

T1 cohesion	T1 adhesion	T2 transcription
T2 translation	T3 endosymbiosis	T3 inference
T4 magnification	T4 resolution	T5 pathogen

T2 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.	T1 Attraction between molecules of different substances.	T1 The attraction between molecules of the same substance, helping them remain together.
T3 A conclusion drawn from evidence and reasoning rather than directly observed or stated.	T3 One organism living within another in an evolutionary association.	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
T8 adaptation	T8 acclimatization	T9 evenness
T9 species richness	T10 peptide bond	T10 hydrolysis

T6 An evolutionary group containing a common ancestor and all its descendants.	T6 A named classification group.	T5 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.
T9 A measure of how similar the abundances of different species are within a community.	T8 An individual response during life and is different from evolutionary adaptation.	T8 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.
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.	T9 The number of different species present in an area or community.

T12 osmosis	T12 control variable	T14 differentiation
T14 gene expression	T15 ventilation	T15 perfusion
T16 digestion	T16 absorption	T17 sarcomere

T14 The process by which cells become specialised in structure and function.	T12 A factor kept constant or otherwise accounted for so its effect does not distort an investigation.	T12 The net movement of water through a partially permeable membrane from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution.
T15 The flow of blood through the vessels of a tissue or organ.	T15 Movement of air or water over an exchange surface.	T14 The use of information in a gene to produce a functional RNA molecule or protein.
T17 A repeating contractile unit of striated muscle between two neighbouring Z lines.	T16 Taking a substance or energy into another material or system.	T16 The breakdown of large, insoluble food molecules into smaller, soluble molecules that can be absorbed.

T17 cross-bridge	T19 ecological niche	T19 resource partitioning
T20 enzyme	T20 denaturation	T21 respiration
T21 ATP	T22 photosynthesis	T22 limiting factor

T19 The use of different resources, places or times by species, reducing competition between them.	T19 The resource use, conditions and interactions associated with an organism's role.	T17 In muscle contraction, the temporary connection formed when a myosin head binds to actin.
T21 The chemical reactions in cells that release usable energy from nutrient molecules.	T20 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T20 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.
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.	T21 Adenosine triphosphate, a molecule that transfers usable energy between cellular processes.

T23 receptor	T23 signal transduction	T24 action potential
T24 synapse	T25 homeostasis	T25 negative feedback
T27 population	T27 quadrat	T28 trophic transfer efficiency

T24 A brief change in membrane potential involving voltage-gated ion channels.	T23 The process by which a cell converts a received signal into a sequence of internal responses.	T23 A cell or molecule that detects a stimulus or binds a specific signalling molecule to initiate a response.
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.	T24 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.
T28 Production at one trophic level divided by production at the preceding level over a common interval.	T27 A frame marking a known area used to sample the abundance or distribution of organisms.	T27 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.

T28 assimilation	T29 DNA polymerase	T29 semi-conservative replication
T32 chromatid	T32 mitotic index	T33 transcription factor
T33 epigenetic modification	T34 water potential	T34 pressure potential

T29 DNA copying in which each daughter double helix retains one parental strand.	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.
T33 A protein that binds specific DNA sequences or interacts with transcription machinery to regulate gene expression.	T32 Fraction of scored cells undergoing mitosis.	T32 One of the two copies of a replicated chromosome before they separate.
T34 The contribution of physical pressure to water potential, measured relative to a reference pressure.	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.

T35 fertilization	T35 haploid	T36 allele
T36 genotype	T40 mitigation	T40 adaptation
T41 systematic error	T41 uncertainty	

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.	T35 The fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.
T40 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T40 Actions addressing causes of environmental change.	T36 The genetic constitution of an organism, or the alleles it has at specified loci.
	T41 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.	T41 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.