

1. cytokinesis	the final stage of cell division involving the redistribution of the cytoplasm between daughter cells	19. golgi bodies	flat, hollow discs that are stacked together in the cell and serve to store and process biochemicals before they are secreted
2. cytoplasm	the contents within the cell membrane, excluding the nucleus	20. grazing	to feed on growing plants such as grasses
3. daughter cells	the products of cell division	21. herbivore	an animal that feeds on plant material
4. dermis	a type of tissue that provides the external covering layer of plants	22. heterotroph	an organism that relies on ingesting organic material as a source of food
5. differentiation	the changes that occur in development and result in a cell becoming specialised in structure and function	23. Hooke, Robert	the scientist who observed cork under the microscope and called the units he observed 'cells'
6. diffusion	the movement of material (usually fluids) from places of high concentration to places of lower concentration until the solution is evenly mixed	24. hypothesis	a proposition that is intended to explain or link a group of ideas that can be scientifically tested
7. digestive chemicals	substances (enzymes) that break complex molecules into simpler ones	25. insect	a small animal with an exoskeleton, three main body parts and three pairs of legs
8. diverticulum	a specialised branch off the stomach in nectar feeders that stores nectar	26. lenticel	a group of cells, usually on the stem of a plant, that acts like a pore through which gases are exchanged
9. DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid, the large organic molecule responsible for storing hereditary information in living things; found on chromosomes		
10. electron microscope	a microscope that produces a highly magnified and resolved image because it is based on firing electrons through a very thin film of material and collecting the image		
11. endoplasmic reticulum	a double membrane that forms a convoluted network of tubes that connects the cell membrane to the nucleus		
12. epidermic cells	cells that provide the outermost protective layer on plant structures such as leaves		
13. epithelial tissue	tissue that makes up the surface of the body and organs, serving the functions of protection and/or secretion, absorption and sensation		
14. eucaryotic cells	cells that contain a nucleus, organelles and genetic material		
15. exchange	to give up and receive or replace		
16. excretory system	the system of organs with the function of removing wastes from the organism		
17. freeze-fracture	a method of preparing specimens for the electron microscope; involves rapid freezing followed by splitting		
18. glucose	a simple monosaccharide sugar, commonly produced as a result of digestion of more complex carbohydrates in animals and is a product of photosynthesis in plants		