

T1 active site	T1 Active transport	T1 amylopectin
T1 amylose	T1 Anticoagulants	T1 anticodons
T1 Antihypertensives	T1 Atherosclerosis	T1 Atrial systole

T1	T1	T1
A branched polymer of alpha-glucose that forms part of starch.	The movement of substances across a cell membrane against their concentration gradient using energy and carrier proteins.	The region of an enzyme where the substrate binds and reacts.
T1	T1	T1
A sequence of three nucleotides in tRNA that pairs with a complementary codon in mRNA.	Substances that reduce or prevent blood clotting.	An unbranched polymer of alpha-glucose that forms part of starch and coils into a helix.
T1	T1	T1
Contraction of the atria, pushing blood into the ventricles.	The development of fatty deposits in artery walls, which can narrow the lumen and reduce blood flow.	Medicines used to lower high blood pressure.

T1 Blood pressure	T1 Bohr effect	T1 Competitive inhibitors
T1 Condensation	T1 confounders	T1 cooperative binding
T1 Correlation is not causation.	T1 degenerate	T1 deletion

T1 A molecule that blocks the active site by competing with the substrate; more substrate can overcome it.	T1 The reduced affinity of haemoglobin for oxygen at higher carbon dioxide concentration and lower pH, promoting oxygen unloading.	T1 The force per unit area exerted by blood on the walls of blood vessels.
T1 Binding that changes a protein's affinity for further molecules, as when oxygen binding increases haemoglobin's affinity for additional oxygen.	T1 Variables associated with both an investigated factor and an outcome that can distort their apparent relationship.	T1 A chemical reaction in which molecules join and a small molecule, commonly water, is eliminated.
T1 A mutation in which one or more nucleotides are lost from a DNA sequence.	T1 Describing the genetic code because more than one codon can specify the same amino acid.	T1 An observed association between variables does not by itself show that changing one causes a change in the other.

T1 Diastole	T1 Diffusion	T1 dipole
T1 DNA polymerase	T1 endothelium	T1 enzyme
T1 ester bonds	T1 Facilitated diffusion	T1 fibrin

T1 A pair or separation of opposite electric charges, producing a positive and a negative end.	T1 Net movement down a concentration gradient, no ATP.	T1 The relaxation phase of a heart chamber's cycle, during which it can fill with blood.
T1 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.	T1 The thin layer of cells lining the inside of blood vessels.	T1 An enzyme that synthesises DNA by adding nucleotides to a growing strand using a template.
T1 The insoluble protein mesh that traps cells to form a blood clot.	T1 Passive movement down a concentration or electrochemical gradient through a membrane channel or carrier protein.	T1 A covalent linkage formed between a carboxyl-derived group and an oxygen attached to a carbon group, as in fats.

T1 fibrinogen	T1 fluid mosaic model	T1 frameshift
T1 Genetic screening	T1 glycogen	T1 glycosidic bond
T1 hydrogen bonds	T1 Hydrolysis	T1 induced-fit

T1 A change in how codons are grouped after insertion or deletion of a nucleotide number that is not a multiple of three in a coding sequence.	T1 The model of the cell membrane as a fluid phospholipid bilayer with proteins scattered through it like tiles.	T1 The soluble blood protein converted to fibrin during clotting.
T1 A covalent linkage joining a sugar to another group, including the links between sugar units in carbohydrates.	T1 A highly branched glucose polysaccharide used for energy storage in animals and fungi.	T1 Testing for genetic variants or chromosome changes that may indicate a condition, carrier status or increased risk.
T1 A model in which substrate binding changes an enzyme's active-site shape to favour the reaction.	T1 Breaking chemical bonds by reaction with water.	T1 An attraction between a hydrogen atom bonded to an electronegative atom and a suitable electronegative atom with a lone pair.

T1 insertion	T1 mass transport	T1 mononucleotide
T1 mRNA	T1 Mutations	T1 non-competitive inhibitors
T1 non-overlapping	T1 Osmosis	T1 peptide bond

T1 A pentose (deoxyribose or ribose), a phosphate and a nitrogenous base.	T1 Bulk movement of substances over distances, as in blood circulation or transport through plant vessels.	T1 A mutation in which one or more nucleotides are added to a DNA sequence.
T1 A molecule that binds away from the active site and changes its shape; extra substrate cannot overcome it.	T1 A change in genetic material, such as a DNA sequence or chromosome structure.	T1 Messenger RNA: an RNA copy carrying genetic information from DNA to ribosomes for protein synthesis.
T1 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.	T1 Water moving from higher to lower water potential across a partially permeable membrane. Endocytosis and exocytosis move bulk material in vesicles.	T1 Describing a genetic code in which each nucleotide belongs to only one codon in a reading frame.

