

My Keywords and Definitions

Biology_GCSE

Keyword	Definition	Topic
Active transport	movement of particles against a concentration gradient, requires energy	Cells
Bacterium	single celled microorganism	Cells
Binary fission	simple cell division in prokaryotic cells	Cells
Cell cycle	growth and division stages of cells	Cells
Cell elongation	the enlargement of a cell, plant cells grow by cell elongation	Cells
Cell membrane	thin surface which surrounds a cell	Cells
Cell wall	structure around some plant cells that provides support	Cells
Cellulose	plant molecule that strengthens cell walls, also algae	Cells
Chlorophyll	green substance in chloroplasts, absorbs light for photosynthesis	Cells
Chloroplast	structure in plant and algae cells for photosynthesis, contains chlorophyll	Cells
Chromosome	a long length of coiled up DNA, which carries genes	Cells
Culture	population of one type of microorganism, grown under controlled conditions	Cells
Cytoplasm	gel-like substance in cell where most chemical reactions take place	Cells
Differentiation	specialisation process in cells	Cells
Diffusion	spreading out of particles from area of high concentration to one of low	Cells
Electron microscope	device to create images of small things by use of electron particles, not light	Cells
Eukaryotic cell	complex cell such as plant or animal	Cells
Exchange surface	specialised layer where gases and solutions pass through	Cells
Fungus	eukaryotic microorganism such as fungus, yeast and moulds, useful decomposers, can cause harm to other organisms	Cells
Gamete	sex cell, e.g. an egg cell or a sperm cell in animals	Cells
Gene	short section of DNA, found on a chromosome, controls the development of a characteristic	Cells
Guard cell	cell in pairs that open and close stoma (hole) in plant leaves	Cells
Mitochondria	structure in cells, site of aerobic respiration	Cells
Multicellular organism	made of more than one cell	Cells
Nucleus (of a cell)	structure in a body cell, contains genetic material information in form of chromosomes	Cells
Osmosis	diffusion of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane	Cells
Partially permeable membrane	thin surface with holes, allows smaller particles to pass through	Cells
Permanent vacuole	structure in plant cells, contains nutrients and wastes in water solution	Cells
Phloem	plant tissue 'tubes', transport dissolved sugars	Cells
Prokaryotic cell	small, simple cell such as bacterium	Cells
Resolution	ability of microscope to distinguish two objects	Cells
Ribosome	structure where proteins are made in the cell, complex machine	Cells
Root hair cell	long narrow cell on end of plant roots, absorbs water and minerals	Cells
Specialised cell	performs one job	Cells
Stem cell	undifferentiated cell, unspecialised, able to change and specialise	Cells
White blood cell	part of the immune system, helps defend the body against infection, many sub-types	Cells
Xylem	plant tissue 'tubes', transport dissolved sugars	Cells
Abdomen	part of body between hips and chest in humans	Tissues & organs
Accommodation	ability of eye to focus on objects by changing shape of eye	Tissues & organs
Aerobic respiration	reaction in cells with oxygen where glucose breaks down to release energy, carbon dioxide and water	Tissues & organs
Alveolus	very small air sacs in lungs where gas exchange takes place	Tissues & organs
Amylase	digestive enzyme that catalyses breakdown of starch into sugars, in mouth and small intestine	Tissues & organs
Anaerobic respiration	reaction in cells without oxygen where glucose partly breaks down to lactic acid in humans and to ethanol and carbon dioxide in plants	Tissues & organs
Aorta	artery carrying blood from heart to rest of body	Tissues & organs
Artery	blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart	Tissues & organs
Artificial blood product	substitute for normal blood	Tissues & organs
Artificial heart	mechanical pump that replaces or assists heart	Tissues & organs
Atrium	top chamber of the heart, lower pressure pump, one of two atria	Tissues & organs
Auxin	plant hormone that controls growth	Tissues & organs
Bile	digestive fluid to break down fats in small intestine, made in liver, stored in gall bladder	Tissues & organs
Biological heart valve	real animal valve, used for replacement	Tissues & organs
Blood	tissue that transports stuff around the body	Tissues & organs
Capillary	thin-walled blood vessels that enable exchanges between blood and tissues	Tissues & organs
Chamber (of heart)	area of heart, either ventricle or atrium, pumps blood	Tissues & organs
Circulatory system	system of blood and vessels (tubes) to transport stuff around the body	Tissues & organs
Coronary artery	blood vessel carrying blood from heart chamber to heart muscle	Tissues & organs
Diaphragm	muscle between abdomen and thorax in body	Tissues & organs
