LIST characteristics and features of prokaryotic cells
LIST eukaryotic organelles
LIST mechanisms of genetic change
OUTLINE the function of eukaryotic organelles
OUTLINE origin and evolution of the mitochondria and chloroplasts
OUTLINE origin and evolution of the endoplasmic reticulum and the golgi apparatus
OUTLINE the different mechanisms of genetic change or variation
DESCRIBE convergent evolution
DESCRIBE the genomes of prokaryotes
IDENTIFY extinct and extant species from a phylogenetic tree
COMPARE in evolutionary terms two organisms that are closely related to two organisms that are not closely related
COMPARE prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
SUGGEST the location for cellular respiration among prokaryotes
DISCUSS the reasoning behind the creation of two new and different domains
DISCUSS how molecular data and morphological data are used to classify organisms
DISCUSS the pros and cons of using molecular data and morphological data are used to classify organisms
DISCUSS maximum parsimony as it relates to the creation of phylogenetic trees
DISCUSS why biologists agree that glycolysis is an ancient metabolic pathway
DISCUSS the effect that adaptive radiation has had on earth's biodiversity
EXPLAIN how maximum parsimony is used to help distinguish between analogous and homologous traits in the creation of phylogenetic trees
EXPLAIN adaptive radiation
DEDUCE the most likely mutation when comparing amino acid sequences among different species
PREDICT the effects of a mutation and the structure and function of a protein after given information about its amino acid sequence
DETERMINE an amino acid sequence given a mRNA strand and a genetic look up table
DESIGN a phylogenetic tree from a data table of molecular data