T1 Cohesion	T1 Adhesion	T2 Transcription
T2 Translation	T3 inference	T3 Endosymbiosis
T4 magnification	T4 resolution	T5 pathogen

T2 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.	T1 The attraction between water molecules and other substances, such as the walls of xylem.	T1 The attraction between molecules of the same substance, helping them remain together.
T3 An association in which one organism lives within another.	T3 A conclusion drawn from evidence and reasoning rather than directly observed or stated.	T2 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.
T5 Disease-causing agents, such as certain bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	T4 The ability to distinguish fine detail or closely separated features.	T4 The ratio of an image's size to the corresponding actual size of the object.

T5 antigen	T6 taxon	T6 clade
T7 classification	T7 binomial system	T7 cladistics
T7 shared derived character	T7 cladogram	T8 adaptation

T6 An evolutionary group containing a common ancestor and all its descendants.	T6 A named classification group, such as a species or genus.	T5 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.
T7 Grouping organisms by shared derived characters, drawn as a cladogram.	T7 The two-part scientific naming system for species, using a genus name and a specific epithet, as in Homo sapiens.	T7 Arranging items or organisms into groups according to shared features or a defined system.
T8 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T7 A hypothesis about branching relationships.	T7 A feature inherited from a group's most recent common ancestor, used to define a clade.

T8 acclimatization	T9 species richness	T9 evenness
T10 peptide bond	T10 hydrolysis	T11 protein
T11 peptide bond	T11 primary structure	T11 denaturation

T9 A measure of how similar the abundances of different species are within a community.	T9 The number of different species present in an area or community.	T8 An individual's adjustment to changed conditions during its lifetime.
T11 A biological macromolecule made of one or more folded chains of amino acids.	T10 Breaking chemical bonds by reaction with water.	T10 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.
T11 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T11 The sequence of amino acids in a protein chain.	T11 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.

T12 osmosis	T12 control variable	T13 organelle
T13 compartmentalization	T14 differentiation	T14 gene expression
T15 ventilation	T15 perfusion	T16 digestion

T13 A specialised structure within a cell that carries out a particular function.	T12 A factor kept constant or otherwise accounted for so its effect does not distort an investigation.	T12 The net movement of water across a partially permeable membrane towards a higher solute concentration.
T14 The use of information in a gene to produce a functional RNA molecule or protein.	T14 The process by which cells become specialised in structure and function.	T13 The separation of a cell into membrane-bound regions that keep different reactions apart.
T16 The breakdown of large, insoluble food molecules into smaller, soluble molecules that can be absorbed.	T15 The flow of blood through the vessels of a tissue or organ.	T15 The movement of air into and out of the lungs, which maintains concentration gradients for gas exchange.

T16 absorption	T17 sarcomere	T17 cross-bridge
T18 adaptation	T18 xerophyte	T18 surface area to volume ratio
T19 ecological niche	T19 resource partitioning	T20 enzyme

T17 In muscle contraction, the temporary connection formed when a myosin head binds to actin.	T17 A repeating contractile unit of striated muscle between two neighbouring Z lines.	T16 Taking a substance or energy into another material or system.
T18 Surface area divided by volume, affecting capacity for exchange with the surroundings; it decreases as an object enlarges without changing shape.	T18 A plant adapted to dry conditions, with features that reduce water loss.	T18 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.
T20 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.	T19 The use of different resources, places or times by species, reducing competition between them.	T19 The role of a species in its ecosystem, including its habitat, feeding and interactions.

T20 denaturation	T21 ATP	T21 respiration
T22 photosynthesis	T22 limiting factor	T23 receptor
T23 signal transduction	T24 action potential	T24 synapse

T21 The chemical reactions in cells that release usable energy from nutrient molecules.	T21 Adenosine triphosphate, a molecule that transfers usable energy between cellular processes.	T20 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.
T23 A cell or molecule that detects a stimulus or binds a specific signalling molecule to initiate a response.	T22 A factor whose availability restricts the rate or extent of a process.	T22 The process by which plants and other organisms use light energy to make organic substances from carbon dioxide and water.
T24 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T24 A brief, self-propagating change in membrane potential.	T23 The process by which a cell converts a received signal into a sequence of internal responses.