Epidermal tissue	plant tissue covering entire surface of root, stem, leaves and flowers, one cell thick	Tissues & organs
Haemoglobin	red part of blood cell that carries oxygen	Tissues & organs
Lung	organ for exchange of gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide	Tissues & organs
Mechanical heart valve	replacement man-made valve, allows blood to flow in one direction	Tissues & organs
Meristem tissue	plant tissue at root and shoot tips, able to differentiate (specialise)	Tissues & organs
MRI scanner	Magnetic Resonance Imaging, collects detailed data from inside the scanned body, detects soft tissue	Tissues & organs
Organ	group of tissues that work together	Tissues & organs
Organ system	group of organs that work together	Tissues & organs
Palisade mesophyll tissue	plant leaf tissue, site of photosynthesis	Tissues & organs
Pancreas	organ in body, makes digestive fluid, hormones insulin and glucagon	Tissues & organs
Plasma	liquid part of blood, transports other components around the body	Tissues & organs

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Platelet	small fragments of cytoplasm, clump together to clot blood and stop bleeds	Tissues & organs
Pulmonary artery	vessel carrying blood from heart to lungs	Tissues & organs
Pulmonary vein	vessel carrying blood from lungs to heart	Tissues & organs
Ribcage	flexible set of curved bones that protect the heart and lungs in the thorax	Tissues & organs
Salivary gland	organ which makes digestive juices	Tissues & organs
Sense organ	organ which contains receptors that detect stimuli, e.g. the eye	Tissues & organs
Spongy mesophyll tissue	plant tissue in leaf with air sacs	Tissues & organs
Stoma	small hole in leaf of plant	Tissues & organs
Thorax (humans)	top part of body, lungs, chest, arms and head	Tissues & organs
Tissue	group of similar cells with similar function	Tissues & organs
Tissue culture (plants)	method of cloning plants, plant cells put on growth medium containing hormones, allowed to grow into new plants	Tissues & organs
Translocation	movement of dissolved sugars in a plant	Tissues & organs
Transpiration system	movement of water from plant roots, through xylem tubes around plant	Tissues & organs
Valve	small 'gate' in heart and veins that allows blood to flow only one way	Tissues & organs
Vein	blood vessel carrying blood from body to heart, lower pressure	Tissues & organs
Vena cava	blood vessel entering heart from body	Tissues & organs
Ventricle	lower chamber in heart, higher pressure pump	Tissues & organs
Carbohydrase	digestive enzyme that catalyses breakdown of starch into sugars, in mouth and small intestine	Digestion
Catalyst	substance that speeds up the rate of reaction without being used up itself	Digestion
Enzyme	biological catalyst, a protein	Digestion
Large intestine	takes food waste from small intestine and removes water, makes faeces	Digestion
Lipase	digestive enzyme that catalyses the breakdown of lipids into glycerol and fatty acids	Digestion
Nutrient	substance needed by the body in order to survive and grow, e.g. protein	Digestion
Protease	digestive enzyme that catalyses the breakdown of proteins into amino acids, in stomach and small intestine	Digestion
Small intestine	long, narrow digestive tube, soluble food molecules absorbed into blood, between stomach and large intestine, also called small bowel	Digestion
Stomach	part of digestive tract, contains very strong acid, between oesophagus and small intestine	Digestion
Addiction (drugs)	dependency, significant change of behaviour in order to continue taking a drug	Disease
Antibiotic	drug that kills or prevents growth of bacteria	Disease
Antibiotic resistance	when bacteria are not killed by antibiotic	Disease
Antibody	protein made by white blood cells when antigen detected	Disease
Antigen	molecule on the surface of a cell (a foreign antigen triggers white blood cells to produce antibodies)	Disease
Antitoxin	protein made by white blood cells to counter harmful chemicals produced by bacteria	Disease
Blood cholesterol level	level of cholesterol (a fatty substance) in the blood	Disease
Cardiovascular disease	illnesses due to damaged heart blood vessels, often a build up of fatty deposits	Disease
Clinical trial	a set of drug tests on human volunteers	Disease
Communicable disease	harmful microorganisms passed between individuals	Disease
Coronary heart disease	fatty deposits build up and block heart arteries	Disease
Deficiency disease	A disease caused by a lack of a certain nutrient in the diet, e.g. a vitamin or a mineral.	Disease
Double-blind trial	clinical trial where neither doctors nor patients know who has received the drug and who the placebo	Disease
Drug	substance that alters the chemical reactions in your body	Disease
Epidemic	big outbreak of disease	Disease
Excretion	removal of waste products from the body	Disease
