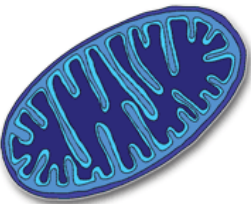
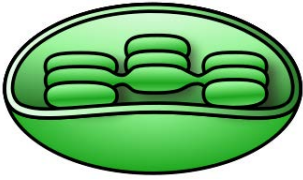


energy required to get reactions started	site for substrate to bind to	requires energy & against concentration gradient	complimentary base to thymine
activation energy	active site	active transport	adenine
energy molecule	respiration that requires oxygen	product of anaerobic respiration/fermentation	example of unicellular organism(s)
ADP	aerobic	alcohol	amoeba
respiration without oxygen	high energy molecule	lowers activation energy	forms the boundary between the cell and its surroundings
anaerobic	ATP	catalyst	cell membrane
provides rigidity and strength, and supports the cell against changes in turgor	supplies cell with available energy (from glucose) and is, therefore, needed in active transport	carbohydrate making up the structure of the cell wall; a polymer	involved in cell division (probably in the organisation of spindle fibres)
cell wall	cellular respiration	cellulose	centriole

the site of photosynthesis	long strands made of DNA with genes	anchored in the cell membrane and extending outside the cell used for motility (movement)	required by an enzyme to function
chloroplast	chromosomes	cilia	co-enzyme
required by the substrate so that an enzyme can catalyse the reaction	difference in concentrations in substances	involved in water regulation	site of electron transport
co-factor	concentration gradient	contractile vacuole	cristae
contents of a cell other than nucleus	complimentary base to guanine	changes to the active site in enzymes caused by high temperatures (or pH changes)	chemical that carries genetic information
cytoplasm	cytosine	denatured	DNA
shape of the DNA molecule; twisted ladder	reaction involving release of energy; happens in the mitochondria		
double helix	respiration		

tubular network, transports substances	protein catalyst; speeds up reactions, specific to a substrate	fresh water autotroph	involved in light detection within unicellular organisms
endoplasmic reticulum	enzyme	euglena	eye spot
anaerobic respiration in plants (and fungi)	low turgor pressure	anchored in the cell membrane and extending outside the cell used for motility	final modification of proteins & lipids. sorting & storage for use in cell or packaging for export
fermentation	flaccid	flagellum	golgi body
complimentary base to cytosine	theory about enzyme action	active transport mechanism	by-product of anaerobic respiration in animal cells
guanine	induced fit model	ion exchange pump	lactic acid
type of structure found in chloroplast	first stage of photosynthesis	second stage of photosynthesis	part structure of cell membranes
lamellae	light dependent reaction	light independent reaction	lipid bilayer

describes the specific nature of enzymes	organelle that contains enzymes and destroys foreign material by intracellular digestion	liquid contents of mitochondria	site of cellular respiration
lock and key theory	lysosome	matrix	mitochondria
phospholipid bilayer that surrounds nucleus	site of nucleotide manufacture	unit made of phosphate, sugar and nitrogenous base	the control centre of the cell; the site of nuclear material (DNA)
nuclear membrane	nucleolus	nucleotide	nucleus
cavity lined with cilia that ingests food in protists			
oral groove	mitochondrion	chloroplast	
structures in cells that have specific functions	controlling the amount of water that enters the cell	diffusion of water across a semi-permeable membrane	fresh water heterotroph – water with decaying material
organelles	osmoregulation	osmosis	paramecium

transport along a concentration gradient	phagocytosis	photosynthesis	pinocytosis
passive transport	“cell eating”	process where plant cells produce glucose	‘cell drinking’
shrinkage of protoplasm away from wall of a living plant cell, by loss of water through osmosis	single cell organism having a cell nucleus	site of synthesis of polypeptides / proteins	involved in the transport of proteins within the cell & between the cell & its surroundings
plasmolysis	protist	ribosome	rough ER
releasing chemicals from a cell	membrane that is selective i.e. allows small particles through it	involved in transport of lipids within the cell & between the cell & its surroundings	site of Calvin cycle during photosynthesis
secretion	semi-permeable membrane	smooth ER	stroma
enzymes work on these e.g. starch is the ____ for amylase	important for the maximum size of a cell	complimentary base to adenine	level of water in a cell
substrate	surface area : volume ratio	thymine	turgor

living organism consisting of one cell only eg protists	complimentary base (to A) ; only found in RNA	fluid filled structure in cytoplasm involved in storage (large in plant cells)	fluid filled structure in cytoplasm involved in storage (smaller than vacuole)
unicellular organism	uracil	vacuole	vesicle