T1 phosphodiester bonds	T1 plaque	T1 polar solvent
T1 primary structure	T1 prothrombin	T1 quaternary
T1 ribosome	T1 risk factors	T1 Saturated

T1 A solvent whose molecules have an uneven charge distribution, allowing interactions with ions and other polar substances.	T1 A fatty deposit within an artery wall that may narrow its lumen and contribute to cardiovascular disease.	T1 A covalent linkage through a phosphate group joining adjacent sugars in a nucleic-acid strand.
T1 The level of protein structure describing how two or more polypeptide subunits associate.	T1 An inactive plasma protein converted into thrombin during blood clotting.	T1 The sequence of amino acids in a protein chain.
T1 Describing a fatty acid with no carbon-carbon double bonds.	T1 A characteristic, exposure or behaviour associated with a higher chance of disease; a risk factor is not a guarantee that disease will occur.	T1 A cellular structure that joins amino acids into a polypeptide using information from messenger RNA.

T1 secondary	T1 semi-conservative	T1 Statins
T1 substitution	T1 tertiary	T1 thrombin
T1 thromboplastin	T1 triglyceride	T1 triplet

T1 Medicines that inhibit an enzyme involved in cholesterol synthesis and can lower blood LDL cholesterol.	T1 Describing DNA replication in which each resulting double-stranded molecule contains one original strand and one newly synthesised strand.	T1 Local folding of a polypeptide into structures such as alpha-helices and beta-sheets, stabilised by hydrogen bonds.
T1 An enzyme that converts soluble fibrinogen into insoluble fibrin during clotting.	T1 The overall three-dimensional folding of one polypeptide chain, maintained by interactions between its side chains.	T1 A mutation in which one nucleotide or base pair is replaced by another.
T1 A sequence of three DNA nucleotides that corresponds to one codon in the genetic code.	T1 A lipid formed from glycerol joined to three fatty acids by ester bonds.	T1 A term used for tissue-factor-containing material that helps initiate the blood-clotting cascade.

T1 tRNA	T1 Unsaturated	T1 Ventricular systole
T1 water potential	T2 acrosome	T2 aseptic technique
T2 blastocyst	T2 calcium	T2 capsule

T1	T1	T1
Contraction of the ventricles, raising pressure and ejecting blood into the arteries.	Containing one or more carbon-carbon double or triple bonds rather than only single bonds.	Transfer RNA: an RNA molecule that carries a particular amino acid to a ribosome and pairs its anticodon with an mRNA codon.
T2	T2	T1
Procedures that reduce contamination by unwanted microorganisms during handling and culture.	The cap on a sperm head containing enzymes that digest a path into the egg.	A measure of the tendency of water to move, determined by its free energy relative to pure water under specified conditions.
T2	T2	T2
A protective layer outside the cell wall of some bacteria that can aid attachment and reduce attack by host defences.	Calcium ions: mineral ions needed for processes including signalling, muscle contraction and blood clotting.	An early mammalian embryo with a fluid-filled cavity, an outer cell layer and an inner cell mass.

T2 cell wall	T2 corridors	T2 cortical reaction
T2 Crossing over	T2 cytokinesis	T2 differential gene expression
T2 diploid	T2 double fertilisation	T2 egg

T2 The release of cortical granule contents after sperm fusion, changing the egg's outer layers to help prevent entry of additional sperm.	T2 Habitat links that allow organisms to move between otherwise separated habitat areas.	T2 A supportive layer outside the cell membrane in plants, fungi and many microorganisms.
T2 The use of different sets or levels of gene products in different cells or conditions.	T2 The division of a cell's cytoplasm to form separate daughter cells.	T2 In prophase I, homologous chromatids swap sections, mixing alleles within chromosome pairs.
T2 A female gamete that can fuse with a male gamete during fertilisation.	T2 In flowering plants, fusion of one sperm nucleus with the egg and another with the polar nuclei, producing a zygote and endosperm.	T2 Having two complete sets of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.