T25 homeostasis	T25 negative feedback	T26 pathogen
T26 antigen	T26 antibody	T26 memory cell
T26 vaccination	T26 herd immunity	T27 population

T26 Disease-causing agents, such as certain bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	T25 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.	T25 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.
T26 A long-lived immune cell that enables a faster or stronger response when the same antigen is encountered again.	T26 A protein produced by immune cells that binds to a particular antigen and helps the immune system respond to it.	T26 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.
T27 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.	T26 Indirect population protection when enough people are immune to reduce transmission, making spread to susceptible people less likely.	T26 Giving antigen material to build immune memory without the disease.

T27 quadrat	T27 carrying capacity	T27 competition
T27 predation	T27 community	T27 chi-squared test
T28 trophic transfer efficiency	T28 assimilation	T29 DNA polymerase

T27 Rivalry between organisms, people or businesses for limited resources or opportunities.	T27 The largest population an environment can support sustainably under the prevailing conditions.	T27 A frame marking a known area used to sample the abundance or distribution of organisms.
T27 A statistical test that compares observed frequencies with frequencies expected under a null hypothesis.	T27 All the populations of different species living and interacting in an area.	T27 An interaction in which one organism kills and consumes another for food.
T29 An enzyme that synthesises DNA by adding nucleotides to a growing strand using a template.	T28 The incorporation of absorbed nutrients into an organism's own cells and tissues.	T28 The percentage of energy passed from one trophic level to the next.

T29 semi-conservative replication	T30 protein synthesis	T30 transcription
T30 translation	T30 codon	T30 stop codon
T31 mutation	T31 substitution	T31 reading frame

T30 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.	T30 Making a polypeptide: transcription of the gene to mRNA, then translation at the ribosome.	T29 DNA copying in which each new molecule keeps one original strand and gains one new strand.
T30 A codon that ends the polypeptide chain and codes for no amino acid.	T30 A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA that specifies an amino acid or a translation stop signal.	T30 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.
T31 The grouping of bases into codons from a fixed start; a one-base insertion or deletion shifts it.	T31 A mutation in which one nucleotide or base pair is replaced by another.	T31 A change in genetic material, such as a DNA sequence or chromosome structure.

T31 gene editing	T32 chromatid	T32 mitotic index
T33 transcription factor	T33 epigenetic modification	T34 water potential
T34 turgor	T34 pressure potential	T35 fertilization

T32 The fraction of scored cells undergoing mitosis.	T32 One of the two copies of a replicated chromosome before they separate.	T31 Deliberately changing a chosen DNA sequence, for example with CRISPR-Cas9.
T34 A measure of the tendency of water to move, determined by its free energy relative to pure water under specified conditions.	T33 A change affecting gene activity without changing the underlying DNA sequence, such as DNA methylation or histone modification.	T33 A protein that binds specific DNA sequences or interacts with transcription machinery to regulate gene expression.
T35 The fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.	T34 The contribution of physical pressure to water potential, measured relative to a reference pressure.	T34 Pressure exerted by a cell's contents against its cell wall after water enters the cell.

T35 haploid	T36 allele	T36 genotype
T37 homeostasis	T37 negative feedback	T37 insulin
T37 glucagon	T38 natural selection	T38 variation

T36 The genetic constitution of an organism, or the alleles it has at specified loci.	T36 An alternative version of a gene found at the same locus on a chromosome.	T35 Having one complete set of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.
T37 A hormone produced by pancreatic beta cells that helps lower blood glucose concentration.	T37 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.	T37 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.
T38 Differences in characteristics between individuals or values within a set.	T38 The process in which inherited traits that improve survival and reproduction become more common in a population over generations.	T37 A hormone from pancreatic alpha cells that helps raise blood glucose concentration.

T38 selection pressure	T38 allele frequency	T39 sustainability
T39 logistic model	T39 carrying capacity	T39 renewable resource
T40 mitigation	T40 adaptation	T41 systematic error

T39 The ability to maintain an activity over time without exhausting the resources or conditions it depends on.	T38 The proportion of one allele among all copies of that gene in a population.	T38 An environmental factor that affects survival or reproduction, driving natural selection.
T39 A resource that regenerates, such as a fish stock or a forest; sustainable only if harvest stays at or below regrowth.	T39 The largest population an environment can support sustainably under the prevailing conditions.	T39 A model of population growth that starts exponentially and levels off at the carrying capacity.
T41 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T40 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T40 Action that reduces the causes of climate change, mainly greenhouse gas emissions.

T41 uncertainty		

		T41 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.