

## Exam Review Guide I

1. Organisms that are “self-nourishing” and are commonly called producers are also known as **autotroph**; organisms that feed on “other organisms” sometimes referred to as consumers are called **heterotroph**.
2. A relationship in which one organism benefits from the relationship and the other organism is harmed like a dog and a tapeworm is called a **host - parasite** relationship
3. In succession the first grasses and weeds to inhabit a newly plowed field are called **pioneer** species
4. In Ohio the most complex and stable plant community is a Beech-Maple forest, this community is called **climax community**
5. Food Web – see board
6. The green pigment in plants is called **chlorophyll**; this pigment is located in organelles that are only found in plants called **chloroplast**; this organelle is the site of photosynthesis.
7. Cells that lack a nucleus and other membrane organelles and resemble the first life on earth are called **prokaryotic** cells. Cells that have a nucleus and other membrane organelles are called **eukaryotic** cells
8. The **mitochondria** is the site of cellular respiration and is sometimes called the cells powerhouse.
9. DNA is located in the cells **nucleus**
10. The site where the genetic code is translated into a protein (site of protein synthesis) is called the **ribosome**. These structures are sometimes located on the surface of the cells highway or canal called the **endoplasmic reticulum (ER)**
11. List three structures that are found in plant cells, but not animal cells  
**chloroplast, cell wall, central vacuole**
12. Neutral solutions have a pH of **7** acids have a pH between **1-6**; and bases have a pH between **8** and **14**. If you get a base on your fingers it tends to feel slippery.
13. Label the parts of the below atom and determine its atomic number and atomic mass
14. The part of the atom that is involved in forming chemical bonds is the **electrons** and this subatomic particle has a negative charge.
15. Atoms are electrically neutral but if the atom loses an electron it becomes **positive** in charge and if it gains an electron it becomes **negative**

Mid-term review sheet I

autotroph(s)   heterotroph(s)                      host   parasite                      pioneer