T1 Cohesion	T1 Adhesion	T2 Transcription
T2 Translation	T3 magnification	T3 resolution
T4 taxon	T4 clade	T5 adaptation

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 The ability to distinguish fine detail or closely separated features.	T3 The ratio of an image's size to the corresponding actual size of the object.	T2 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.
T5 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T4 An evolutionary group containing a common ancestor and all its descendants.	T4 A named classification group, such as a species or genus.

T5 acclimatization	T6 species richness	T6 evenness
T7 peptide bond	T7 hydrolysis	T8 protein
T8 peptide bond	T8 primary structure	T8 denaturation

T6 A measure of how similar the abundances of different species are within a community.	T6 The number of different species present in an area or community.	T5 An individual's adjustment to changed conditions during its lifetime.
T8 A biological macromolecule made of one or more folded chains of amino acids.	T7 Breaking chemical bonds by reaction with water.	T7 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.
T8 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T8 The sequence of amino acids in a protein chain.	T8 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.

T9 osmosis	T9 control variable	T10 organelle
T10 compartmentalization	T11 differentiation	T11 gene expression
T12 ventilation	T12 perfusion	T13 digestion

T10 A specialised structure within a cell that carries out a particular function.	T9 A factor kept constant or otherwise accounted for so its effect does not distort an investigation.	T9 The net movement of water across a partially permeable membrane towards a higher solute concentration.
T11 The use of information in a gene to produce a functional RNA molecule or protein.	T11 The process by which cells become specialised in structure and function.	T10 The division of a cell into membrane-bound regions, each with its own conditions.
T13 The breakdown of large, insoluble food molecules into smaller, soluble molecules that can be absorbed.	T12 The flow of blood through the vessels of a tissue or organ.	T12 The movement of air into and out of the lungs, which maintains concentration gradients for gas exchange.

T13 absorption	T14 adaptation	T14 xerophyte
T14 surface area to volume ratio	T15 ecological niche	T15 resource partitioning
T16 enzyme	T16 denaturation	T17 ATP

T14 A plant adapted to dry conditions, with features that reduce water loss.	T14 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T13 Taking a substance or energy into another material or system.
T15 The use of different resources, places or times by species, reducing competition between them.	T15 The role of a species in its ecosystem, including its habitat, feeding and interactions.	T14 Surface area divided by volume, affecting capacity for exchange with the surroundings; it decreases as an object enlarges without changing shape.
T17 Adenosine triphosphate, a molecule that transfers usable energy between cellular processes.	T16 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T16 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.

T17 respiration	T18 photosynthesis	T18 limiting factor
T19 action potential	T19 synapse	T20 homeostasis
T20 negative feedback	T21 pathogen	T21 antigen

T18 A factor whose availability restricts the rate or extent of a process.	T18 The process by which plants and other organisms use light energy to make organic substances from carbon dioxide and water.	T17 The chemical reactions in cells that release usable energy from nutrient molecules.
T20 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.	T19 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T19 A brief, self-propagating change in membrane potential.
T21 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.	T21 Disease-causing agents, such as certain bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	T20 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.

T21 antibody	T21 memory cell	T21 vaccination
T21 herd immunity	T22 population	T22 quadrat
T22 carrying capacity	T22 competition	T22 predation

T21 Giving a harmless form of an antigen to stimulate immune memory against a pathogen.	T21 A long-lived immune cell that enables a faster or stronger response when the same antigen is encountered again.	T21 A protein produced by immune cells that binds to a particular antigen and helps the immune system respond to it.
T22 A frame marking a known area used to sample the abundance or distribution of organisms.	T22 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.	T21 Protection of a population when enough people are immune that a pathogen cannot spread easily.
T22 An interaction in which one organism kills and consumes another for food.	T22 Rivalry between organisms, people or businesses for limited resources or opportunities.	T22 The largest population an environment can support sustainably under the prevailing conditions.

T22 community	T22 chi-squared test	T23 trophic transfer efficiency
T23 assimilation	T24 DNA polymerase	T24 semi-conservative replication
T25 protein synthesis	T25 transcription	T25 translation

T23 The percentage of energy passed from one trophic level to the next.	T22 A statistical test that compares observed frequencies with frequencies expected under a null hypothesis.	T22 All the populations of different species living and interacting in an area.
T24 DNA copying in which each new molecule keeps one original strand and gains one new strand.	T24 An enzyme that synthesises DNA by adding nucleotides to a growing strand using a template.	T23 The incorporation of absorbed nutrients into an organism's own cells and tissues.
T25 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.	T25 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.	T25 Making a polypeptide: transcription of the gene to mRNA, then translation at the ribosome.

T25

codon

T25

stop codon

T26

mutation

T26

substitution

T26

reading frame

T26

gene editing

T27

chromatid

T27

mitotic index

T28

water potential

T26 A change in genetic material, such as a DNA sequence or chromosome structure.	T25 A codon that ends the polypeptide chain and codes for no amino acid.	T25 A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA that specifies an amino acid or a translation stop signal.
T26 Deliberately changing a chosen DNA sequence, for example with CRISPR-Cas9.	T26 The grouping of bases into codons from a fixed start; a one-base insertion or deletion shifts it.	T26 A mutation in which one nucleotide or base pair is replaced by another.
T28 A measure of the tendency of water to move, determined by its free energy relative to pure water under specified conditions.	T27 The fraction of scored cells undergoing mitosis.	T27 One of the two copies of a replicated chromosome before they separate.

T28 turgor	T29 fertilization	T29 haploid
T30 allele	T30 genotype	T31 homeostasis
T31 negative feedback	T31 insulin	T31 glucagon

T29 Having one complete set of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.	T29 The fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.	T28 Pressure exerted by a cell's contents against its cell wall after water enters the cell.
T31 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.	T30 The genetic constitution of an organism, or the alleles it has at specified loci.	T30 An alternative version of a gene found at the same locus on a chromosome.
T31 A hormone from pancreatic alpha cells that helps raise blood glucose concentration.	T31 A hormone produced by pancreatic beta cells that helps lower blood glucose concentration.	T31 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.

T32 natural selection	T32 variation	T32 selection pressure
T32 allele frequency	T33 sustainability	T33 logistic model
T33 carrying capacity	T33 renewable resource	T34 mitigation

T32 An environmental factor that affects survival or reproduction, driving natural selection.	T32 Differences in characteristics between individuals or values within a set.	T32 The process in which inherited traits that improve survival and reproduction become more common in a population over generations.
T33 A model of population growth that starts exponentially and levels off at the carrying capacity.	T33 The ability to maintain an activity over time without exhausting the resources or conditions it depends on.	T32 The proportion of one allele among all copies of that gene in a population.
T34 Action that reduces the causes of climate change, mainly greenhouse gas emissions.	T33 A resource that regenerates, such as a fish stock or a forest; sustainable only if harvest stays at or below regrowth.	T33 The largest population an environment can support sustainably under the prevailing conditions.

T34 adaptation	T35 systematic error	T35 uncertainty

T35 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.	T35 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T34 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.