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| **Keyword** | **Definitions** |
| **Amino-acids** | Small units which are built up into proteins. There are 20 essential amino-acids. |
| **Antibodies** |  |
| **Auxin** | A plant hormone that affects growth and development in a plant. |
| **Base pairing** | The bases in the DNA molecule A,T,C and G always join in a particular pattern. A to T and C to G. |
| **Chromosome** | Thread like structures found in the nucleus of cells which are made of DNA and carry genes. |
| **Clone** | A new cell or organism made by asexual reproduction and having the same genes as its parent. |
| **Cuttings** | A shoot or leaf taken from a plant that can grow into a whole new plant. |
| **Development** | How an organism changes as it grows and matures. |
| **Double helix** | The shape of the DNA molecule. |
| **Embryonic stem cells** | Cells in humans that are up to the eight cell stage of development. These cells are unspecialised and can each become a whole new individual. |
| **Enzymes** | Proteins which speed up chemical reactions( catalysts). |
| **Foetus** | The name for the stage of development of a baby after two months. A foetus has all its major organs. |
| **Gametes** | The sex cells which join together to make the zygote eg, sperm and egg cells. |
| **Gene switching** | Genes can be switched on and off and only the genes a cell needs stay switched on when the cell become specialised. |
| **Genes** | A section of DNA which gives instructions to the cell to make a particular protein. |
| **Genetic variation** | Differences between individuals caused by differences in their genes. |
| **Meiosis** | Cell division in which the number of chromosomes are halved to make gametes. Each of the four new cells formed are genetically different from each other. |
| **Meristem cells** | Unspecialised cells in plants that can become any type of cell. |
| **Mitochondria** | Organelles in both plant and animal cells where respiration takes place. |
| **Mitosis** | Cell division which makes two new cells which are identical to each other and the parent. |
| **Organelles** | Small structures found inside the cytoplasm of the cell. |
| **Organs** | Different tissues working together to do a particular job. |
| **Phloem** | A type of tissue found in plants that transports glucose. |
| **Phototropism** | The growth of a plant towards the light. |
| **Ribosomes** | Organelles in cells which join amino-acids together to make proteins. |
| **Rooting powder** | A powder used on plant roots that contains hormones to encourage root growth. |
| **Specialised** | Something adapted for a particular job. |
| **Stem cell** | Unspecialised animal cells that can divide and become specialised. |
| **Structural proteins** | Proteins which are used to build cells. |
| **Therapeutic cloning** | Growing new tissues and organs from cloned embryonic stem cells.  |
| **Tissues** | A group of specialised cells working together to do a particular job. |
| **Unspecialised** | Cells that can become any type of cell. |
| **Xylem** | A type of tissue found in plants that transports water. |
| **Zygote** | The cell that is formed when a sperm nucleus fertilises an egg cell. |