Hard drug	drug that is believed to cause serious addiction, more harmful to a person's health than a soft drug	Disease
Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	virus that attacks immune system, causes Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Disease
Hybridoma	mouse injected with antigens in order to farm large amounts of identical (monoclonal) antibodies	Disease
Immunity	ability of the white blood cells to respond quickly to a pathogen	Disease
Infectious disease	disease caused by a pathogen	Disease
Malaria	tropical disease spread by mosquitoes, protist microorganism,	Disease
Measles	disease that causes fever and skin rash, virus microorganism	Disease
MMR vaccine	vaccination against the diseases measles, mumps and rubella	Disease
Monoclonal antibodies	identical antibodies, see hybridoma	Disease
MRSA (methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)	strain of bacteria that is not affected by powerful antibiotic methicillin	Disease
Non-communicable disease	disease that cannot spread between individuals in a species	Disease
Obesity	condition defined as being 20% or more over the maximum recommended body mass	Disease
Optimum dose (in drug testing)	dose of a drug that is most effective and has few side effects	Disease
Optimum level (in the body)	quantity that is most effective	Disease
Painkiller	drug that reduces pain	Disease
Pandemic	worldwide outbreak of a disease	Disease
Pathogen	harmful microorganism that causes disease, e.g. a bacterium or virus	Disease
Penicillin	type of antibiotic	Disease
Performance-enhancing drug	drug that can improve strength, speed, stamina in sport.	Disease
Phagocytosis	white blood cells engulf invading cells and digest them	Disease
Placebo (in drug testing)	substance like drug being tested but does not do anything	Disease
Preclinical trial	drug test on human cells or animals, before human trials	Disease
Protist	eukaryotic organism, bad pathogens in malaria, good organisms in sewage plants	Disease
Recreational drug	drug used for fun, e.g. alcohol, cannabis	Disease

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Rose black spot	fungus on leaves of rose plants	Disease
Salmonella	bacteria, causes food poisoning	Disease
Soft drug	drug believed to be less addictive and less harmful to a person's health than a hard drug	Disease
Statins	group of medicinal drugs used to decrease risk of heart and circulatory disease	Disease
Stent	wire mesh tube used to keep arteries open	Disease
Sterilisation	process of destroying microorganisms (such as bacteria) on an object	Disease
Thalidomide	drug developed as sleeping pill 1950s, harmed babies when used to relieve morning sickness in pregnant women	Disease
Tobacco mosaic virus	disease affecting plants, causes pattern on leaves	Disease
Toxicity	how harmful something is, such as a drug	Disease
Toxin	poison, often produced by bacteria	Disease
Tumour	growth of abnormal mutated cells	Disease
Type 1 diabetes	lifelong disease where pancreas make little or no insulin, allows blood sugar levels to be too high	Disease
Type 2 diabetes	curable condition in which body is unable to control blood sugar level, linked to poor diet and lack of exercise	Disease
Vaccination	injection of dead or inactive microorganisms to provide immunity against a particular pathogen	Disease
Virus	disease-causing agent, about 1/100th of the size of a bacterial cell, only replicates within host body cells	Disease
Withdrawal symptom	symptom such as headache, vomiting, caused by not taking addictive drug	Disease
Amino acid	small 'building block' molecule of proteins	Bioenergetics
Balanced diet	food with healthy proportions of protein, fat, carbohydrate, nutrients and minerals	Bioenergetics
Endothermic reaction	reaction where energy transferred to the environment	Bioenergetics
Fermentation	process using yeast to convert sugars into ethanol	Bioenergetics
Lactic acid	waste product from anaerobic respiration in muscle cells	Bioenergetics
Malnourishment	condition due to incorrect balance of foods to stay healthy	Bioenergetics
Metabolic rate	speed at which chemical reactions in the body occur	Bioenergetics
Metabolism	chemical reactions that keep the body alive	Bioenergetics
Oxygen debt	oxygen needed to react with and remove lactic acid after anaerobic respiration	Bioenergetics
Oxyhaemoglobin	molecule of haemoglobin and oxygen in the blood	Bioenergetics
Photosynthesis	process plants use to capture light energy from Sun, water and carbon dioxide goes to oxygen and glucose	Bioenergetics
Protein	large biomolecule made of chains of amino acids, many types and uses in the body	Bioenergetics
Starch	insoluble carbohydrate stored in plants	Bioenergetics
Adrenaline	hormone for 'fight or flight', made in adrenal glands	Homeostasis
