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| <input type="checkbox"/> animal | <input type="checkbox"/> fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> photosynthesis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anther | <input type="checkbox"/> fungi | <input type="checkbox"/> plant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> autotrophic | <input type="checkbox"/> germination | <input type="checkbox"/> pollen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cell | <input type="checkbox"/> growth | <input type="checkbox"/> pollen tube |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cell wall | <input type="checkbox"/> image | <input type="checkbox"/> pollination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> characteristics | <input type="checkbox"/> invertebrate | <input type="checkbox"/> producer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chlorophyll | <input type="checkbox"/> iodine | <input type="checkbox"/> reproduction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chloroplast | <input type="checkbox"/> key | <input type="checkbox"/> respiration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> magnification | <input type="checkbox"/> seed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consumer | <input type="checkbox"/> mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> sensitivity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cover slip | <input type="checkbox"/> membrane | <input type="checkbox"/> sepal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cytoplasm | <input type="checkbox"/> methylene blue | <input type="checkbox"/> slide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> decomposer | <input type="checkbox"/> microbes | <input type="checkbox"/> species |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dispersal | <input type="checkbox"/> movement | <input type="checkbox"/> specimen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dormant | <input type="checkbox"/> nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> stain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> epidermis | <input type="checkbox"/> objective lens | <input type="checkbox"/> stamen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excretion | <input type="checkbox"/> organ | <input type="checkbox"/> stigma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> features | <input type="checkbox"/> organism | <input type="checkbox"/> style |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fertilisation | <input type="checkbox"/> ovary | <input type="checkbox"/> tissue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> filament | <input type="checkbox"/> ovum | <input type="checkbox"/> vacuole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> focus | <input type="checkbox"/> petal | <input type="checkbox"/> vertebrate |

Additional words:

GLOSSARY

- animal** - living things that is different from plants (cells without cellulose walls, no chlorophyll and can't photosynthesise)
- anther** - male organ of a flower, part of the stamen. it produces pollen grains.
- autotrophic** - organism capable of synthesising its own food from inorganic substances, using light energy
- cell** - the basic unit which living things are made of
- cell wall** - tough wall around plant cells. helps to support the cell
- characteristics** - features that helps to identify, tell apart, or describe recognisably
- chlorophyll** - green substance found inside chloroplasts.
- chloroplast** - green disc containing chlorophyll. found in plant cells and used to make food (starch) by photosynthesis
- classification** - sorting things into groups
- consumer** - organism that eats other animals or plants
- cover slip** - smaller sheet of glass placed over a specimen on a slide
- cytoplasm** - jelly inside a cell where the cell's activities happen.
- decomposer** - a bacterium or fungus that gets its food by breaking down dead remains
- dispersal** - the spreading of seeds from a plant
- dormant** - a period of time when seeds do not germinate
- epidermis** - outer layer of cells
- excretion** - getting rid of waste substances made in the body by chemical reactions.
- features** - characteristics
- fertilisation** - joining of a male sex cell (gamete) with a female sex cell (gamete)
- filament** - part of the stamen in flowers. it supports the anther.
- focus** - bringing together light to make a clear image; the region that can be seen clearly and where all objects appear to have sharp outlines
- fruit** - something used to carry the seeds of flowering plants. can be fleshy or dry.
- fungi** - single or multicellular organisms that don't have chlorophyll; feed off dead or living material
- germination** - when a seed first starts to grow
- growth** – increase in size of an organism
- image** - what you see down a microscope
- invertebrate** - animal with no backbone
- iodine** - brown coloured solution that is used to test for starch; turns blue-black in the presence of starch
- key** - branching and "go to" keys. both are used to find out what something is
- magnification** - how much larger an object appears than it really is

- mammal** – warm blooded, usually hairy vertebrates whose offspring are fed with milk
- membrane** - controls what enters/exits a cell
- methylene blue** - a blue dye for staining animal cells
- microbes** – bacteria, fungi and viruses that can be seen only under a microscope
- movement** - moving the whole or part of an organism
- nutrition** - process of acquiring, ingesting, digesting, absorbing and using food
- objective lens** - lens on the revolving nose piece of microscope
- organ** - part of an organism formed out of different tissues
- organism** - living thing that carries out all of the life processes
- ovary** - female organ that produces female gametes (eggs)
- ovum** – egg cell
- petal** - one of the often brightly coloured parts of a flower immediately surrounding the reproductive organs
- photosynthesis** - process that plants use to make their own food. it needs light to work. Carbon dioxide and water are used up. Food (a sugar called glucose) and oxygen are produced.
- plant** - living thing, usually immobile, that has cell walls and can carry out photosynthesis
- pollen** - tiny objects produced by flowers that contain male sex cells
- pollen tube** - tube that grows from a pollen grain down into a flower to reach an egg
- pollination** - transfer of pollen from the male to the female organs of flowers
- producer** - organism able to capture light energy and make its own food, e.g. plant
- reproduction** - producing offspring (new organisms)
- respiration** - cell process of releasing energy from food that occurs in all organisms
- seed** - consists of an embryo plant and food supplies packaged inside a coat
- sensitivity** - ability to detect and respond to environmental changes
- sepal** - part of a flower, usually green, that surrounds and protects the flower in bud.
- slide** - thin sheet of glass used to hold objects for examination under a microscope
- species** - group of organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring
- specimen** - an individual animal, part of an animal, plant, part of a plant, or microorganism that is studied
- stain** – dye used to highlight structures in biological tissues for viewing
- stamen** - part of the flower that makes pollen grains
- stigma** - tip of the female sex organ of a flower which receives the pollen grains
- style** - stalk that holds up the stigma of a flower
- tissue** - group of similar cells in an organism
- vacuole** - storage area in the cells of an organism
- vertebrate** - animal with a backbone.