

6th Six Weeks Vocabulary (words on front and back)

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6th Grade Science

Animalia*- All organisms in this kingdom are multicellular eukaryotes. They are heterotrophs and get energy for their life processes by eating other organisms. Can be either vertebrates or invertebrates.

Archaea- Unicellular prokaryotes. Often live in extreme environments. They are different from bacteria in the fact that they contain molecules in their cell walls that are not found in any other organisms.

Asexual reproduction- when one cell divides and forms two new organisms.

Autotrophic*- organisms that convert energy from light or inorganic substances to usable energy.

Bacteria- Unicellular prokaryotes. Produce asexually through a process called fission.

Cell- The basic unit of an organism.

Domain- the 3 groups scientists divide all living things on Earth into.

Eubacteria*- same as bacteria.

Eukaryotic- cells that have a nucleus and other membrane bound organelles.

Fungi*- Eukaryotes that are mostly multicellular heterotrophs.

Heterotrophic*- organisms that obtain energy from other organisms.

Kingdom*- The classification into which living organisms are grouped, just below domain.

Multicellular*- Organisms made up of more than one cell. 1

Nucleus- a membrane bound organelle that contains a cell's genetic information.

Plantae*- Eukaryotic and multicellular and make their own food (autotrophic) through photosynthesis.

Prokaryotic- Cells that do not have a nucleus or other membrane-bound organelles.

Protista- Eukaryotes, Scientists classify this kingdom as plantlike, animallike, or funguslike based on which group they most resemble. They will always have a nucleus.

Sexual reproduction*- occurs when the reproductive cells of one or two parent organisms join and form a new organism.

Taxonomy- The way scientists divide all living things on Earth.

Unicellular- Organisms made up of only one cell.

Abiotic- The non-living parts of an ecosystem.

Biotic- The living or once living things in an ecosystem.

Community- All the populations living in the same area at the same time.

Equilibrium- When an ecosystem is in a relatively stable state that keeps population sizes within a sustainable range (not too many of a certain species alive or dead).

Population- All the population of the same species living in the same area at the same time.