T2 endemic	T2 eukaryotic	T2 flagellum
T2 haploid	T2 Hardy–Weinberg equation	T2 heterozygosity index
T2 Independent assortment	T2 Index of diversity	T2 magnesium

T2 A long, whip-like cell appendage involved in movement, such as the tail of a sperm cell.	T2 Describing cells with a membrane-bound nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles.	T2 Describing a species naturally restricted to a particular geographical area.
T2 A measure of genetic diversity expressing the chance that two sampled alleles at a locus differ.	T2 The relation $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$ for genotype frequencies under Hardy–Weinberg conditions, with $p + q = 1$ for two alleles.	T2 Having one complete set of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.
T2 Magnesium ions: mineral ions required in chlorophyll and as cofactors for many enzymes.	T2 A numerical measure combining information about species richness and the distribution of individuals among species.	T2 Each homologous pair lines up and separates at random in meiosis I.

T2 Magnification	T2 Meiosis	T2 microfibrils
T2 Mitosis	T2 mitotic index	T2 niche
T2 nitrate	T2 organ systems	T2 organs

T2 Fine bundles of cellulose chains that provide strength to plant cell walls.	T2 A type of nuclear division that produces haploid nuclei with half the original chromosome number and creates genetic variation.	T2 The ratio of an image's size to the corresponding actual size of the object.
T2 The role of a species in an ecosystem, including its resource use and interactions with environmental conditions and other organisms.	T2 The proportion of observed cells undergoing mitosis.	T2 Nuclear division that produces two genetically identical nuclei with the same chromosome number as the original nucleus.
T2 Several tissues working together at one function, such as the heart or a leaf.	T2 Groups of organs working together, such as the digestive system.	T2 A compound containing the nitrate ion, NO₃ with a single negative charge.

T2 Phloem	T2 plasmodesmata	T2 pluripotent
T2 polygenic	T2 post-transcriptional modification	T2 prokaryotic
T2 resolution	T2 seed banks	T2 Species richness

T2 Able to develop into the cell types of the body, but not by itself into a complete organism with its extraembryonic tissues.	T2 Channels through plant cell walls that connect the cytoplasm of neighbouring cells.	T2 The plant tissue carrying dissolved food from source to sink.
T2 Describing cells that lack a membrane-bound nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles.	T2 Processing of RNA after transcription, such as splicing, capping and addition of a poly-A tail in eukaryotes.	T2 Describes a trait controlled by several genes together, such as height.
T2 How many species.	T2 A stored collection of seeds for conservation or a reserve of viable seeds naturally present in soil.	T2 The ability to distinguish fine detail or closely separated features.

T2 sperm	T2 three-domain system	T2 tissues
T2 totipotent	T2 turbidity	T2 Xylem
T2 zona pellucida	T3 absolute uncertainty	T3 anomalous result

T2 A group of cells organised to carry out a particular function.	T2 Classification of cellular life into Bacteria, Archaea and Eukarya.	T2 Male reproductive cells that can fuse with egg cells during fertilisation.
T2 The plant tissue carrying water and minerals up from the roots.	T2 Cloudiness caused by suspended material; in a microbial culture it can provide an indirect estimate of cell concentration.	T2 Able to produce all cell types, including extraembryonic tissues, needed to develop a complete organism.
T3 A reading inconsistent with the others – a point far from the line – checked by repeating that treatment, not silently deleted.	T3 The estimated uncertainty in a measurement expressed in the same units as the measurement.	T2 The glycoprotein layer around a mammalian egg that participates in sperm recognition and changes after fertilisation.

T3 bar chart	T3 colorimeter	T3 control treatment
T3 control variable	T3 dependent variable	T3 error bars
T3 gradient	T3 graticule	T3 hypothesis

T3 A whole treatment left unchanged (solvent with no trifluralin; water instead of methanol) so that any difference can be attributed to the independent variable alone.	T3 An instrument that measures light absorption or transmission through a sample at a selected wavelength.	T3 A graph using separated bars to represent values or frequencies for categories.
T3 Lines on a graph indicating a stated measure of variation or uncertainty around a plotted value.	T3 The measured or calculated outcome whose response to changes in another variable is studied.	T3 A factor kept constant or otherwise accounted for so its effect does not distort an investigation.
T3 A proposed explanation or prediction that can be tested using evidence.	T3 A scale in a microscope eyepiece that must be calibrated against a known scale before measuring specimens.	T3 The spatial rate and direction of change of a quantity; for a scalar field its gradient points towards the steepest increase.

