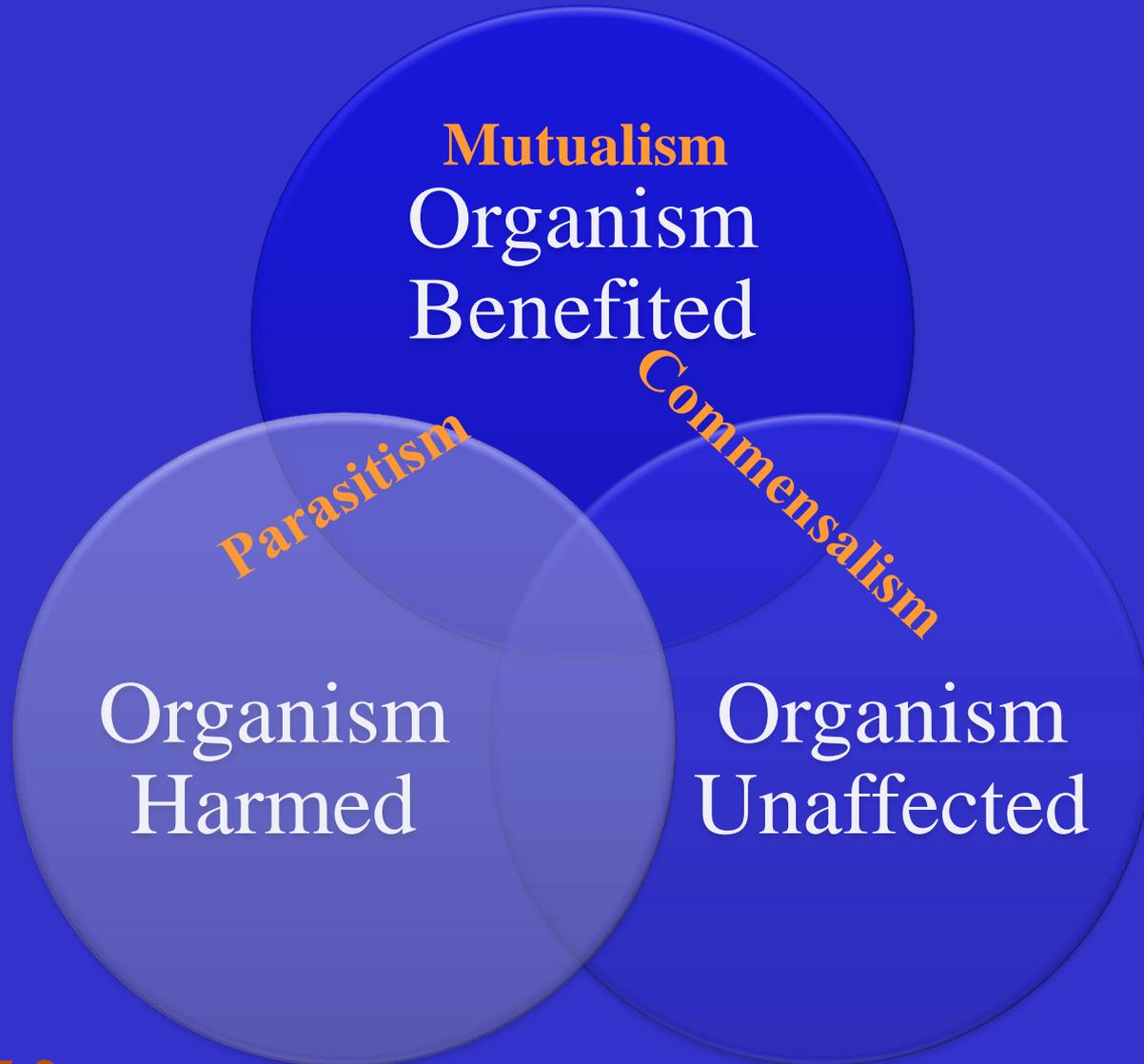
Mutualism
Commensalism
Parasitism



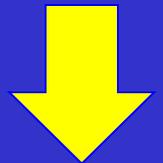
Place the terms correctly in the Venn Diagram.

SC.7.L.17. Give an example of each relationship.

Relationships between Organisms



Limiting Factors



A condition present in an environment that controls a process, particularly the growth, abundance or distribution of a population of organisms in an ecosystem.

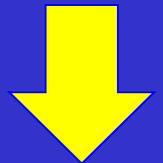


What limiting factors are represented by the images above?
What are examples of additional limiting factors?



Final Jeopardy

Make your wager



**The specific area in
a habitat or
environment in
which an organism
lives.**



What is a Niche?