Anabolic steroid	hormone drug used to increase muscle mass (illegal) in athletes	Homeostasis
Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)	chemical messenger to instruct kidney tubules to be more permeable and so absorb more water	Homeostasis
Central Nervous System (CNS)	brain and spinal cord, where reflexes and actions are coordinated	Homeostasis
Cerebellum	area at back of brain, for muscle coordination	Homeostasis
Cerebral cortex	outer layer of brain for intelligence, memory, language, conscious thought	Homeostasis
Contraceptive	method of preventing pregnancy	Homeostasis
Coordination centre	organ that takes information from receptor cells and sends a response from the effectors	Homeostasis
Dialysis fluid	liquid to replace blood plasma, same concentrations of glucose and ions – see kidney dialysis	Homeostasis
Effector	either a muscle or gland which responds to nervous impulses	Homeostasis
Efficacy	useful outcome	Homeostasis
Ethene	gas made by plants that stimulates ripening, e.g. bananas	Homeostasis
Geotropism	see gravitropism	Homeostasis
Gibberellin	plant hormone that stimulates seed germination, flowering and stem growth	Homeostasis
Gland	place where hormones are produced and secreted from	Homeostasis
Glucagon	hormone made by pancreas when glucose levels low, makes glycogen convert to glucose in blood	Homeostasis
Glycogen	molecule that stores glucose in liver and muscle cells	Homeostasis
Gravitropism	growth of a plant in response to gravity, also known as geotropism	Homeostasis
Homeostasis	maintenance of a constant internal environment	Homeostasis
Hormone	chemical messenger which travels in the blood to activate target cells	Homeostasis
Hyperopia	long-sighted vision	Homeostasis
In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF)	artificial fertilisation of eggs in the lab, 'test tube babies'	Homeostasis
Insulin	hormone made by pancreas when glucose levels high, instructs body cells to take up more glucose from the blood	Homeostasis
Kidney	organ that controls water and ion levels, removes waste products via urine	Homeostasis
Kidney dialysis	artificial method of filtering blood to remove waste products (see dialysis fluid)	Homeostasis
Kidney transplant	replacement of diseased organ with healthy organ from donor	Homeostasis
Limiting factor	stops a reaction from going too fast	Homeostasis
Liver	organ with many functions including storing glucose as glycogen, makes bile	Homeostasis
Luteinising Hormone (LH)	hormone made by pituitary gland, stimulates egg release in menstrual cycle	Homeostasis
Medulla	area where brain meets spinal cord, controls autonomic, involuntary functions such as breathing	Homeostasis
Motor neurone	nerve cell, carries electrical impulses from central nervous system to effectors	Homeostasis
Muscle fatigue	tiredness, loss of efficiency in muscle cells	Homeostasis
Myopia	short-sighted vision	Homeostasis
Nervous system	organ system in animals that allows them to respond to changes in their environment	Homeostasis

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Neurone	nerve cell, transmits information around the body, to and from the central nervous system	Homeostasis
Oestrogen	hormone made by ovaries, inhibits release of FSH during menstrual cycle, found in some oral contraceptives	Homeostasis
Ovary	organ which stores and releases eggs in female, releases hormone oestrogen	Homeostasis
Phototropism	growth of a plant in response to light	Homeostasis
Pituitary gland	gland located in brain, responsible for secreting hormones including FSH and LH.	Homeostasis
Progesterone	hormone produced by ovaries, involved in menstrual cycle, found in some oral contraceptives	Homeostasis
Receptor	group of cells sensitive to a stimulus, e.g. light receptor cells in eye are sensitive to light	Homeostasis
Reflex	fast, automatic response to a stimulus	Homeostasis
Reflex arc	passage of information in a reflex from receptor to effector	Homeostasis
Relay neurone	nerve cell that carries electrical impulses from sensory neurones to motor neurones	Homeostasis
Rooting powder	powder containing plant hormones, can be applied to plant cuttings to assist root development	Homeostasis
Selective weedkiller	weedkiller that contains plant hormones, kills weeds (unwanted plants), without affecting growth of crops	Homeostasis
Sensory neurone	nerve cell, carries electrical impulses from receptors in sense organs to central nervous system	Homeostasis
Stimulant	type of performance-enhancing drug that increases heart rate	Homeostasis
Stimulus	a change in the environment	Homeostasis
Synapse	connection between two neurones	Homeostasis
Target cell	particular cell in a particular place which is affected by a hormone	Homeostasis
Testosterone	hormone made by testes for reproduction	Homeostasis
Thermoregulatory centre	part of brain, controls body temperature	Homeostasis
