T1 nutrition	T1 respiration	T1 excretion
T1 respond	T1 movement	T1 reproduce
T1 grow	T1 photosynthesis	T1 plants

T1 The removal from an organism of metabolic waste and substances present in excess of its requirements.	T1 The chemical reactions in cells that transfer energy from food molecules.	T1 Taking in materials for energy, growth and repair; one of the seven life processes.
T1 To produce offspring; one of the life processes.	T1 A change of position of an organism or its parts; one of the seven life processes.	T1 To react to a change in the environment; one of the life processes.
T1 Multicellular eukaryotic organisms whose cells usually have cellulose walls; most plants make organic food by photosynthesis.	T1 The process by which plants and other organisms use light energy to make organic substances from carbon dioxide and water.	T1 To increase permanently in size; one of the life processes.

T1 chloroplast	T1 cellulose	T1 starch
T1 animals	T1 glycogen	T1 fungi
T1 mycelium	T1 hyphae	T1 chitin

T1 A storage polysaccharide in plants, made from glucose units.	T1 A structural polysaccharide made of glucose units, forming a major component of plant cell walls.	T1 An organelle in plants and algae that contains photosynthetic pigments and carries out photosynthesis.
T1 Organisms such as moulds and mushrooms that feed by external digestion and have chitin cell walls.	T1 A highly branched glucose polysaccharide used for energy storage in animals and fungi.	T1 Multicellular organisms that feed on other organisms and can usually move.
T1 The tough polysaccharide in fungal cell walls and insect exoskeletons.	T1 In fungi, threadlike filaments that grow and often form a mycelium; different hyphae can have feeding or reproductive roles.	T1 The network of hyphae forming the body of a fungus.

T1 saprotrophic nutrition	T1 yeast	T1 protoctists
T1 malaria	T1 bacteria	T1 circular DNA
T1 pneumonia	T1 viruses	T1 pathogen

T1 Mostly single-celled organisms with a nucleus, such as Amoeba and algae.	T1 A single-celled fungus, many species of which can ferment sugars to produce ethanol and carbon dioxide.	T1 Feeding by releasing enzymes onto dead matter and absorbing the digested products, as fungi do.
T1 DNA forming a closed loop; bacterial chromosomes are often circular, and many plasmids are separate circular DNA molecules.	T1 Single-celled prokaryotic organisms whose cells lack a membrane-bound nucleus.	T1 A disease caused by Plasmodium parasites, usually transmitted by bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.
T1 Disease-causing agents, such as certain bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	T1 Non-cellular particles of genetic material in a protein coat that reproduce only inside host cells.	T1 A lung infection, often bacterial, inflaming the air sacs.

T1 protein coat	T1 tobacco mosaic virus	T1 influenza virus
T1 HIV	T2 organelle	T2 cell
T2 tissue	T2 organ	T2 system

T1 A virus causing flu, transmitted mainly through respiratory droplets and small airborne particles from infected people.	T1 A plant virus that mottles leaves and reduces photosynthesis.	T1 The protein shell surrounding the genetic material of a virus.
T2 The smallest structural and functional unit of a living organism.	T2 A specialised structure within a cell that carries out a particular function.	T1 Human immunodeficiency virus, which attacks immune cells; infection can progress to AIDS without effective control, but progression is not inevitable.
T2 The object or collection of objects chosen for analysis, separated conceptually from its surroundings.	T2 Several tissues working together at one function, such as the heart or a leaf.	T2 A group of cells organised to carry out a particular function.

T2 cell differentiation	T2 enzyme	T2 biological catalyst
T2 active site	T2 denaturation	T2 diffusion
T2 osmosis	T2 active transport	T2 peristalsis

T2 A substance made by living cells that speeds reactions without being used up: an enzyme.	T2 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.	T2 The process by which a cell becomes specialised as different genes are expressed.
T2 The net movement of particles from higher to lower concentration due to their random motion.	T2 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T2 The region of an enzyme where the substrate binds and reacts.
T2 The waves of muscle contraction moving food along the gut.	T2 The movement of substances across a cell membrane against their concentration gradient using energy and carrier proteins.	T2 The net movement of water molecules through a partially permeable membrane from higher to lower water potential.

T2 villi	T2 transpiration	T2 haemoglobin
T2 homeostasis	T2 synapse	T2 neurotransmitter
T2 auxin	T2 phototropism	T3 pollination

T2 The iron-containing protein in red blood cells that binds and transports oxygen.	T2 The loss of water vapour from a plant's aerial parts, mainly through its stomata.	T2 Tiny finger-like projections of the small intestine wall that increase absorption area.
T2 A chemical released by a neuron that transmits a signal across a synapse by binding to receptors on a target cell.	T2 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T2 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.
T3 The transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma.	T2 A plant organ's directional growth response to light; growth towards light is positive phototropism and growth away is negative phototropism.	T2 A class of plant hormones involved in growth responses, including cell elongation and tropisms.

