UNIT 1
1. Process where green plants build up carbohydrates (glucose) from inorganic substances by means of radiant energy from the sun.
2. Raw materials required for photosynthesis.
3. Products of photosynthesis.
4. Organelles in plant cells where photosynthesis occurs.
5. Light-dependent phase in photosynthesis.
7. Type of energy absorbed by chlorophyll molecules.
8. Process during photosynthesis when water molecules are split up into hydrogen and oxygen.
9. Energy carrier that takes chemical energy to the dark phase during photosynthesis.
10. The structure in the chloroplast where the light phase occurs.
11. The part of the chloroplast where the dark phase occurs.
12. The form in which excess glucose is stored in the plant.
13. The part of a practical investigation where the plant is given everything required except the factor that is under investigation.
14. The part of a practical investigation where the plant is given everything required including the factor that is under investigation.
15. Chemical substance used to extract chlorophyll from the leaf during a test for the presence of starch.
16. Reagent used to test of the presence of starch in a leaf.
17. Change of colour of the reagent for a positive test for the presence of starch.
18. Structure with a glass or plastic roof and/or walls where plants are cultivated.

UNIT 2
1. Process in nutrition when food is taken in and enters the alimentary canal.
2. Process in nutrition when food is changed from insoluble to soluble substances.
3. Process in nutrition when the end products of nutrition are absorbed into the bloodstream.
4. Process in nutrition when absorbed nutrients become part of the cells.
5. Process in nutrition when undigested remains are removed from the body.
6. Nutrients mainly responsible for providing the cells with energy.
7. Nutrients mainly responsible for growth and repair of damaged tissues.
8. Nutrients which play a role in the regulation of processes in the body.
9. The group of animals that feed only on plant material.
10. The group of animals that feed only on animal material.
11. The group of animals that feed on plant and animal material.
12. The part of the soft palate which closes the opening to the nasal cavity when swallowing.
13. A round ball of chewed food that is pushed in the direction of the oesophagus during swallowing.
14. The sphincter that closes the opening between the oesophagus and the stomach.
15. The sphincter that closes the opening between the stomach and the small intestine.
16. The three parts of the small intestine.
17. Millions of finger-like projections occurring on the mucosa of the wall of the small intestine.
18. Columnar epithelial cells that secrete mucus.
19. The three parts of the large intestine.
20. The structures on the tongue that ensure secretion into the mouth cavity.
22. Exocrine glands which release their secretion into the mouth cavity.
23. Cells in the pancreas which secrete insulin and glucagon.
24. Glands which release their secretions into the bloodstream from where it is transported to target organs.
25. Largest gland in the human body where gall is produced.
26. Muscular sac between the lobes of the liver which stores and releases bile.
27. The rhythmic contraction and relaxation of the muscles in the wall of the alimentary canal that helps move the food particles forward.
28. Process of chemical digestion during which insoluble molecules are broken down into soluble molecules by the addition of water.
29. Group of enzymes involved in the chemical digestion of carbohydrates.
30. Group of enzymes involved in the chemical digestion of fats.
32. Structures in the small intestine mainly responsible for the absorption of nutrients.
33. End-product of carbohydrate digestion.
34. End-product of protein digestion.
35. End-products of fat digestion.
36. Blood vessel which transports absorbed nutrients to the liver.
37. The maintenance of a constant internal environment in the body.
38. Hormone responsible for decreasing the glucose concentration in the blood.
39. Hormone responsible to increase the glucose concentration in the blood.
40. Form in which glucose is stored in animals.
41. A metabolic disease characterised by high glucose levels in the blood.
42. Medication used to treat diabetes.
43. A diet which contains all the necessary nutrients in the correct quantities.
44. Type of diet where no meat, chicken, fish or any animal products are eaten.
45. A diet followed by people who belong to the Jewish faith, where meat and dairy products are prepared entirely separately.
46. Unit used to measure the energy value of food.
47. A condition where a person suffers from malnutrition and eats excessively.
48. A condition where a person suffers from malnutrition and does not eat sufficient nutrients.

