



Terminology

Terminology is the key for understanding Life Sciences. You need to understand the biological terms in order to be able to understand the question and to have the necessary vocabulary to answer the questions:

Paper 1





NO.	Biological term	Description
1. 2.		The plant growth hormone that promotes seed dormancy
3.		The series of changes that take place in the shape of the lens and the eyeball in response to the distance of an object from the eye
4. 5.		The vesicle which contains enzymes found in the head of a sperm cell
6. 7.		The hormone responsible for osmoregulation
8. 9.		A hormone that regulates the salt concentration in human blood
10. 11.		The structure in the amniotic egg that stores wastes
12.		The reproductive strategy when hatchlings of birds are not able to move and feed themselves
13.		A type of egg where the embryo develops inside a fluid-filled sac which is surrounded by a shell
14.		A fluid that protects the human embryo against injuries and large-scale temperature changes
15.		The watery fluid that supports the cornea and the front chamber of the eye
16.		A disorder of the eye caused by the curvature of the lens or cornea being uneven, resulting in distorted images
17.		The part of the peripheral nervous system that controls involuntary actions
18.		A hollow ball of cells formed from the zygote
19.		Organelle found only in animal cells that forms the spindle during cell division
20.		Structures formed when the centrosome divides into two which moves to opposite poles of the cell during cell division
21.		The point where two chromatids overlap during crossing over
22.		A layer inside the eye that absorbs light, thus reducing reflection
23.		The outermost membrane found around the embryo/foetus
24.		The structure that connects the left and right hemispheres of the brain, allowing communication between them
25.		The receptors in the ear that detect changes in the direction and speed of any movement of the body
26.		The division of the cytoplasm through the constriction of the cell membrane at the end of cell division
27.		A disease that results from the body's inability to produce insulin



NO.	Biological term	Description
28.		A part of the neuron that conducts impulses towards the cell body
29.		The system in the body that regulates processes by secreting hormones directly into the blood
30.		The inner lining of the uterus where implantation of the embryo occurs
31.		The part of the ear that equalises the pressure on either side of the tympanic membrane
32.		A type of fertilisation in which the nucleus of a sperm fuses with the nucleus of an ovum outside the body of the female
33.		Part of the female reproductive system where fertilisation occurs
34.		The growth of part of a plant in response to gravity
35.		Small tubes placed in the tympanic membrane to drain liquid from the middle ear
36.		The maintenance of a constant internal environment in the body within certain limits
37.		A type of fertilisation in which the nucleus of a sperm fuses with the nucleus of an ovum inside the reproductive system of the female
38.		The phase in the cell cycle when DNA replication occurs
39.		A defective condition of the eye where a person can see distant objects clearly while nearby objects are blurred
40.		The hormone responsible for ovulation and the formation of the corpus luteum
41.		The part of the brain that controls the heart rate
42.		A collective name for the membranes that protect the brain
43.		A disorder of the nervous system that is characterised by the breakdown of the myelin sheath of neurons
44.		The failure of chromosome pairs to separate during meiosis
45.		The hormone that causes the thickening of the endometrium and is produced by the Graafian follicle
46.		The nerve that carries impulses from the retina to the brain
47.		The membrane that transmits sound vibrations to the inner ear
48.		The reproductive strategy involving the laying of eggs
49.		The part of the nervous system made up of cranial and spinal nerves
50.		The growth of part of a plant in response to light



NO.	Biological term	Description
51.		The reproductive strategy when hatchlings of birds are able to move and feed themselves
52.		A hormone produced by the pituitary gland/hypophysis that stimulates milk production in human females
53.		The stage in humans when sexual maturity is reached in males and females
54.		Innermost membrane in the eye that contains photoreceptors
55.		A defective condition of the eye where a person can see nearby objects clearly while distant objects are blurred
56.		The production of male gametes through meiosis
57.		A detectable change (e.g. pain, heat, light, sound) that will be received by a receptor and converted into an impulse
58.		A hormone that stimulates the maturation of sperm and stimulates puberty in males
59.		A plant growth response to an external stimulus
60.		Sharp structures found in plants for protection from herbivores
61.		A hormone which stimulates the secretion of thyroxine
62.		The male reproductive tube that connects the testis with the urethra
63.		The narrowing of the blood vessels in the skin that decreases the amount of blood flowing to the skin in humans when the environmental temperature is low
64.		The widening of the blood vessels in the skin that increases the amount of blood flowing to the skin in humans when the environmental temperature is high
65.		A type of reproduction in humans where the foetus develops inside the uterus
66.		The diploid cell formed by the process of fertilisation