T3 fertilisation	T3 pollen tube	T3 FSH
T3 progesterone	T3 testosterone	T3 genome
T3 allele	T3 dominant	T3 recessive

T3 Follicle-stimulating hormone; in the ovarian cycle it stimulates follicle development and oestrogen production.	T3 The tube grown by a pollen grain down the style to deliver the male gamete.	T3 The fusion of the nuclei of two gametes to form a zygote.
T3 The complete set of genetic material of an organism or cell, or of a virus.	T3 A steroid hormone involved in reproductive development and functions, including the development of male secondary sexual characteristics.	T3 A hormone that helps maintain the uterine lining and supports pregnancy.
T3 Describing an allele whose effect is masked by a dominant allele in a heterozygote.	T3 Describing an allele whose effect is expressed in a heterozygote.	T3 An alternative version of a gene found at the same locus on a chromosome.

T3 homozygous	T3 heterozygous	T3 genotype
T3 phenotype	T3 codominance	T3 double helix
T3 transcription	T3 translation	T3 codon

T3 The genetic constitution of an organism, or the alleles it has at specified loci.	T3 Having two different alleles at a particular gene locus.	T3 Having two identical alleles of a gene.
T3 The structure formed by two strands coiled around a common axis, as in DNA.	T3 Inheritance where both alleles are fully expressed in the heterozygote, as in AB blood group.	T3 The observable characteristics of an organism, resulting from its genotype and environmental influences.
T3 A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA that specifies an amino acid or a translation stop signal.	T3 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.	T3 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.

T3 mitosis	T3 meiosis	T3 haploid
T3 mutation	T3 natural selection	T3 oestrogen
T4 population	T4 community	T4 habitat

T3 Having one complete set of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.	T3 A type of nuclear division that produces haploid nuclei with half the original chromosome number and creates genetic variation.	T3 Nuclear division that produces two genetically identical nuclei with the same chromosome number as the original nucleus.
T3 A group of steroid hormones involved in reproductive development and regulation of the menstrual cycle.	T3 The process in which inherited traits that improve survival and reproduction become more common in a population over generations.	T3 A change in genetic material, such as a DNA sequence or chromosome structure.
T4 The place; an ecosystem is the community plus its non-living surroundings.	T4 All the populations of different species living and interacting in an area.	T4 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.

T4 ecosystem	T4 abiotic	T4 biotic
T4 producer	T4 primary consumer	T4 decomposer
T4 respiration	T4 decomposition	T4 combustion

T4 Living factors of an environment, such as predators and competitors.	T4 Non-living factors of an environment, such as temperature or pH.	T4 A community of organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
T4 Organisms that break down dead organic matter and waste, recycling nutrients.	T4 An organism that obtains energy by feeding on producers.	T4 An organism that makes organic molecules from inorganic materials using light or chemical energy.
T4 An exothermic reaction of a fuel with an oxidising agent, usually oxygen.	T4 The breakdown of a substance or system into simpler components.	T4 The chemical reactions in cells that transfer energy from food molecules.

T4 greenhouse gas	T4 eutrophication	T4 biodiversity
T5 yeast	T5 industrial fermenter	T5 transgenic
T5 biological control	T5 bioaccumulation	T5 plasmid

T4 The variety of life, including genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.	T4 Nutrient enrichment of water that can cause excessive plant or algal growth and oxygen depletion as organic matter decomposes.	T4 A gas that absorbs and emits infrared radiation, contributing to atmospheric warming.
T5 Containing a gene transferred from another species.	T5 A large vessel for culturing microorganisms or cells under controlled conditions.	T5 A single-celled fungus, many species of which can ferment sugars to produce ethanol and carbon dioxide.
T5 A usually circular DNA molecule that replicates separately from a cell's main chromosome; engineered plasmids can carry inserted genes as vectors.	T5 The build-up of a substance within an organism when uptake exceeds removal; increasing concentration between trophic levels is biomagnification.	T5 Using living organisms, such as predators or parasites, to reduce a pest population; it may be combined with other pest-management methods.

T5 vector	T5 ligase	T5 restriction enzyme
T5 micropropagation	T5 explant	T5 in vitro

T5 An enzyme cutting DNA at a specific base sequence.	T5 An enzyme that joins molecules by forming a new chemical bond, as in joining DNA fragments.	T5 A carrier that transfers a gene into a host cell, such as a plasmid.
T5 Carried out in laboratory glassware or culture, literally ”in glass”, rather than in a living body.	T5 The small piece of plant tissue used to start a micropropagation culture.	T5 Growing many identical plants from tiny tissue samples in sterile culture.