UNIT 3
1. Process in body cells during which organic compounds are broken down with the gradual release of energy.
2. Raw materials required for cellular respiration.
3. Products of cellular respiration.
5. Type of cellular respiration that requires oxygen.
6. Type of cellular respiration that can occur in the absence of oxygen.
7. Phase during cellular respiration when glucose is broken down to pyruvic acid.
8. Series of cyclic reactions during cellular respiration when energy-rich H-atoms and carbon dioxide are released.
9. Phase in cellular respiration when oxygen acts as final hydrogen acceptor.
10. Anaerobic respiration which occurs in muscle cells.
11. Anaerobic respiration which occurs in yeast cells.
12. The use of living organisms in industrial processes such as food processing.
13. The germinating malt grains which are dried and finely chopped in the process of brewing beer.
14. Sweet, syrupy liquid of malted barley and sugar.
UNIT 1
1. photosynthesis
2. CO₂, water, radiant energy, chlorophyll, enzymes
3. glucose, O₂
4. chloroplasts
5. light phase
6. dark phase
7. radiant energy
8. photolysis
9. ATP
10. grana/thylakoids
11. stroma
12. starch
13. control
14. experiment
15. alcohol/ethanol
16. iodine solution
17. light brown to blue-black
18. greenhouse

UNIT 2
1. ingestion
2. digestion
3. absorption
4. assimilation
5. egestion
6. carbohydrates, fats
7. proteins
8. vitamins, water, mineral salts
9. herbivores
10. carnivores
11. omnivores
12. uvula
13. food bolus
14. cardiac sphincter
15. pyloric sphincter
16. duodenum, jejunum, ileum
17. villi
18. goblet cells
19. caecum, colon, rectum
20. taste buds
21. 2:1:2:3
22. salivary glands
23. islets of Langerhans (α- and β-cells)
24. endocrine glands
25. liver
26. gall bladder
27. peristaltic movements
28. hydrolysis
29. carbohydrases
30. lipases
31. proteases
32. villi
33. glucose
34. amino acids
35. glycerol, fatty acids
36. hepatic portal vein
37. homeostasis
38. insulin
39. glucagon
40. glycogen
41. diabetes mellitus
42. insulin
43. balanced diet
44. vegetarian diet
45. kosher
46. kilojoules/kilocalories
47. over-nutrition
48. under-nutrition
49. kwashiorkor
50. marasmus
51. anorexia nervosa
52. bulimia
53. food allergy
54. foetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)

UNIT 3
1. cellular respiration
2. glucose, oxygen
3. carbon dioxide, water, ATP
4. mitochondrion
5. aerobic respiration
6. anaerobic respiration
7. glycolysis
8. Krebs cycle
9. oxidative phosphorylation
10. lactic acid fermentation
11. alcoholic fermentation
12. biotechnology
13. malted barley
14. wort
15. hop
16. moss
17. CO₂
18. lactic acid
19. curd
20. whey
21. clear lime water

UNIT 4
1. breathing
2. gaseous exchange
3. cellular respiration
4. diffusion
5. spongy mesophyll cells
6. epidermis
7. tracheae
8. gills
9. alveoli
10. ciliated epithelium
11. larynx
12. epiglottis
13. pleura
14. diaphragm
15. squamous epithelium
16. endothelium
17. intercostal muscles
18. inhalation
19. haemoglobin
20. carboxyhaemoglobin
21. medulla oblongata
22. cardiovascular centre
23. tidal volume
24. residual volume
25. antibiotics
26. allergen
27. emphysema
28. nicotine, tar, carbon monoxide
29. ventilator

UNIT 5
1. metabolism
2. excretion
3. egestion
4. secretion
5. urine
6. renal capsule
7. cortex
8. renal papilla
9. renal pelvis
10. nephrons
11. Malpighian body
12. afferent arteriole
13. efferent arteriole
14. podocytes
15. proximal convoluted tubule
16. distal convoluted tubule
17. loop of Henlé
18. collecting duct
19. renal artery
20. renal vein
21. glomerular filtration
22. tubular reabsorption
23. tubular excretion
24. buffer
25. aldosterone
26. ADH (antidiuretic hormone)
27. renal stones
28. bilharzia
29. renal failure
30. dialysis
31. kidney transplant