

abomasum

the fourth and final section of the stomach in ruminants, where food is digested by acids and enzymes

absorption

the taking in of a substance, usually a liquid

aerobic

living or active in the presence of oxygen

amino acids

organic compounds containing the amino group, the carboxylic group and the R group of carbon in chains or rings

anaerobic

in the absence of oxygen

archaea	procaryotic cells that are not bacteria and have an unusual biochemistry
asexual reproduction	the production of a new organism without gametes
autotrophs	organisms that make their own food from inorganic components such as plants
bacteria	a large group of unicellular procaryotic organisms usually between 0.5 and 5 micrometres in size
biochemical	chemicals found in or associated with living things

Brown, Robert

a Scottish scientist who was the first to describe the nucleus

carnivore

an animal that eats other animals

cell division

the process by which cells form daughter cells; it consists of mitosis and cytokinesis

cell membrane

a layer that separates the cell from its environment and controls the passage of materials into and out of the cell

cell theory

the theory that all living things are composed of cells or cellular products and that cells arise only from other cells in present-day conditions

cell wall	a structure outside the cell membrane and occurs in plants and fungi, providing support
centrifuge	a machine used to rapidly spin fluids containing suspended materials and so separates them
chloride ion	a chlorine atom with an extra electron making it a negatively charged particle - an electrolyte
chlorophyll	the green pigment in plants associated with the capture of sunlight for use in photosynthesis
chloroplast	a green organelle or plastid in plant cells responsible for photosynthesis

chromosomes

thread-like bodies that appear in cell division and are responsible for transmitting genetic information

circulatory system

the organ system consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries and blood in vertebrates, responsible for the transport of oxygen, nutrients and wastes around the body

colonial organisms

organisms consisting of a loose aggregation of slightly specialised cells that re-aggregate if disturbed

concentration

the amount of a substance, often the relative amount of a solute in a solution; expressed as a percentage of g/L etc.

cuticle

the protective waxy outer covering of a leaf

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cyanobacteria

procaryotic cells that carry out photosynthesis and represent one of the most primitive of living things

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