T3 independent variable	T3 line graph	T3 mitotic index
T3 Percentage uncertainty	T3 semi-quantitative	T3 Significant figures
T3 standard deviation	T3 systematic error	T3 uncertainties

T3 The proportion of observed cells undergoing mitosis.	T3 A graph using plotted points, often joined by lines, to show how one variable changes with another.	T3 An input or factor whose value is chosen or varied to examine its effect on another quantity.
T3 The meaningful digits in a measured or rounded number, beginning with its first non-zero digit.	T3 Providing approximate amounts, ranges or comparisons rather than precise numerical measurements.	T3 The absolute uncertainty divided by the measured value, multiplied by one hundred.
T3 Estimated limits or measures of doubt associated with measured or calculated values.	T3 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T3 A measure of spread equal to the square root of the variance.

T4 absorption spectrum	T4 action spectrum	T4 active
T4 allele frequency	T4 allopatric	T4 antibodies
T4 antigens	T4 B memory cells	T4 bactericidal

T4 Describing immunity produced by a person's own immune response, as after infection or vaccination.	T4 A graph showing how the effectiveness of a process varies with the wavelength of light.	T4 The pattern of wavelengths absorbed by a substance, often seen as missing bands or lines in transmitted light.
T4 Proteins made by immune cells that bind to specific antigens.	T4 Describing speciation in populations separated geographically, which reduces or prevents gene flow.	T4 How common a particular allele is among all copies of that gene in a population.
T4 Able to kill bacteria.	T4 Long-lived B lymphocytes formed after an immune response that enable a faster response to the same antigen.	T4 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.

T4 Bacteriostatic	T4 capsid	T4 Cellular
T4 climax community	T4 community	T4 death
T4 dendrochronology	T4 dilution plating	T4 directional selection

T4 T helper cells coordinate, T killer cells T destroy infected cells, T memory cells persist.	T4 The protein coat surrounding a virus's genetic material.	T4 Able to inhibit bacterial growth and reproduction without necessarily killing the cells.
T4 The phase of a microbial culture in which cells die faster than new cells are produced, so the viable population declines.	T4 All the populations of different species living and interacting in an area.	T4 In a classical succession model, a relatively stable mature community expected under the prevailing conditions; disturbance can alter or replace it.
T4 Selection favouring one extreme of a trait, shifting the population in that direction.	T4 Diluting a microbial sample and culturing measured volumes on agar to estimate viable cell concentration from colony counts.	T4 The study of tree-ring patterns to date wood and infer past environmental conditions.

T4 ecosystem	T4 enhanced greenhouse effect	T4 Gel electrophoresis
T4 global warming potential	T4 Gross primary productivity	T4 habitat
T4 herd immunity	T4 HIV	T4 Humoral

T4 A technique that separates charged molecules through a gel using an electric field.	T4 Additional warming caused by increased greenhouse-gas concentrations strengthening the atmosphere's retention of outgoing infrared radiation.	T4 A community of organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
T4 The place where an organism lives.	T4 The total rate at which producers capture energy or fix carbon before their respiratory losses are subtracted.	T4 A measure comparing the warming effect of an emitted greenhouse gas with that of carbon dioxide over a specified time horizon.
T4 B effector cells → plasma cells → antibodies.	T4 Human immunodeficiency virus: a virus that attacks immune cells, particularly helper T cells, and can cause AIDS.	T4 Indirect protection arising when population immunity reduces transmission and makes infection of susceptible individuals less likely.

T4 lag	T4 light-dependent reactions	T4 light-independent reactions
T4 Limiting factors	T4 log	T4 Mycobacterium tuberculosis
T4 net primary productivity	T4 niche	T4 passive

T4 Carbon-fixation reactions of photosynthesis that use ATP and reduced NADP to produce organic molecules; they do not directly absorb light.	T4 Photosynthetic reactions that use light energy to form ATP and reduced NADP, with oxygen released from water.	T4 The phase after microorganisms enter a new culture medium when they adapt before rapid population growth.
T4 The bacterium that causes tuberculosis.	T4 The exponential phase of microbial growth, when cells divide at an approximately constant rate under suitable conditions.	T4 A factor whose availability restricts the rate or extent of a process.
T4 Describing immunity acquired by receiving ready-made antibodies, rather than producing them through one's own immune response.	T4 The role of a species in an ecosystem, including its resource use and interactions with environmental conditions and other organisms.	T4 The rate of energy storage or biomass production by producers after subtracting their respiratory losses from gross primary productivity.

