

Movement of materials through a membrane.	Immune response In the body initiated by an invading foreign substance –an infection or an immunisation	Structural or functional change to an organism that enables it to have increased survival within its environment.	Respiration that is carried out with oxygen present.
absorb	active immunity	adapted	aerobic respiration
Plates of agar containing nutrients used for culturing micro-organisms.	Respiration that is carried out in the absence of oxygen.	Proteins produced by the body as part of the immune response.	A substance that the body treats as foreign and initiates an immune response.
agar plates	anaerobic respiration	antibodies	antigens
Reproduction that produces genetically identical offspring from one parent.	A bacterium that is rod shaped.	Micro-organisms that are singled celled and lack a nuclear membrane. There are many different types.	The process by which bacteria reproduce.
asexual reproduction	bacillus	bacteria	binary fission
A process of asexual reproduction that involves a bud forming from the body of the parent. It detaches to form a new individual.	A cycle in which carbon is used and reused throughout the ecosystem.	The unit that makes up all living organisms.	The semi permeable membrane forming the outer boundary of the cell.
budding	carbon cycle	cell	cell membrane

Outer layer of a cell that is ridged and in plants and most algae it is made of cellulose.	Very small hair like structures that protrude from cells.	Spherical shaped bacteria.	A group of individual cells that have developed from a single parent cell.
cell wall	cilia	coccus	colony
An infection that can be passed between individuals.	Interaction between individuals or populations over factors that they share or that overlap, e.g. mates, food, light or shelter.	Organic matter that is being decayed by micro-organisms such as fungi and bacteria, usually used as a fertiliser to enhance soils.	In this context it is when unwanted micro-organisms are present on agar plates.
communicable	competition	composting	contaminated
An infection that is easily passed from one organism to another.	A duplicate setup in an experiment with everything identical except for the variable you are testing.	Microorganisms grown for a specific use, e.g. a group of bacteria grown on nutrient agar under specific conditions.	Jelly like substance found in a cell. It is a matrix in which the cells organelles are suspended.
contagious	control	culture	cytoplasm
The chemical breakdown of matter.	Chemical process carried out by denitrifying bacteria that breaks down nitrates in the soil to N_2 that is released into the atmosphere.	Natural process in which particles move from a high conc. to a low conc. until an even distribution of particles occurs.	Process that breaks down food particles into smaller forms that can be easily absorbed and assimilated by the body.
decomposition / decay	denitrification	diffusion	digest / digestion

Occurs when the normal functioning of body cells, tissues or organs is disrupted.	The spread of a disease from one organism to another.	An inactive period in which growth stops.	Is produced by respiration in cells and used to carry out other life processes.
disease	disease transmission	dormant	energy
The chemical, physical and biological aspects of the area in which an organism lives.	A protein that is a biological catalyst in cellular reactions.	An outbreak of a disease affecting large numbers of organisms in a population at the same time.	The process of an organism getting rid of its wastes.
environment	enzymes	epidemic	excreted
Outside the cell.	A form of anaerobic respiration. Used in the production of some foods and drinks.	Long thread-like structures, attached to bacteria which allow them to move.	A group of microorganisms that can exist as either unicellular or multicellular. Yeasts and moulds.
extracellular	fermentation	flagellum	fungi
May be in the form of DNA or RNA. Contains information for the cell to make proteins.	Technique that involves altering the organism by inserting genes from one another organism into its DNA.	The rate at which a colony of microorganisms' increases in number.	A cell or organism that provides food, shelter or in the case of viruses; essential processes required for replication.
genetic material	genetically engineered	growth curve	host