Biological term	Description
67.	The condition that results from the absence of skin pigmentation
68.	Two alternative forms of a gene at the same locus
69.	The breeding of organisms over many generations in order to achieve a desirable phenotype
70.	The genus of the fossil 'Little Foot'
71.	Using two eyes with overlapping fields of view to create a single visual image
72.	The variety of life forms that exist on Earth
73.	The distribution of species in different parts of the world
74.	The use of biological processes, organisms or systems to improve the quality of human life
75.	The ability of an organism to walk on two limbs
76.	A copy of an organism that is genetically identical to the original organism
77.	The process by which genetically identical organisms are formed using biotechnology
78.	The type of inheritance where both alleles are equally dominant and both express themselves equally in the phenotype. E.g. A white cow crossed with a black bull will produce a calf with black and white patches
79.	The type of inheritance where the dominant allele masks the expression of the recessive allele in the heterozygous condition
80.	Type of variation within a population in which there is a range of intermediate phenotypes
81.	The type of evidence for human evolution that includes tool-making
82.	A sugar molecule found in a nucleotide of DNA
83.	A genetic cross involving two different characteristics e.g. shape and colour of seeds
84.	The type of variation in a population with no intermediate phenotypes
85.	A bar code pattern formed from DNA which is unique to each person/organism
86.	A human disorder caused by non-disjunction of chromosome pair number 21
87.	The permanent disappearance of a species from earth
88.	The opening at the base of the skull through which the spinal cord enters
89.	The mineralised remains of organisms that have lived in the past
90.	A segment of DNA/a chromosome that codes for a particular characteristic
91.	The complete set of chromosomes in the cell of an organism
92.	Chromosomes involved in sex determination
93.	A sex-linked genetic disorder characterised by the absence of a blood-clotting factor



NO.	Biological term	Description
94.		An individual having two non-identical alleles for a characteristic
95.		The family to which humans belong
96.		The first <i>Homo</i> species to use tools
97.		Similar structures on different organisms that suggest they have a common ancestor
98.		Two chromosomes that carry the same set of genes
99.		The weak bond between nitrogenous bases in a DNA molecule
100.		A tentative explanation of a phenomenon that can be tested and may be accepted or rejected
101.		The type of inheritance where both alleles express themselves in such a way that an intermediate phenotype is formed. E.g. A white flowering plant crossed with a red flowering plant will produce a pink flowering plant.
102.		A representation of the number, shape and arrangement of all the chromosomes in the nucleus of a somatic cell
103.		The position of a gene on a chromosome
104.		A genetic cross involving one characteristic e.g. colour of seeds
105.		A sudden change in the sequence/order of nitrogenous bases of a nucleic acid
106.		The process by which organisms best suited to survival in the environment achieve greater reproductive success, thereby passing advantageous characteristics onto future generations
107.		The name of the process when homologous chromosome pairs fail to separate during meiosis
108.		Openings in the nuclear membrane that allow mRNA to leave the nucleus
109.		The hypothesis that states that modern humans/ <i>Homo sapiens</i> originated in Africa and migrated to other parts of the world
110.		Study of fossils
111.		A diagram showing the inheritance of genetic disorders over many generations
112.		The name of the bond that forms between amino acids in a protein molecule
113.		A diagrammatic representation showing possible evolutionary relationships among different species
114.		A group of organisms of the same species living in the same habitat at the same time
115.		Type of evolution involving long periods of time when species do not change and short periods of rapid change
116.		The ability of an organism to walk on four limbs
117.		The process by which a DNA molecule makes identical copies of itself
118.		The type of sugar found in an RNA molecule
119.		The organelle in the cytoplasm which is the site of protein synthesis



NO.	Biological term	Description	
120.		Process whereby new species are formed from the original population	
121.		A group of organisms which can interbreed to produce fertile offspring	
122.		The structure responsible for pulling chromosomes to the poles of a cell during cell division	an animal
123.		Undifferentiated cells that can develop into any cell type	
124.		The type of vision that allows for depth perception and 3-dimensional vision	
125.		Explanation of an observation that is supported by facts, models and laws	
126.		The stage of protein synthesis during which mRNA forms from DNA	
127.		The stage of protein synthesis during which tRNA interprets the message on the mRNA to form a specific protein	
128.		The type of nucleic acid that carries a specific amino acid	
129.		Nitrogenous base found only in RNA molecules	

