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
Active transport	Anaerobic respiration	Aerobic respiration	Catalyst
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
Chlorophyll	Chloroplast	Cilia	Cytoplasm
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	Proteins that acts as organic catalysts to speed up the rate of a chemical reaction
Denatured	Diffusion	Endoplasmic reticulum	Enzymes
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)
Extracellular	Flaccid	Flagella	Golgi bodies

The lipid bilayer 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 water through a semi-permeable membrane from high conc. to low
Cell membrane	Mitochondria	Nucleus	Osmosis
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
Phagocytosis	Photosynthesis	Plasmolysis	Respiration
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 of water due to osmosis (water moving into the cell)	An organism made up of only cell
Semi-permeable membrane	Specific enzyme	Turgid	Unicellular
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 mitochondrion which increase the surface area for the reactions during respiration
Vacuole	Ribosomes	Proteins	Christae

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
Centriole	grana	Cellulose wall	Lock and key model
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
Induced fit	High surface area to volume ratio	Contractile vacuole	Passive transport
The place on an enzyme where the substrate fits	The main energy carrying molecule in an organism	The general name for the structures inside a cell	A complex organic molecule which helps certain enzymes to function correctly
Active site	ATP	Organelle	Co-enzyme
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 …
Concentration gradient	cytoskeleton	Electron transport chain	fermentation

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
Eye spot	Oral groove	Glycolysis	Krebs cycle
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 ribosome's are produced
Lactic acid	Light reaction	Liposomes	Nucleolus
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 ribosome's attached
Osmoregulation	phagocytes	Pinocytosis	Rough ER
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
Smooth ER	Stroma	Substrate	Activation energy