

1. light microscope	a device based on lenses and/or mirrors that produces a magnified image of material prepared on a glass slide	19. organ	a part of an organism that carries out a specific function and is usually made up of different tissues e.g. the kidney
2. lignin	a hard material usually found in the secondary cell wall layers, which strengthens plant tissue	20. organelle	a specialised structure within the cell that carries out a specific function
3. lipid	a group of organic compounds, often called fats and oils, that feel greasy and do not dissolve in water	21. organic molecules	compounds found in or produced by living things and contain or are based on carbon
4. lysosome	a cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes	22. organ system	a set of organs that work in a coordinated manner to bring about a particular function within the organism e.g. the excretory system
5. magnification	the extent to which an image is made larger	23. osmoregulation	the processes that maintain the appropriate concentrations of fluids in the body and hence the movement of water by osmosis
6. mammal	a member of the class of vertebrates Mammalia, which have fur or hair and suckle their young	24. osmosis	the tendency of a solvent (usually water) to pass through a selectively permeable membrane into a solution where its concentration is lower
7. mechanism	the way something is done or the way it works	25. oxic	containing oxygen
8. micrograph	a photograph or drawing of an object as seen through a microscope		
9. mitochondria	cell organelles responsible for aerobic respiration and, therefore, the release of energy in eucaryotic cells		
10. mitosis	the cellular division that results in two daughter nuclei that, after cytokinesis, form two identical cells		
11. multicellular organism	an organism that consists of numerous cells that are specialised to carry out specific functions within the organism		
12. nanotechnology	the technology associated with the development of materials and devices that are less than 100 nanometres in size		
13. nectar feeders	organisms such as honey possums and lorikeets that feed mostly on nectar from flowers		
14. nucleolus	a structure found in the nucleus of cells and contains nucleic acids responsible for protein manufacture		
15. nucleus	the membrane-bound control centre of eucaryotic cells and contains chromosomes on which genetic material is carried		
16. nutrients	substances that provide energy and/or are required for the normal functioning of organisms		
17. omasum	the third section of the stomach of ruminants into which the cud is swallowed and where it is further fermented		
18. operculum	the covering of the gills that allows for the exchange of gases in fish		