

What is an ion, and how is an ion formed?

What are the three primary subatomic particles?

What are the largest taxa called?

What is mutation?

What are the levels of biological organization that are immediately above and below population?

What are the four classes of biological macromolecules?

Which of the classes of macromolecules is not a polymer class?

What are the major differences between prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells?

What is negative feedback?

If the results of an experiment don't agree with the prediction, what does that tell us?

What are the two kinds of chemical bonds described in this class?

How many - and what type of - orbitals are contained in the second energy level?

What are the four predominant elements contained in organisms?

What is an enzyme?

What is valence, and what is its value for nitrogen?

What is a hydrogen bond?

What two kinds of substance contain carbonyl functional groups?

What are isomers?

What is specific heat capacity?

Why is ice less dense than liquid water?

What is pH and what is its range?