

Movement of material against a conc. gradient. This method requires energy produced during respiration	Respiration without oxygen	Respiration with oxygen	Substance which speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up itself
<b>Active transport</b>	<b>Anaerobic respiration</b>	<b>Aerobic respiration</b>	<b>Catalyst</b>
Green pigment found in plants. Essential for photosynthesis	Structure found in plants which is the site where photosynthesis occurs	Tiny strands or threads around the outside of unicellular organisms which helps them move	The semi liquid material inside a cell which all organelles float in
<b>Chlorophyll</b>	<b>Chloroplast</b>	<b>Cilia</b>	<b>Cytoplasm</b>
Enzymes that have been altered by heat	The movement of material from high conc. to low conc. This method does not require any energy	Network of folded membranes with or without ribosomes, where many chemical reactions occur or chemicals are transported	A protein that acts as an organic catalyst to speed up the rate of a chemical reaction
<b>Denatured</b>	<b>Diffusion</b>	<b>Endoplasmic reticulum</b>	<b>Enzymes</b>
The word that means outside the cell	A cell that has lost water due to osmosis is said to be limp or ...	Long hair-like strands which whip back and forth to move a unicellular organism along	Organelle in the cytoplasm which modifies and packages secretions (proteins)
<b>Extracellular</b>	<b>Flaccid</b>	<b>Flagella</b>	<b>Golgi bodies</b>

The lipid bi-layer that surrounds the cytoplasm of a cell	Organelles within the cell where respiration occurs	The part of the cell which contains the cells genetic material and controls the cells processes	The diffusion or movement of <b>water</b> through a semi-permeable membrane from high conc. to low
<b>Cell membrane</b>	<b>Mitochondria</b>	<b>Nucleus</b>	<b>Osmosis</b>
The process by which some cells may flow around particles and engulf them	The process by which green plants manufacture glucose from carbon dioxide and water	The process whereby cell lose water and cause the cytoplasm to shrink away from the cell wall	The process by which living cells break down large organic molecules to release energy in the form ATP
<b>Phagocytosis</b>	<b>Photosynthesis</b>	<b>Plasmolysis</b>	<b>Respiration</b>
A membrane which allows only some molecules to pass through, usually only smaller ones	Enzymes which control only one type of reaction	A cell that is full with water due to osmosis (water moving into the cell)	A organism made up of only cell
<b>Semi-permeable membrane</b>	<b>Specific enzyme</b>	<b>Turgid</b>	<b>Unicellular</b>
A large bubble filled with watery fluid inside a cell	Site of protein synthesis.	Enzymes, nails, hair etc. are all examples of these	Inner folds inside a mitochondria which increase the surface area for the reactions during respiration
<b>Vacuole</b>	<b>Ribosomes</b>	<b>Proteins</b>	<b>Cristae</b>

The small structures found in animal cells which are involved in cell division	Piles of disk like structures in a chloroplast where light is trapped & used to split the water molecule into oxygen & hydrogen	The tough cellulose layer around plant cells which protects and supports the cell	The model by which substrates fit into the ridged active site of the enzyme
<b>Centriole</b>	<b>Grana</b>	<b>Cellulose wall</b>	<b>Lock and key model</b>
The model by which substrates fit into the active site of the enzyme. The enzyme then changes shape bringing the substrates together	Small cells are better at diffusing things in and out due to their .....	The special organelle found in many fresh water unicellular organisms to expel excess water. Form of active transport (ATP needed)	The transport of molecules with the conc. gradient. No energy required
<b>Induced fit</b>	<b>High surface area to volume ratio</b>	<b>Contractile vacuole</b>	<b>Passive transport</b>
The place on an enzyme where the substrate fits	The main energy carrying molecule in a organism	The structures inside a cell	A complex organic molecule which helps certain enzymes to function correctly
<b>Active site</b>	<b>ATP</b>	<b>Organelle</b>	<b>Co-enzyme</b>
Change in concentration between one area and another	A framework of microtubules inside the cytoplasm	The series of reactions that produces ATP during respiration	Anaerobic respiration in plants is also called .....
<b>Concentration gradient</b>	<b>Cytoskeleton</b>	<b>Electron transport chain</b>	<b>Fermentation</b>

A light sensing organelle which is often found in photosynthetic aquatic unicellular organisms	Opening which is often found in aquatic unicellular organisms which have to feed	The first stage of respiration where food is broken down into pyruvic acid	Middle stage of respiration which occurs inside the mitochondrial matrix space
<b>Eye spot</b>	<b>Oral groove</b>	<b>Glycolysis</b>	<b>Krebs cycle</b>
Toxic compound produced in animals during anaerobic respiration	Stage of photosynthesis where water is split by the sun's energy	Cell organelle which contains enzymes to breakdown unwanted cell components	Dark stained region inside the nucleus where ribosomes are produced
<b>Lactic acid</b>	<b>Light reaction</b>	<b>Liposomes</b>	<b>Nucleolus</b>
The maintenance of correct water level inside a cell/organism	Cells which engulf and destroy solids (foreign) matter	The process by which the cell membrane surrounds fluid to take it into the cell	Endoplasmic reticulum with ribosomes attached
<b>Osmoregulation</b>	<b>Phagocytes</b>	<b>Pinocytosis</b>	<b>Rough ER</b>
Endoplasmic reticulum with no ribosomes attached	'Space' inside chloroplasts containing starch grains and enzymes	Substance that an enzyme acts upon	Energy required so a reaction can start. Enzymes often lower this
<b>Smooth ER</b>	<b>Stroma</b>	<b>Substrate</b>	<b>Activation energy</b>