

Cyanobacteria (once called blue-green algae) are procaryote cells that carry out photosynthesis and represent one of the most primitive groups of living things

Cytokinesis is the final stage of cell division involving the retribution of the cytoplasm between daughter cells

Cytoplasm refers to the contents within the cell membrane, excluding the nucleus. It includes the transparent liquid, cytosol and organelles. It is the site of most of the chemical activities that occur in the cell

Daughter Cells are the products of cell division

Dermis is a type of tissue that provides the external covering layer of plants; also the layer below the epidermis in vertebrates - together that make up the skin

Differentiation refers to the changes that occur in development and result in a cell becoming specialised in structure and function

Diffusion is the movement of material (usually fluids) from places of high concentration to places of lower concentration until the solution is evenly mixed. It is the result of the random movement of particles

Digestive Chemicals are substances (enzymes) that break complex molecules into simpler ones

Diverticulum is a specialised branch off the stomach in nectar feeders; it stores nectar

DNA is deoxyribonucleic acid, the large organic molecule (nucleic acid) responsible for storing hereditary information in living things, and found on chromosomes

Ecology the study of how organisms interact with other organisms and their physical surroundings

Ecosystem is any given space containing living organisms interacting with each other and the non-living parts of that environment. It is a system that involved the exchange of materials and energy between organisms and their environment.

Environment the total range of conditions under which members of a species live and reproduce. It includes both the abiotic and biotic environment

Electron Microscope is a microscope that produces a highly magnified and resolved image because it is based on firing electrons through very thin film of material and collecting the image (up to a million times magnification)

Endoplasmic Reticulum is a double membrane that forms a convoluted network of tubes that connects the cell membrane to the nucleus

Epidermal Cells (Plant) are cells that provide the outermost protective layer on plant structures such as leaves. Some plants have wax over this layer

Epithelial Tissue makes up the surface of the body and organs; it serves the functions of protection and/or secretion, absorption and sensation

Eubacteria or Bacteria were once called 'true bacteria' and are distinguished on the bases of shape - spherical, ovoid, cylindrical or rod-shaped and helically coiled. They are widespread and some cause harmful diseases while others are essential for our well-being

Eucaryotic Cells are those that contain a nucleus and organelles and genetic material borne on chromosomes

Exchange means to give up and receive or replace

Excretory System is the system of organs with the function of removing wastes from the organism

Freeze-Fracture is a method of preparing specimens for the electron microscope; it involves rapid freezing following by splitting; it is a useful method for investigation the internal structure of membranes

Glucose is a simple monosaccharide sugar, commonly produced as the result of digestion of more complex carbohydrates (and other compounds) in animals, and is a product of photosynthesis in plants. It is the major reactant in respiration

Golgi Bodies/Apparatus/Complex are flat, hollow discs that are stacked together in the cell and serve to store and process biochemicals (usually proteins) before they are secreted

Grazing means to feed on growing plants such as grasses (as opposed to browsing, which can include twigs and branches of plants)

Herbivore is an animal that feeds on plant material

Heterotroph is an organism that relies on ingesting organic material as a source of food (opposed to autotrophs that can make their own food from inorganic materials)

Hooke, Robert was the scientist who observed cork under the microscope and called the units he observed 'cells'

Hypothesis is a proposition that is intended to explain or link a group of phenomena or ideas that can be scientifically tested

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