

Cells

Human organs/Organisation

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| brain | | Organ that controls what the body does. |
| eyepiece lens | | Part of the microscope you look down. |
| focusing wheel | | Wheel on a microscope that moves parts of the microscope to get the image into focus. |
| heart | | Organ that pumps blood. |
| image | | What you see down a microscope. |
| intestine | <i>in-test-in</i> | The small intestine is an organ used to digest and absorb food. The large intestine is an organ which removes water from unwanted food. |
| kidneys | | Organs used to clean the blood and make urine. |
| leaf | | Plant organ used to make food using photosynthesis. |
| liver | | Organ used to make and destroy substances in our bodies. |
| lungs | | Organs used to take oxygen out of the air and put waste carbon dioxide into the air. |
| magnification | <i>mag-nif-ick-ay-shun</i> | How much bigger a microscope makes something appear. |
| microscope | <i>my-crow-scope</i> | Used to magnify small things. |
| objective lens | | Part of the microscope that is closest to what you are looking at. |
| organ | | A large part of a plant or animal that does a very important job. |
| photosynthesis | <i>foto-sinth-e-sis</i> | Process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work. |
| root | | Plant organ used to take water out of the soil. |
| root hair tissue | | Found in roots. Takes in water from the soil. |
| skin | | Organ used for protection and feeling. |
| slide | | Glass sheet that a specimen is put on. |
| specimen | <i>spess-im-men</i> | What you look at down a microscope. |
| stage | | Part of the microscope. You put slides on it. |
| stem | | Plant organ used to take water to the leaves and to support the leaves. |
| stomach | <i>stum-ack</i> | Organ used to store and break up food. |
| tissue | | Organs are made of different tissues. |
| xylem tissue | | Found in roots, stems and leaves. Transports water. |

On the slide/Building a life

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| cell | <i>sell</i> | The basic unit which living things are made of. |
| cell surface membrane | <i>mem-brain</i> | Controls what goes into and out of a cell. |
| cell wall | | Tough wall around plant cells. Helps to support the cell. |
| chlorophyll | <i>klor-O-fill</i> | Green substance found inside chloroplasts. |
| chloroplast | <i>klor-O-plast</i> | Green disc containing chlorophyll. Found in plant cells. Where the plant makes food using photosynthesis. |
| coverslip | | Thin piece of glass used to hold a specimen in place on a slide. |
| cytoplasm | <i>site-O-plaz-m</i> | Jelly inside a cell where the cell's activities happen. |
| magnification | <i>mag-nif-ick-ay-shun</i> | How much bigger a microscope makes something appear. |
| microscope | <i>my-crow-scope</i> | Used to magnify small things. |
| nucleus | <i>new-lee-us</i> | Controls what a cell does. |
| photosynthesis | <i>foto-sinth-e-sis</i> | Process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work. Carbon dioxide and water are used up. Food and oxygen are produced. |
| slide | | Glass sheet that a specimen is put on. |
| specimen | <i>spess-im-men</i> | What you look at down a microscope. |
| stain | | Dye used to colour parts of a cell to make them easier to see. |
| vacuole | <i>vack-you-oll</i> | Storage space in plant cells. |

Shaped for the job

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| adapted | | When something has certain features to help it do a particular job. When the features of a cell help it do its job, the cell is said to be 'adapted' to its job. |
| cilia | <i>sil-lee-ah</i> | Small hairs on some cells. |
| ciliated | <i>sil-lee-ayted</i> | Having cilia. |
| ciliated epithelial cell | <i>sil-lee-ayted ep-pee-theel-ee-al</i> | Cell with cilia found in the lungs. |
| muscle cell | <i>muss-ell</i> | Cell that can change its length and so help us to move. |
| nerve cell | | Cell that carries messages around the body. |
| neurone | | Another name for a nerve cell. |
| palisade cell | <i>pal-iss-aid</i> | Cell found in leaves which contains many chloroplasts. |
| root hair cell | | Cell found in roots. It has a large surface area to help the cell absorb water quickly. |
| tissue | <i>tiss-you</i> | A group of the same cells all doing the same job. |
| xylem tube | <i>zy-lem</i> | Hollow tube formed from xylem cells and used to carry water up a plant. |

7Ad – All systems go/Cell division

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| breathing system | <i>bree-thing</i> | Takes in oxygen and gets rid of carbon dioxide from our bodies. |
| cell division | | When a cell splits in two. Cells are made using cell division. |
| circulatory system | <i>serk-you-late-or-ee</i> | Carries oxygen and food around the body. |
| daughter cell | | The two new cells made by cell division are called daughter cells. |
| digestive system | <i>die-jest-iv</i> | Breaks down our food. |
| nervous system | <i>nerve-us</i> | Carries messages around the body. |
| organ system | | Collection of organs working together to do a very important job. |

seedy story

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|
| anther | | Part of the stamen. It produces pollen grains. |
| carpel | <i>car-pull</i> | Female reproductive organ found in flowers. It is made of a stigma, style and ovary. |
| egg cell | | The female sex cell in plants. |
| embryo | <i>em-bree-O</i> | Tiny plant, found inside a seed, with a very small shoot and a very small root. |
| fertilisation | <i>fert-ill-eyes-ay-shun</i> | Joining of a male sex cell with a female sex cell. |
| fertilised egg cell | | What is produced when a male sex cell fuses with an egg cell. |
| filament | | Part of the stamen. It supports the anther. |
| flower | | Organ system containing reproductive organs – carpel (female), stamen (male). |
| fruit | | Something used to carry seeds. Can be fleshy or dry. |
| nucleus | <i>new-blee-us</i> | Controls what a cell does. |
| ovary | <i>O-very</i> | Part of the carpel. It contains ovules, each of which contains an egg cell. |
| ovule | <i>ov-you'll</i> | Contains egg cells. Is found in the ovary. |
| pollen grain | | The male sex cell in plants. |
| pollen tube | | Tube that grows from a pollen grain down through the stigma and style and into the ovary. |
| pollination | <i>poll-in-ay-shun</i> | Transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma. |
| reproductive organ | | Organ that produces sex cells. |
| seed | | Contains a plant embryo and a store of food. |
| seed coat | | Hard outer covering of a seed. |
| sex cell | | A cell used for sexual reproduction. |
| sexual reproduction | <i>re-pro-duck-shun</i> | Producing new organisms by combining a male and a female sex cell from two different parents. |
| stamen | <i>stay-men</i> | Male reproductive organ found in flowers. It is made of an anther and a filament. |
| stigma | | Part of the carpel. It is where pollen lands. |
| style | | Part of the carpel connecting the stigma to the ovary. |
| variety | | A plant or animal that is in some way different from its parents. |

