

	<b>Science as a Process</b>	<b>Evolution</b>	<b>Energy Transfer</b>	<b>Continuity &amp; Change</b>	<b>Structure &amp; Function</b>	<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Interdependence in Nature</b>	<b>Science, Technology and Society</b>
<b>Cells</b>	The discovery & early study of cells progressed with the invention and improvement of microscopes	The matching machinery of all eukaryotic cilia provides evidence for a broad evolutionary connection among eukaryotes	ATP powers cellular work	Replicated DNA is packed in chromosomes that are separated at mitosis & meiosis	The folded, membranous organization of the mitochondrion enhances the productivity of cellular respiration	Freshwater protists, such as paramecium, have contractile vacuoles that maintain water balance	Cells in a multicellular organism are coordinated by various modes of cell-cell communication	Advances in cancer research depend on progress in our basic understanding of how cells work