Thyroxine	hormone made by thyroid gland in neck, controls metabolism and production of proteins	Homeostasis
Urea	waste product from liver, breakdown of amino acids	Homeostasis
Vasocostriction	narrowing of blood vessels to skin	Homeostasis
Vasodilation	widening of blood vessels to skin	Homeostasis
Adult cell cloning	replacing nucleus in unfertilised egg cell with adult cell nucleus	Genetics
Allele	alternative form of a gene	Genetics
Asexual reproduction	where organisms replicate identically by mitosis (cell division)	Genetics
Carrier	person has allele for disorder but not the symptoms	Genetics
Clone	organism genetically identical to another organism	Genetics
Cloning	making a genetically identical copy of another organism	Genetics
Cystic fibrosis	inherited disorder carried by recessive allele, damages cell membranes	Genetics
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)	molecule in cells that stores genetic information	Genetics
Dominant allele	takes precedence in deciding a characteristic	Genetics
Family tree	genetic diagram to show inheritance of characteristics	Genetics
Genetic engineering	process of cutting out a useful gene from one organism's chromosome and inserting it into another organism's chromosome	Genetics
Genetic variant	mutated gene	Genetics
Genetically modified (GM) crop	crop with genes modified through genetic engineering	Genetics
Genome	all genetic material in an organism	Genetics
Genotype	specific alleles	Genetics
Heterozygous	two different alleles for a gene	Genetics
Homozygous	two identical alleles for a gene	Genetics
Inherited disorder	faulty allele passing on bad characteristic to offspring	Genetics
Mutation	random change in an organism's DNA, genetic structure	Genetics
Phenotype	characteristics such as eye colour	Genetics
Polydactyly	inherited disorder carried by dominant allele, causes extra finger or toe	Genetics
Recessive allele	two same genes needed for characteristic to be evident	Genetics
Sex chromosome	23 rd pair of chromosomes, decides if male or female	Genetics
Single gene cross	one characteristic controlled by single gene from each parent	Genetics
Therapeutic cloning	embryo given same genetic information as parent	Genetics
Vector	carrier of DNA into a cell such as a virus or bacterial plasmid	Genetics
Archaea	classification domain containing primitive bacteria	Evolution
Bacteria (three-domain system)	domain in classification system that includes true bacteria, e.g. staphylococcus, E coli	Evolution
Binomial system	two-part Latin name used in classification system	Evolution
Classification (of organisms)	a way of organising all the different plants, animals and other living things	Evolution
Embryo transfer (cloning)	method of copying animals, embryo created and then split before cells become specialised, transferred into uteruses of host mothers	Evolution
Embryonic screening	genetic analysis of cell or cells to check for inherited disorders in embryo	Evolution
Evolution (of a species)	gradual change in a species over time	Evolution
Evolutionary relationship	how organisms are related to other organisms through evolution	Evolution
Fertilisation	fusion of male and female gametes during sexual reproduction	Evolution
Fertility	ability to conceive a child	Evolution
Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	hormone produced by pituitary gland, involved in menstrual cycle, causes eggs to mature in ovaries, stimulates ovaries to produce oestrogen	Evolution
Gonorrhoea	sexually transmitted disease, bacteria	Evolution
Inbreeding	reproduction between related animals or plants	Evolution
Meiosis	cell division for sexual reproduction, making four genetically different gametes	Evolution
Menstrual cycle	monthly sequence of events, female body releases an egg and prepares the uterus (womb) in case it receives a fertilised egg	Evolution
Mitosis	cell division for growth, makes two identical cells by splitting	Evolution
Natural selection	process by which species evolve	Evolution

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Nucleotide	repeating unit in DNA and RNA, made of sugar, phosphate and base	Evolution
Oral contraceptive	hormone-containing pill taken by mouth in order to reduce fertility, decreases chance of pregnancy	Evolution
Selective breeding		Evolution
Sexual reproduction	artificially taking organisms with desired genetic characteristics for mating and production type of reproduction, fusion of male and female gametes from two parents, offspring genetically different to parents	Evolution
Speciation	development of a new species in classification system	Evolution
Species	group in classification system, able to reproduce and make fertile offspring	Evolution
Three domain system	new classification system using gene sequences, latest RNA methods	Evolution