Organic matter found in soil formed by the decomposition of plant material by soil micro-organisms.	A filament in fungi that secretes digestive enzymes onto substrate.	Part of the body that is involved with fighting foreign substances.	State of an organism that is not susceptible to a specific disease.
humus	hyphae	immune system	immunity
The right conditions, e.g. temperature, moisture, pH, nutrients for a micro-organism to survive.	The invasion of a living organism by a pathogen.	Immune response by the body to a pathogen / foreign substance. Usually produces symptoms such as redness, swelling, heat.	The placing of a small amount of a bacterial or fungi colony on a culture medium.
incubate	infection/infected	inflammation	inoculation
A white blood cell.	Type of white blood cell formed in the lymph nodes and help fight infections.	An organism that can only be seen with the use of a microscope.	Type of fungi.
leucocytes	lymphocytes	microbe / microorganism	moulds
A type of slimy substance.	Many cells working together to form an organism.	A mass of hyphae that form the body of a fungus.	The process that turns the nitrogen (mostly ammonia) in decaying organic matter into nitrates by nitrifying bacteria in the soil.
mucus	multicellular	mycelium	nitrification

Chemical process by nitrogen fixing bacteria that takes N ₂ from the atmosphere and assimilates it into organic compounds for use by plants.	A jelly like substance that contains nutrients for growing micro-organisms.	Any substance that a living organism requires for nutrition. Either for energy or structural growth.	Disease causing organisms that quickly takes any opportunity to infect hosts.
nitrogen fixation	nutrient agar	nutrients	opportunistic pathogens
An individual living system that carries out MRS C GREN. It can be unicellular or multicellular.	An essential substance aerobic respiration.	An organism that lives in or on a host organism that causes damage or harm to its host.	Short term immunity against a pathogen gained from either breast milk or colostrum or can be a vaccination of antibodies.
organisms	oxygen	parasites	passive immunity
An organism that causes disease.	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.	A cell that is part of the immune response. It engulfs and breaks down foreign particles. The process is called phagocytosis.	Cellular process of reacting CO ₂ and H ₂ O using light to produce glucose and oxygen. It requires chlorophyll and only occurs in producers.
pathogen	pH	phagocytes	photosynthesis
The movement of essential elements around an ecosystem.	In this context it is the copying of genetic material to form new viruses.	To produce offspring.	Hyphae that contain sporangium full of spores.
recycling	replication	reproduce	reproductive hyphae

A cellular process that uses oxygen and water and glucose to form energy and carbon dioxide.	To produce offspring.	Hyphae that contain sporangium full of spores.	A cellular process that uses oxygen and water and glucose to form energy and carbon dioxide.
respiration	reproduce	reproductive hyphae	respiration
An organism that feeds off dead or decaying matter.	The movement of a substance produced by the organism to outside the cell.	A structure used to contain waste from toilets and grey water systems from a house.	Faeces and organic waste matter that may come from animal or human sources that is dissolved or suspended in water.
saprophytes	secrete	septic tank	sewage
A layer of slime that is found on the outer most part of some micro-organisms.	A bacterium shaped like a spiral.	A reproductive structure in fungi that produces spores.	Is a reproductive cell. It can develop into an individual when favourable conditions are present.
slime capsule	spirillum	sporangium	spores
Free from contamination of microorganisms.	A substance which fungi and bacteria are able to secrete enzymes and gain nutrition for growth and reproduction.	Any change or sensation experienced by an organism that is associated with a disease.	A group of cells of similar structure organised in a way that enables them to carry out certain functions.
sterile	substrate	symptoms	tissue

Damaging to an organisms health.	Substances that are damaging to an organisms health. They affect the normal functioning of an organism.	The spread of a disease from one organism to another.	An organism has been infected with the disease or infection.
toxic	toxins	transmission	transmitted
Is found everywhere.	Organisms that only possess one cell.	To inoculate with a vaccine to produce immunity to specific disease.	A vector is used to describe an animal that passively transmits disease from one organism to another.
ubiquitous	unicellular organisms	vaccinate / vaccination	vector
A comma shaped bacterium.	Very small particle, inert outside a host cell. It is able to replicate in a host cell, killing it in the process. It is a pathogen.	Group of unicellular organisms that are classified as fungi.	
vibrio	virus	yeasts	