

## 8Ba – Classification and biodiversity

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
biodiversity	<i>bi-O-die-ver-sit-ee</i>	The range of different species of organisms in an area.
characteristic	<i>kar-ack-ter-iss-tick</i>	A feature of an organism.
classify		To sort things into groups.
extinct		An organism that no longer exists is extinct.
genus		A group of similar organisms. The genus name is the first word in the scientific name for a species (the second word is the 'species name').
plant kingdom		A group of organisms that have cells with cell walls made of cellulose and that are able to photosynthesise.
species	<i>spee-shees</i> or <i>spee-sees</i>	A group of organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce offspring that will also be able to reproduce.

## 8Ba WS – Accuracy, estimates and sampling

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
accuracy	<i>ack-U-rass-ee</i>	A measure of how close a value is to its real value.
accurate	<i>ak-yer-it</i>	A measurement that is close to the true value.
estimate		An approximate answer, often calculated from a sample or using rounded values.
population	<i>pop-U-lay-shun</i>	The number of a certain organism found in a certain area.
quadrat		A square frame, thrown randomly on the ground, which is used to sample plants in an area.
random		When there is an equal chance for one event occurring as there is for any other events in the same set.
random error		An error that can be different for every reading.
sample		To take a small part of a something to investigate. You use a sample to draw conclusions about what the larger whole is like.

## 8Bb – Types of reproduction

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
asexual reproduction	<i>ree-prod-uck-shun</i>	Producing new organisms from one parent only.
fertilised egg cell	<i>fert-ill-i-zed</i>	What is produced when two gametes fuse.
fertile		Able to produce offspring.
gamete		A cell used for sexual reproduction.
hybrid		An organism produced when members of two different species reproduce with each other.
inherited		A feature that an organism gets from a parent is inherited.
inherited variation		Differences between organisms passed on to offspring by their parents in reproduction.
runner		A stem that grows from certain plants (e.g. strawberry), from which new plants grow using asexual reproduction.

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
sexual reproduction	<i>ree-prod-uck-shun</i>	Reproduction that needs two individuals to produce a new organism of the same type.
tuber	<i>tyew-ber</i>	The swollen part of an underground stem used as a storage organ and as a method of asexual reproduction in some plants (e.g. potato).
variation	<i>vair-ee-ay-shun</i>	The differences between things.
zygote	<i>zY-goat</i>	Another term for 'fertilised egg cell'.

### 8Bc – Pollination

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
anther		A male reproductive organ in plants that produces pollen grains.
carpel		The set of female reproductive organs in plants (ovary, style and stigma).
cross-pollination	<i>poll-in-ay-shun</i>	When pollen is transferred from one plant to a different plant of the same species.
filament		A male reproductive organ in plants that supports the anther.
pollen grain		The container for the male gamete in plants.
pollen tube		A tube that grows from a pollen grain down through the stigma and style and into the ovary.
pollination	<i>poll-in-ay-shun</i>	The transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma.
self-pollination	<i>poll-in-ay-shun</i>	When pollen is transferred from a flower on a plant to a stigma in the same flower or to another flower on the same plant.
sepal		A leaf-like structure that protects a flower bud.
stamen	<i>stay-men</i>	The set of male reproductive organs in plants (anther and filament).

### 8Bd – Fertilisation and seed dispersal

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
cell division	<i>sell</i>	The splitting of a cell to form two identical cells.
competition	<i>com-pet-ish-un</i>	There is competition between organisms that need the same things as each other. We say that they compete for those things.
egestion	<i>ee-jes-jun</i>	When faeces are pushed out of the anus.
embryo	<i>em-bree-O</i>	The tiny new life that grows by cell division from a fertilised egg cell.
faeces	<i>fee-sees</i>	Waste food material produced by the intestines.
fertilisation	<i>fert-ill-i-zay-shun</i>	Fusing of a male gamete with a female gamete.
fertilised egg cell	<i>fert-ill-i-zed</i>	What is produced when two gametes fuse.
fruit	<i>froot</i>	Something used to carry the seeds of flowering plants. Fruit can be fleshy or dry.
gamete		A cell used for sexual reproduction.
germinate		When a seed starts to grow.

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
pollen tube		A tube that grows from a pollen grain down through the stigma and style and into the ovary.
seed		A small part of a plant formed by sexual reproduction that can grow into a new plant.
seed coat		The tough outer covering of a seed.
seed dispersal		The spreading of seeds away from a parent plant.

## 8Be – Germination and growth

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
byproduct		A substance produced by a chemical reaction that is not the desired product of the reaction. For example, the desired product of photosynthesis is glucose, and oxygen is a byproduct.
chloroplast	<i>klor-O-plast</i>	A green disc containing chlorophyll. Found in plant cells. Where the plant makes food, using photosynthesis.
dormant		If something is dormant its life processes are very slow.
enzyme		A substance that can speed up some processes in living things (e.g. breaking down food molecules).
germinate		When a seed starts to grow.
interdependent		Organisms that depend on one another are said to be interdependent.
life cycle		The series of changes in an organism as it grows, matures and reproduces.
mineral salt (biology)		A compound containing an important element that is needed in small quantities for health (e.g. calcium). Plants get their mineral salts from the soil, animals get them from food.
photosynthesis	<i>fO-tow-sinth-e-sis</i>	A process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work.
respiration	<i>res-per-ay-shun</i>	A process in which energy is released from substances so it can be used by an organism. All organisms respire.
starch		A type of insoluble carbohydrate found in plants.