Interphase	Mitosis	ATP
Alcohol and Lactic Acid	Diffusion	Osmosis
Lipids and Proteins	46	Isotonic Solution
Hypertonic Solution	Hypotonic Solution	Diploid
Ribosomes	Nucleotide	Daughter Cells
Mitochondria	Chloroplasts	Products of Photosynthesis
36-38	2	Muscle Fatigue

Adenosine Triphosphate (form of chemical energy for all cells)	Process of producing body cells (division of the nucleus into 2 identical daughter cells)	Preceeds mitosis; occurs in 3 phases (G1, S-DNA replication, G2)
The movement of water from highly concentrated areas of water (low solute) to low concentrated areas of water (high solute)	The movement of molecules from high to low concentration	2 end products of fermentation
Equal amounts of solute inside and outside cell	# of human chromosomes in a body cell	Composition of the cell membrane
Containing both copies of each set of chromosomes - one from each parent (all body cells)	The concentration of solutes is lower outside cell (cell swells)	The concentration of solutes is higher outside cell (cell shrinks)
2 resulting cells from mitosis (genetically identical)	Monomer of nucleic acids, made of a 5-carbon sugar, phosphate and nitrogen base	Produce PROTEINS!
O_2 and $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (same as reactants of cellular respiration)	Site of photosynthesis in plant cells	Manufacture cellular energy through aerobic respiration
Effect of lactic acid buildup in muscle cells	Total number of ATP molecules produced from anaerobic respiration	Total number of ATP molecules produced from aerobic respiration