



**Biology B**  
**Unit 12 Glossary**

| <b>Term</b>           | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acidophile            | Organism who "loves" or resides in extremely acidic environments (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                                                                       |
| Autotroph             | An organism who can use the energy from the sun to create carbohydrates used for fun; also called producers (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                            |
| Binomial Nomenclature | Two-word system of naming organisms; give genus and species of organism (Unit 12, Lesson 1)                                                                |
| Biome                 | A portion of the Earth that shares the same ecosystem and environmental factors (Unit 12, Lesson 4)                                                        |
| Biosphere             | All living things on Earth (Unit 12, Lesson 4)                                                                                                             |
| Clade                 | Groups of organisms that descended from a common ancestor (Unit 12, Lesson 3)                                                                              |
| Cladistics            | System of classifying organisms according to homologous features, organizes organisms into clades (Unit 12, Lesson 3)                                      |
| Community             | All of the populations in an environment (Unit 12, Lesson 4)                                                                                               |
| Dichotomous Key       | A tool used to identify the scientific name of an organism based on characteristics the organism has or doesn't have (Unit 12, Lesson 1)                   |
| Ecosystem             | All of the populations in an environment and the environmental factors in which they live (Unit 12, Lesson 4)                                              |
| Eukaryote             | Organism composed of eukaryotic cells; relatively larger organisms with more complex organization, do contain a nucleus and organelles (Unit 12, Lesson 2) |
| Extant                | An organism or group of organisms with members that are currently alive (Unit 12, Lesson 3)                                                                |
| Extinct               | An organism or group of organisms with no members that are currently alive (Unit 12, Lesson 3)                                                             |
| Halophile             | Organism who "loves" or resides in extremely salty environments (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                                                                        |
| Heterotroph           | An organism who must consume other organisms to acquire the chemicals used as food; also called consumers (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                              |
| Homology              | A similarity between two organisms. They can be molecular (as in similar genetic code) or structural (as in similar body parts)                            |
| Motile                | Able to move (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                                                                                                                           |
| Multicellular         | Composed of two or more cells (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                                                                                                          |
| Phylogeny             | The study of the evolutionary history of life and the relationships between groups of organisms that determine their relatedness (Unit 12, Lesson 2)       |
| Population            | A group of organisms of the same species living together (Unit 12, Lesson 4)                                                                               |
| Prokaryote            | Organism composed of prokaryotic cells; microscopic organisms with simple organization, do not contain a nucleus or organelles (Unit 12, Lesson 2)         |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Taxonomy    | The study of classifying organisms according to their similarities and differences (Unit 12, Lesson 1) |
| Taxa        | A level of organization used in taxonomy; Kingdom is a taxa, for example (Unit 12, Lesson 1)           |
| Thermophile | Organism who "loves" or resides in extreme temperatures (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                            |
| Unicellular | Composed of only one cell (Unit 12, Lesson 2)                                                          |