

Subject	Science
Unit/Topic	Cells Tissues and Organs

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cell	Smallest living unit. Living as it can: move, respire, sense, grow, reproduce, excrete and get nutrients (mrs gren).
Cell membrane	Allows substances into and out of the cell.
Cell wall	Gives the cell strength (plant cell only).
Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs to make food for the plant (plant cell only).
Classification	Organising living organisms into groups using the system: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, group, species.
Cytoplasm	Where all the reactions in a cell takes place.
Dye	A coloured stain that makes seeing cells easier through the microscope. E.g methylene blue for animal cells, iodine for plant cells.
Eyepiece lens	The part of a microscope that you view your sample through (x10 mag).
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Magnification	How many times bigger a lens makes a sample, image size ÷ actual size.
Microscope	An instrument used to see objects that are too small to see with your eyes.
Mitochondrion	The site of respiration, which releases energy for the cell.
Nucleus	Contains the instructions (genes)for the cell.
Objective lens	The part of a microscope that you can use to change the magnification.
Organ	A body part made up of several tissues that work together to do a job, e.g stomach.
Organ system	A group of organs that work together to do a job, e.g digestive system.

Organelle	Structures within a cell e.g mitochondrion is an organelle.
Plants	An animal in the kingdom plantae, can be classified into flowering, conifers, ferns, mosses and algae.
Slide	A glass plate to hold your sample to view under a microscope.
Specialised cell	Ciliated cell.
Stage	The part of a microscope where you rest your slide.
Tissue	A group of cells that do the same job, e.g muscle tissue.
Vacuole	Filled with 'cell sap' (plant cell only).
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone, can be classified into mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian or fish.