T4 photophosphorylate	T4 polymerase chain reaction	T4 population
T4 profile	T4 rigor mortis	T4 Speciation
T4 stabilising selection	T4 stationary	T4 stroma

T4 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.	T4 A method that repeatedly copies a chosen DNA region using primers, a DNA polymerase and cycles of temperature change.	T4 To form ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate using energy captured from light during photosynthesis.
T4 The formation of new species when populations diverge until they can no longer interbreed.	T4 Stiffening of muscles after death as ATP becomes unavailable to release actin–myosin cross-bridges.	T4 The pattern of separated bands produced by electrophoresis, used to compare biological samples.
T4 The fluid region inside a chloroplast surrounding its thylakoids, where the Calvin cycle takes place.	T4 The phase of a microbial culture when production of new cells is approximately balanced by cell death.	T4 Selection favouring average individuals and removing extremes, keeping a trait stable.

T4 Succession	T4 sympatric	T4 T killer cells
T4 thylakoid	T4 turbidity	T4 variable region
T5 actin	T5 ADH	T5 Adrenaline

T4 Cytotoxic T lymphocytes that recognise and kill infected or abnormal body cells.	T4 Describing speciation without geographical separation, following the development of reproductive isolation.	T4 A directional change in the composition of an ecological community over time.
T4 The part of an antibody whose amino-acid sequence differs among antibodies and helps determine antigen-binding specificity.	T4 Cloudiness caused by suspended material; in a microbial culture it can provide an indirect estimate of cell concentration.	T4 A flattened membrane compartment in a chloroplast whose membrane carries the light-dependent photosynthetic reactions.
T5 A hormone released by the adrenal medulla that prepares the body for rapid action during stress or excitement.	T5 Antidiuretic hormone: it increases water reabsorption in the kidney when blood is too concentrated.	T5 A protein forming thin filaments in muscle fibres and participating with myosin in contraction.

T5 all-or-nothing	T5 Auxin	T5 Bioinformatics
T5 Bowman's capsule	T5 cerebellum	T5 cerebral hemispheres
T5 collecting duct	T5 deaminated	T5 dopamine

T5	T5	T5
The use of computing to store, analyse and compare biological data such as DNA sequences.	A class of plant hormones involved in growth responses, including cell elongation and tropisms.	The principle that a single action potential is triggered when threshold is reached and has a characteristic amplitude rather than a graded size.
The two large halves of the cerebrum, involved in functions including perception, voluntary movement, learning and memory.	A region of the brain involved in coordinating movement, balance and motor learning.	The cup-shaped structure around a kidney glomerulus that receives the filtrate formed by ultrafiltration.
A chemical messenger linked with reward, movement, and attention.	Having had an amino group removed, as when excess amino acids are processed in the liver.	A kidney tube receiving fluid from several nephrons, where further water and ion regulation helps determine urine composition.

T5 Epigenetics	T5 gibberellins	T5 Glycolysis
T5 Habituation	T5 Homeostasis	T5 hypothalamus
T5 insulin	T5 Krebs cycle	T5 lactate

T5	T5	T5
The first stage of respiration, splitting glucose into two pyruvate in the cytoplasm.	A plant hormone involved in processes such as stem elongation, seed germination and growth.	The study of changes in gene activity associated with mechanisms such as DNA methylation or chromatin modification without changing the DNA base sequence.
T5	T5	T5
A brain region that helps regulate homeostasis and links nervous control with hormonal signalling.	Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.	A decreasing response to a repeated harmless stimulus.
T5	T5	T5
The ion formed from lactic acid, produced when pyruvate is reduced in lactate fermentation.	A cycle of enzyme-controlled reactions that oxidises acetyl groups, releasing carbon dioxide and producing reduced coenzymes and a small amount of ATP or its equivalent.	A hormone produced by pancreatic beta cells that helps lower blood glucose concentration.