Uterus	main female reproductive organ, where embryo develops during pregnancy, also called womb	Evolution
Variation	differences that exist between individuals	Evolution
Abiotic factor	non-living part of the environment	Ecology
Adaptation	characteristic that helps an organism to survive	Ecology
Behavioural adaptation	change of action that helps with survival	Ecology
Biodiversity	range of different organism species in an ecosystem	Ecology
Biogas generator	fermenting device that makes methane	Ecology
Biomass	mass of living material	Ecology
Biotic factor	living influence in environment	Ecology
Carbon cycle	continuous movement of carbon between atmosphere and Earth, through living things	Ecology
Climate change	change in weather across the world	Ecology
Community	populations of species in a habitat	Ecology
Cutting (plants)	small piece of a plant (usually with a new bud on) that can be taken and grown into a new plant	Ecology
Decay	breakdown of dead organisms	Ecology
Deforestation	cutting down of large areas of trees	Ecology
Detritus feeder	animal that feeds on dead material and breaks down animal waste products	Ecology
Distribution (of organisms)	where organisms are found in a particular area	Ecology
Ecological relationship	interaction between organisms in the same environment	Ecology
Ecosystem	living and non-living parts of environment	Ecology
Environment	everything around us in the world	Ecology
Eukaryota (three-domain system)	classification domain including fungi, plants, animals and more	Ecology
Evaporation	change of state from liquid to gas	Ecology
Extinction	death of every member of a species	Ecology
Extremophile	organism adapted to live in very extreme conditions	Ecology
Factory farming	animals grown indoors with restricted movement	Ecology
Fishing quota	limit on number of fish that may be caught	Ecology
Food security	enough food to feed population	Ecology
Fossil	remains or imprint of living thing, millions of years old, found in rocks	Ecology
Fossil record	history of life on Earth, stored in rocks	Ecology
Functional adaptation	change in body that helps survival in environment	Ecology
Global warming	increase in average surface temperature across the Earth	Ecology
Greenhouse effect	certain gases in atmosphere absorb infra-red radiation from the Earth and radiate this energy back down to Earth, like insulation	Ecology
Habitat	place where an organism lives	Ecology
Interdependence	where species in a community rely on each other	Ecology
Linnaean system	classification system based on characteristics, named after Carl Linnaeus	Ecology
Living indicator	organism sensitive to changes in its environment, used to study environmental change	Ecology
Methane	simple hydrocarbon gas molecule, greenhouse gas, product of digestion and decomposition	Ecology
Mycoprotein	protein made by fungus, Fusarium	Ecology
Non-living indicator	something that is not alive, can be measured or monitored to give information about environmental change, e.g. temperature	Ecology
Peat bog	waterlogged land area, acidic, plants partially decompose to form peat	Ecology
Phytomining	process by which copper extracted from plants grown in copper-rich soils	Ecology
Potometer	device to measure water uptake by plants	Ecology
Predator	animal that hunts and kills other animals (prey)	Ecology
Prey	animal that is hunted and killed by a predator	Ecology
Primary consumer	organism in a food chain that feeds on the consumer group	Ecology
Producer	organism in a food chain that makes its food using energy from Sun	Ecology
Punnett square	genetic diagram to show inheritance of characteristics	Ecology
Pyramid of biomass	diagram to represent the biomass at each stage of a food chain	Ecology
Quadrat	square frame used to measure diversity of plants in an area	Ecology
Sampling	study of a selection from the population	Ecology
Secondary consumer	organism in a food chain which eats a primary consumer	Ecology
Stable community	community in which materials taken out of soil and used balanced by those put back in — materials constantly cycled	Ecology
Standard of living	a way to measure wealth plus access to healthcare and education, ability to purchase goods	Ecology
Structural adaptation	successful change to organism that helps survival	Ecology
Sulfur dioxide	polluting gas from burning of fossil fuels, causes acid rain	Ecology
Sustainable food production	making food without reducing natural resources	Ecology
Tertiary consumer	organism in a food chain, feeds on secondary consumer	Ecology
Transect	method of studying organisms along a line	Ecology
Trophic level	stage in a food chain	Ecology

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Water bath
Water cycle

apparatus used to maintain constant temperature of samples
continuous movement of water from evaporation to precipitation (rain)

Ecology
Ecology