allele	analogous
ATP	behavior (innate, learned)
biogeochemical cycle	biomolecules
carrying capacity	cellular respiration
DNA (replication, sequence, molecule)	enzyme

evolution	genes (encoding, expression, mutation)
genotype	heterozygous
homologous	homozygous
levels of organization (cell, tissue, organs, organ system, organism)	limiting factors
multicellular	mutation

nucleotide	pedigree
permeable	phenotype
phospholipids	population density
recessive trait	RNA
sex-linked trait	stimulus

symbiosis (mutualism, commensalism)	transport (active, passive)
tropism	

atom
(electron, proton, neutron)

atomic mass

atomic number

atomic theory

Avogadro's Number

balanced equation
(mass conservation)

bonding
(ionic, polar, covalent, nonpolar)

catalyst

chemical equation

chemical formulas

electron configuration	electronegativity
elements	endothermic
entropy	equilibrium
exothermic	gas laws
intermolecular forces	inversely proportional

ion (cation, anion)	Kinetic Theory
molar mass	molarity
mole	neutralization
oxidation	periodic table (families, periods)
proportional (directly, indirectly)	pure substance

reactant	reduction
solubility	stoichiometry
valence	

atom (electron, proton, neutron)	atomic mass
atomic number	catalyst
chemical formulas	compound
conduction	conservation (mass, energy, momentum)
convection currents	dilution

elements	equilibrium
fossil record	gas laws
geologic time scale	heterogeneous
homogeneous	ion
isotopes	kinetic energy

mixture (heterogeneous, homogeneous, suspension, colloid)	nuclear fusion
periodic table (families, periods)	potential energy
pure substance	radiation
solute	Solvent
star life cycle	tectonic cycle

thermal energy	velocity
waves (electromagnetic, seismic, sound)	

buoyancy	electromagnetic
fluid	gas laws
gravitation	inversely proportional
kinetic energy	magnitude
momentum	Ohm's Law (voltage, current, resistance)

potential energy	power
proportional	Scalar
specific heat	thermodynamics
vectors	velocity
viscosity	work