T5 ligament	T5 ligase	T5 Link reaction
T5 loop of Henle	T5 medulla oblongata	T5 methylation
T5 Microarrays	T5 minute ventilation	T5 myelinated

T5 The conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA, releasing carbon dioxide and reducing NAD before the Krebs cycle.	T5 An enzyme that joins molecules by forming a new chemical bond, as in joining DNA fragments.	T5 A strong band of connective tissue joining bone to bone at a joint.
T5 Addition of methyl groups; DNA methylation can affect gene expression.	T5 A brainstem region involved in control of functions including breathing and heart rate.	T5 The hairpin-shaped section of a nephron that helps establish the kidney's medullary concentration gradient.
T5 Having an insulating myelin sheath around an axon, enabling faster saltatory conduction.	T5 The volume of air moved into or out of the lungs per minute, calculated from tidal volume and breathing frequency.	T5 A surface carrying many known molecular probes used to test numerous sample targets in parallel.

T5 myofibrils	T5 myogenic	T5 myosin
T5 Negative feedback	T5 nephron	T5 nociceptors
T5 Oxidative phosphorylation	T5 oxygen debt	T5 Phytochrome

T5 A motor protein whose heads bind actin and use ATP during muscle contraction.	T5 Able to initiate contraction within the muscle tissue itself, as in cardiac muscle.	T5 Contractile structures within muscle fibres, made of repeating sarcomeres containing actin and myosin filaments.
T5 Sensory receptors that respond to potentially damaging stimuli and contribute to the sensation of pain.	T5 A microscopic kidney unit that filters blood plasma and modifies the resulting fluid through reabsorption and secretion.	T5 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.
T5 A plant pigment system that detects red and far-red light and helps regulate developmental responses.	T5 The extra oxygen needed after exercise to break down accumulated lactic acid.	T5 ATP formation linked to electron transport and chemiosmosis, with oxygen as the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration.

T5 pituitary	T5 plasmid	T5 positive feedback
T5 proximal convoluted tubule	T5 Recombinant DNA	T5 reflex arc
T5 refractory period	T5 Respiratory quotient	T5 restriction enzyme

T5	T5	T5
A response that AMPLIFIES the original change, as in childbirth contractions.	A usually circular DNA molecule that replicates separately from a cell's main chromosome; engineered plasmids can carry inserted genes as vectors.	An endocrine gland at the base of the brain that releases hormones regulating several other glands and body processes.
T5	T5	T5
The neural pathway connecting a receptor to an effector in a reflex response.	DNA made by joining genetic material from different sources.	The first twisted section of a kidney tubule, where useful substances such as glucose are reabsorbed.
T5	T5	T5
An enzyme cutting DNA at a specific base sequence.	The ratio of carbon dioxide produced to oxygen consumed during respiration, measured in comparable amounts over the same period.	The interval after an action potential when another action potential is impossible or requires a stronger stimulus.

T5 saltatory conduction	T5 sino-atrial node	T5 sodium-potassium pump
T5 sticky ends	T5 synapse	T5 tendon
T5 threshold	T5 transcription factor	T5 urea

T5 A membrane protein that uses ATP to move sodium ions out of a cell and potassium ions into it, maintaining their gradients.	T5 The group of cells in the right atrium that normally initiates the heart's electrical rhythm.	T5 Transmission of an action potential along a myelinated axon by regeneration at successive nodes of Ranvier.
T5 A tough cord of collagen-rich tissue joining muscle to bone.	T5 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T5 Short single-stranded DNA overhangs that can pair with complementary overhangs.
T5 A nitrogen-containing compound formed from excess amino groups in mammals and excreted mainly in urine.	T5 A protein that binds specific DNA sequences or interacts with transcription machinery to regulate gene expression.	T5 A boundary value at which a specified effect begins or a decision changes.

T6 abiotic	T6 critical value	T6 dilution plating
T6 Ethics	T6 magnification	T6 Null hypothesis
T6 redox indicator	T6 t-test	

T6 Diluting a microbial sample and culturing measured volumes on agar to estimate viable cell concentration from colony counts.	T6 A boundary value separating a hypothesis test's rejection region from its non-rejection region.	T6 Non-living factors of an environment, such as temperature or pH.
T6 The default claim about a population parameter that a statistical test assesses against an alternative.	T6 The ratio of an image's size to the corresponding actual size of the object.	T6 Principles used to judge whether decisions and behaviour are responsible, fair or morally acceptable.
	T6 A statistical test using a t-distribution to assess an appropriate hypothesis about means under stated assumptions.	T6 A substance that changes colour according to its oxidation state, allowing oxidation–reduction changes to be followed.